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# M N E M O N I K A



BALTIMORE

Published by

1829

E. J. COALE.



# MNEMONIKA

OR THE

## **TABLET OF MEMORY.**

BEING A

### **REGISTER OF EVENTS**

FROM THE

**EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1829,**

COMPREHENDING

**AN EPITOME OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY;**

CHRONOLOGY; BIOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY,

**SERVING AS A BOOK FOR DAILY REFERENCE.**

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THE MATTER FURNISHED

**BY WILLIAM DARBY,**

*Author of the Universal Gazetteer.*

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REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS,

**BY THE PUBLISHER AND OTHER PERSONS.**

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**BALTIMORE:**

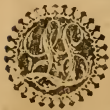
**PUBLISHED BY EDWARD J. COALE.**

**BENJAMIN EDES, PRINTER.**

**1829.**

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*District of Maryland, to wit:*



**BE IT REMEMBERED,** That on the sixteenth day of February, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Edward J. Coale, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

“Mnemonika or the Tablet of Memory, being a register of events from the earliest period, to the year 1829, comprehending an epitome of universal history; chronology; biography and geography, serving as a book for daily reference.”

In conformity with the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” and also to the Act, entitled, “An Act Supplementary to the Act, entitled, ‘An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

**PHILIP MOORE**  
*Clerk of the District of Maryland.*

**BY TRANSFER**

**MAR 8 1829**

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE objects of the publisher of this work, were to render the book accurate and useful, and to economise space as much as possible, all which required much more labour, time and attention, than he anticipated. The matter furnished by Mr. Darby, would have made a large octavo volume, it therefore became necessary to abridge it; more especially as it was deemed expedient to insert several articles upon subjects of great interest, which escaped the notice of Mr. Darby, able and vigilant as he always is in works of this kind. The reduction of his copy was with his permission, and has been done with the strictest attention to the preservation of every thing of interest, both of fact and detail, so that while the work will be a duodecimo, it will contain all the valuable matter of an octavo volume. The publisher apprehends that some inaccuracies may be detected, which it has been impossible to avoid in a work so multifarious; notwithstanding which, he flatters himself it will be found a valuable and useful book of reference. To the learned, it will save the trouble of turning over voluminous authors to refresh their memories; to the unlettered, it will convey much instruction, and to all classes it will, at a small expense, give important and interesting information. The Biography and Chronology comprise brief notices of the eminent men and principal events of the known world. The work also contains, not only statistics of this country, but likewise of Europe. In it will be found an outline of the constitution of each state in the Union, with its Chronology; in fine, neither labour nor expense has been spared in its preparation, and the publisher confidently hopes that these have not been bestowed in vain. The work is embellished with a handsome engraving by the late Col. Fairman, from an appropriate design and drawing by our distinguished artist Leslie, made a few days before he left this country.

The publisher desires to make his grateful acknowledgements to Gen. SWIFT, Col. LONG, and HEZEKIAH NILES, Esq. for interesting articles furnished by them for this work.





## TABLET OF MEMORY.

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### ABB—ACH

**ABBEYS** and Monasteries, pillaged by William the Conqueror, 1069; one hundred suppressed in England by order of council 1414, at a time when general throughout Europe. Dissolved by Henry VIII. of England, to the value of £2,850,000, in 1540—suppressed by the emperor of Germany in 1735; and by France, in 1790.

**Abbeville**, in France, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, when a hundred and fifty of the inhabitants perished, and one hundred houses were destroyed; the loss sustained was estimated at 472,917 livres, November 1773.

**Abdications:** of Sylla as perpetual dictator of Rome, ante C. 79; of the emperor Dioclesian, A. D. 304; of Chevaline king of the West Saxons, 593; Amurath II. emperor of the Turks, 1447; of Charles V. as emperor of Germany, and as Charles I. of Spain, 1556; Christiana queen of Sweden, 1654; Cassimer V. king of Poland, 1668; James II. of England, but really dethroned 1688; Philip V. of Spain, 1724, January 15th, but resumed the sceptre in about fourteen months afterwards, on the death of his son Louis, in whose favor he had abdicated; Victor Amadeus king of Sardinia, 1730; Francis II. resigns his title as emperor of Germany, August 6th, 1806; Charles IV. of Spain, March 19th, 1808; Gustavus Adolphus IV. king of Sweden, March 19th, 1809; *Napoleon* deposed, 1814, and again in 1815.

**Aberdeen**, University, founded A. D. 1477.

**Abo**, in Finland, University of, founded 1640.

**Aboukir**, bay and castle in Ægypt, Turks and Mamelukes defeated there by the French, July 25th, 1799; English, under admiral lord Keith, land there March 7th, 1801; take the castle on the 18th, and defeat the French on the 21st.

**Academies**—see Colleges.

**Acapulco Galleon**, taken by admiral Anson, June 20th, 1744.

**Achai**, ancient kingdom of, in Greece, founded B. C. 1800.

**Achæan League**, or republic of, in Greece, formed ante C. 284, which greatly influenced the history of Greece. Rome, and Macedonia, until its final dissolution, ante C. 147.

- Acre**, St. John, the achs of the scriptures, and Ptolemais of the Greeks and Romans, taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with the loss of six archbishops, twelve bishops, forty earls, five hundred barons, and three hundred thousand soldiers; attacked by the French under Buonaparte, July 1, 1798, and relieved by sir Sidney Smith, March 6, 1799, when the French were totally routed.
- Aculco**, battle of, in Mexico, patriots defeated, October 29th, 1810.
- Adda**, battle of, April 28th, 1799, between French and Russians, former defeated.
- Adeline**, United States' schooner, engages the British schooner Lottery, near Gwiner Island, Chesapeake Bay, in the night of March 10th, 1813. British vessel supposed to have sunk, as it was never again heard of.
- Adrianople**, city of Europe, in Thrace, formerly Orestia, received its present name from the emperor Hadrian—taken by the Ottomans 1360, and made the capital of their empire in Europe, 1396.
- Adrianople**, taken by the Turks 1360; and became the European seat of their empire to 1453, when Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II.
- Adelphi**, buildings, London, erected 1770; Arts and Sciences, house in the Adelphi buildings, erected 1772.
- Adige**, river, passed March 22d, 1797, by the French under general Joubert, who defeated the Austrians under Laudon.—The French again defeat the archduke Charles on the banks of, October 28th, 1805.
- Admirals**, first known in France, A. D. 1286, in England 1297.
- Admiralty**, courts of, erected in England, 1337, incorporated 1768.
- AFRICA**, one of the great land sections of the earth, the ancient Lybia, received its modern name from that of a small province on its northern coast, of which Carthage was the capital.—Area about eleven millions of square miles; and in proportion to extent and geographic position, the least habitable part of the earth.
- African Company**, in England, established 1618, 1672. In 1676 government owed the company £11,686,800, and its divided capital amounted to £10,780,000—both of which continued to 1776.
- Affirmation of the Quakers** first accepted as an Oath, 1702—alteration made in it, December 13, 1721. Made legally equal to an oath in most, if not all the states of the United States.
- Agaric of the Oak** first known as a styptic, June 1750.
- Ægypt**, kingdom of, begins under Misraim, B. C. 2188, and lasted 1663, until conquered by Cambyses B. C. 525. Remains under the Persians with some intervening revolts, 193 years, until reduced by Alexander the Great, 332, when Alexandria is built. In the division of the Macedonian empire, Ægypt

fell to Ptolemy Lagus in 323, who founded the Lagide family, who ruled that country two hundred and ninety-three years, to the battle of Actium, and death of Cleopatra, 30. At the last epoch, Ægypt became a Roman province, and continued to form a part of the fragments of that empire until A.D. 635, when it was overran, and conquered by the Saracens under Amron. Since overran by the Saracens, Ægypt has had only a provincial importance in history, though for some ages ruled by a race of Califfs, different and hostile to those of Bagdad. In the ages of the crusades, from A.D. 1100, to about 1260, this country became frequently the scene of contest between the Christians and the Mahometans, but the latter were ultimately expelled. In 1525, the Mameluke power in Ægypt was broken by that of the Turks; but in the gradual subsequent decline of the latter, that of the former regained strength, and in 1798, when invaded by the French, were the ruling people. From 1798 to 1801, the French and English made this devoted country the theatre of a very severe contest which terminated in favor of the latter, and again left the country a nominal pachalic of Turkey, but really under the authority of the Pacha, which is its actual state, 1828.

**Agathocles**, seizes the government of Sicily, and in particular of Syracuse, B.C. 317, is defeated by the Carthagenians 310, and carries the war into Africa, compels his enemies to peace, and maintained his authority to his death 289.

**Agincourt**, battle of, 1415, October 25th.

**Agra**, city of, in Indostan, taken by the British, October 17th, 1803.

**Agrarian Law** first introduced at Rome, ante C. 486.

**Aghrim**, battle of, in Ireland, July 12th, 1591, between the English, and the French and Irish; latter defeated.

**Agricultural Societies** formed in Great-Britain, 1787. Many societies now exist in the United States, 1828.

**Air Balloons**, invented by Gusmac, a Jesuit, in 1729, and revived in France, by Montgolfier, 1782, and first sent up at Paris, August 27th; introduced into England by Mr. Lunardi, who ascended from Moorfields, September 15th, 1784. Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Jefferies, went from Dover to Calais in about two hours, January 7th, 1785. Since the first ascension in France, Garnerin, Blanchard, and others, have made familiar the phenomena of this once astonishing performance.—See Balloons.

**Air Guns**, invented 1646.

**Air Pumps**, invented by Otto Gnirick, in 1654.

**Aix**, in Provence, built by the Roman Consul, C. Sextius Calvinus, B. C. 124. It was the first city founded by that people out of Italy.

**Aix-la-Chapelle**, built or re-named, and enlarged by Charlemagne, A. D. 795. and made the capital of his empire.

**Ajax**, British ship of the line, burnt near the Island of Tenedos, and more than 350 men perished, February 14th, 1807.

**Alabama**, state of the United States—bounded by the state of Mississippi, W; Tennessee, N; Georgia, E; and by West Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, S. Extends from N. lat. 30° 12', to N. lat. 35°, or 334 miles; with a mean width of 155 miles, extending over 51,770 square miles = 33,132,800 acres. The country included in Alabama, formerly constituted a part of Western Georgia; which, in 1800, was erected into a territorial government, and called "The Mississippi Territory." This was again divided, by an act of Congress, 1st March, 1817; when the western part was authorized to form a constitution and state government, and the eastern erected into a territory, and received the name of Alabama. In 1818, the number of inhabitants being sufficient to authorize its admission into the Union, as a state, a bill was passed to that effect, March 1819, and a convention met at Huntsville in July, where a constitution was formed, and approved by Congress in December, 1819. Progressive population—In 1820, by the Marshal's return, 127,901; but by subsequent information, laid before Congress, the real numbers exceeded 143,000. In 1827, this state contained, whites 152,178; free coloured 555; slaves 91,863; total 244,041. Government of—general assembly, house of representatives, and one third of the senate chosen annually; governor, by the people, biennially, and is not eligible for any term in six; sends two representatives to Congress. Judges hold their offices during good behaviour, and elected by the assembly.

**Alba de Tormes**, battle of, between the French and Spaniards; latter defeated, 28th of November, 1809.

**Albany**, city of the United States, and seat of government of New-York; founded by the Dutch about 1612, and called Fort Orange; surrendered to the English, September 24th, 1664; incorporated "a few months," says Spafford, "before New-York," 1686; and has now the oldest Charter of any city in the United States.

**Albufera**, battle of, May 16th, 1811, the British general, Beresford, defeated by Marshal Soult.

**Aldea de Ponte**, in Portugal, battle of, between the French under Marmont, and the British under General Cole; the former defeated.

**Aldermen**, Eoldermen, or Elder-men, first made an order of magistracy, England, A. D. 882.

**Alderne**, battle of, near Inverness, Scotland, May 16th, 1645, in which the Earl of Montrose defeated the Scotch, under General Urrey.

**Alderney**, Race of, channel on the coast of France, between Cape la Hogue and the Island of Alderney; passed for the first time with a fleet of men of war, by admiral earl Hood, June 1st, 1758.

**Aldorf**—See Altorf.



- Alexandria**, city of, in Ægypt, founded by Alexander, B. C. 332; taken by the Romans, B. C. 30; by the Saracens, A. D. 642; by the Turks, 1515; by the French, 1798; by the British, 1801.
- Alexandria**, city of the United States, in the District of Columbia; taken by the British on the 30th of August, and evacuated by them on the 6th of September, 1814.
- Alexandrian Library**--See Library.
- Alfred**, age of, in English history, A. D. 871—900; when the best parts of the constitution and laws of England had their incipient principles established.
- Algebra**, or the Arithmetic of Symols, invented, it is supposed, in India, was introduced into Europe about A. D. 1300, by the Saracens of Spain. Had gained extensive use 1500.
- Algerine vessel** arrived in the harbour of Baltimore, March 5th, 1798; the first ship of that nation, which it is probable ever was navigated across the Atlantic ocean.
- Algiers**, city of, and Mahometan state, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, about 500 miles a little north of east from Gibraltar, rises into consequence in the middle ages; was attacked, unsuccessfully, by the emperor, Charles V. 1541; bombarded by the French, 1653, October 28th; by the Spaniards, August 1783; and by the British and Dutch fleets, August 27th, 1816. War between, and the United States, commences March, 1815; Algerine frigate of 44 guns taken June 18th, which, with other energetic movements of the United States' navy, procured a peace in August of the same year.
- Alien Law of the United States**, passed June 25th, 1798; repealed, 1800.
- Aliens**, in England, forbidden to hold church livings, and juries, for their trials, to be half foreigners, 1430. In 1483, prevented from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail.
- Aliens**, British, ordered by the United States' Government, to report themselves to the marshals of the district where they respectively reside, July 10th, 1812.
- Alkman**, battle of, between the British and French; the former defeated, October 2nd, 1799.
- Allegiance**, oath of first administered, 1606; altered, 1689.
- Allegredes**, battle of, French and Spaniards; latter defeated June 2d, 1794.
- Allia**, battle of, near Rome, July 18th, B. C. 363; Romans defeated by the Gauls 1689, and Rome taken, plundered and destroyed, except the Capitol.
- Alliance**, Holy, a treaty called the Holy League, formed at Paris, September 26th, 1815, between Alexander, emperor of Russia, Francis I. emperor of Austria, and Frederick William III. king of Prussia, as the contracting parties avowed, "for the protection of religion, peace, and justice, &c." In 1817, the kings of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands, and the Swiss Cantons, acceded to this compact.

Alliances, the most remarkable were—between the confederate Greeks, against Troy, B. C. 1194—84. Between the Romans and the Carthagenians, B. C. 508. Between the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians and Argives, against the Lacedemonians, B. C. 395. It is not a little remarkable, that in the long course of Roman conquest, not one well arranged and conducted alliance was formed and contributed to restrain her power. In modern ages, alliances in the true sense of the term, are recent. The Crusades were really a species of alliance, but with very little of the system of modern alliances. The League of Cambray, formed December 10th, 1508, between Louis XII. king of France, the emperor of Germany, Maximilian I. and the Pope, Julius II. against the Venetians, was the first of those coalitions so disastrous or beneficial, as the case may be, which have so deeply influenced modern European policy. Those of most importance after the league of Chambray, have been, a league between Henry VIII. of England, and the emperor Charles V. against Francis I. king of France. In 1523, by the Pope, the emperor and the Venetians, against the king of France. Of the present states of Germany, at Smalcalde, December 22d, 1530, to maintain the reformed religion; between Francis I. king of France, and Sultan Solyman, against the emperor Charles V. 1536. The latter confederation renewed, 1542; between the emperor Charles V. and Pope Paul III. against the Protestants, 1546; between Spain, Venice, and Pope Pius V. against Turkey, 1570; between England, and the States General of Holland, 1578, against the Spaniards; union of Utrecht, 1579, which begins the republic of the Seven United Provinces; the Evangelical League, formed 1626, between the Protestant princes of Germany and Denmark, to which Sweden afterwards acceded, against the emperor Ferdinand I.—this was a very important compact, which in 1648, produced the treaty of Westphalia, triple alliance between Britain, Sweden, and the States General, against France 1668; of the empire and Holland, against France, July 15, 1672; league of Augsburg against France, July 11, 1686; the grand alliance between the emperor Leopold I. the States General of Holland, and William III. king of England, against France, May 12th, 1689; first treaty of partition, between France, England and Holland, August 19, 1698, second treaty of partition, 1700, March 3d, at Landen, and 25th at the Hague; alliance of Germany, England and Holland, on one side, and France, Spain and Portugal, on the other, 1701; barrier treaty of Antwerp, November 15, 1715, between Germany and Holland; quadruple alliance between Great-Britain, France, Germany and Holland, August 2nd, 1718; defensive alliance between Great Britain and Prussia, 1742; quadruple alliance of Warsaw, January 8, 1745, between Great Britain, Austria, Holland, Poland; defensive alliance of Stockholm, May 29th, 1747, between Prussia, Po-

- land and Sweden; between Great Britain and Prussia, February 16, 1756; renewed April 11th, 1758—without any regular compact, France, Austria, Russia, and Sweden, were at the epoch of the last mentioned alliance between Great Britain and Prussia, actually in the field against Prussia. To the United States, if not the world, the most important of all alliances or confederations was that of the British North American colonies. This great union, not for war, but defence, after many incipient steps, was formed in 1775; announced to the world as free and independent, July 4th, 1776; received the general name of UNITED STATES, by a resolution of congress, September 1776, and consummated by the adoption of a federal constitution of government, March 3d, 1789. First coalition against France, by Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, &c. 1793; second coalition, April 8th, 1799; third, 1805. Holy Alliance between Francis I. emperor of Austria, Alexander emperor of Russia; the king of Prussia, and to which Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands, afterwards acceded, formed 1815, and still subsists.
- Allied Powers, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, &c. March 13th, 1815, declare Napoleon to be without the pale of civil and social relations, and agree to aid Louis XVIII.
- Alligator, United States' schooner, action between, and a flotilla of British barges, January 29th, 1814—lost near Charleston, South Carolina, July 1st, same year.
- All Saints, feast of, November 1st.
- Almanacks, first published by Martin Ilkus at Buda 1470, stamps for in England increased in 1781.
- Almarez, town of, in Portugal, taken by the English, under general sir Rowland Hill, April 19th, 1811, and again under the same general, May 19th, 1812.
- Almanza, town of Spain in New Castile, battle at, April 5th, 1707; British, Dutch and Portuguese defeated by the French. This victory secured the crown of Spain to the Bourbons, in the person of Philip V.
- Almeida, in Portugal, invested by the French, under Massena, August 5th; surrenders on the 27th of the same month, 1810; evacuated by general Breñnier, May 10th, 1811.
- Alphabetic writing introduced into Europe by Cadmus, ante C. 1493.
- Altafalla, battle of, in Catalonia, Spain, January 24th, 1812; Spaniards defeated by the French.
- Altaveda, Buenos Ayrean schooner, blown up in the Chesapeake bay, May 5th, 1817.
- Altenheim, battle of, July 28th, 1675.
- Altenhoffen, battle of, March 1st, 1793.
- Altenkirchen, battle of, June 4th, 1796; French defeat the Austrians.
- Altorf in Franconia, Germany, University of, founded 1581.

**Alum**, first discovered at Rocha in Syria, A. D. 1<sup>o</sup>00; in Tuscany 1460; first made to perfection in England, 1608, discovered in Ireland, October 22d, 1757; in Anglesia, 1790.

**Altar**, a place on which sacrifices were offered in ancient times, but in christian churches the place where the communion is administered—first used in the latter A. D. 135; consecrated 271; first in Britain, 634. A Roman altar dug up near Carlisle, England, April, 1803.

**Alizinzen**. battle of, June 4th, 1796; French defeat the Austrians.

**Altona**, town of the kingdom of Denmark, on the Elbe, and adjoining Hamburgh, taken and burnt by the Swedes, under general Steinbock, 1712.

**Ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary**, have been from time immemorial, considered in some measure, privileged characters. Those of king David, about 1030, B. C. being insulted by the king of the Ammonites. led to a war destructive to the aggressors. The Roman ambassadors at Clusium B. C. 390, mixing with the inhabitants in battle with the Gauls, Brennus, king of the latter, considered their conduct an act of hostility on the part of their country, raised the siege of Clusium, marched towards Rome, defeated the Romans at Allia, and took, plundered and burned Rome. In modern times the privileges of ambassadors have been more distinctly defined. In England during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, Don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese ambassador in London, committed a murder in open day, and sought refuge in his brother's house; but the Protector refused to sanction such an asylum in a case of murder, and Sa was seized, confined, tried and hanged, 1653. About twenty years afterwards, the prince of Furstenburg was arrested at the diet of Ratisbon, for murder, by order of the emperor of Germany, and the case of Sa, given as a justification. In 1709, in England, the Russian ambassador was arrested for debt by a lace merchant, which led to an act of parliament exempting ambassadors, or their immediate suit, from arrest in civil cases. The following table shews the respective salaries paid to the British, and United States' ambassadors, at the principal states of Europe, amount reduced to dollars, and even numbers:

<i>English Ambassadors</i>	<i>United States Ambassadors.</i>
France.....	\$48,000..... \$9,000
Spain.....	52,000.....9,000
Holland.....	52 000.....4,500
Russia.....	52,000.....9,000
British in U. S. . . .	26,000. . . . U. S. in Engl 9,000

The first ambassador from Russia to England, arrived in London 1556. First from India to any part of Europe, was from Tippo Saib to France, 1778. First from the United States was Silas Deane to France, 1776. First from the Ottoman emperor to Great-Britain, 1793. First from the new Spanish

states of America, were received by the United States, and reciprocated by ministers sent to Buenos Ayres, Mexico, &c. Amboyna, English massacred there by the Dutch, 1623; taken by the English November 28th, 1796; it was afterwards given up, and now belongs to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ambuscade, L' French frigate, action between, and the British frigate Boston, August 1st, 1793, off Sandy Hook. British captain, Courtney, killed, both vessels much damaged, neither taken.

Amelia Island, on the coast of East Florida, taken by a United States force, under general Mathews, December 24th, 1817.

America, or as called relatively to the Atlantic Ocean, and to the western coasts of Africa and Europe, "Western Continent," was supposed to have been first discovered from Europe, by the Normans who reached some of the shores of Labrador or Newfoundland, about A. D. 1,000. Those early discoveries were, however, forgotten, and left the glory undiminished, to Columbus, who reached the West Indian Archipelago, in consequence of a persevering determination to solve a problem, previously and profoundly laid down. This event took place October 11, 1492, and was rapidly followed by disclosing to Europe, that a continent lying to the west of the Atlantic ocean, stretched with varying width, from the frozen regions towards the polar extremities of the earth, in continuity through great part of the southern temperate zone, entirely across the torrid and northern temperate zone, until lost in the icy regions of the arctic circle. In 1496, the Cabots under Henry VII. of England, discovered and explored that part of the coast of North America, now forming the oceanic front of the United States. Columbus prosecuted his discoveries until 1504, and was quickly followed by numerous adventurers from Portugal, Spain, England, France, and still more particularly from Italy. It is in a singular manner remarkable, that with the exception of Martin and Alonzo Pinzon, all the first great seamen who traversed the atlantic shore of America, and who contributed to give it a name were Italians. Such were Columbus, the Cabots, Verrazzani, and Americus Vespucci. The latter who gave his name to the continent, sailed from Europe, May 20th, 1499, and the contemporaneous and subsequent discoveries were made 1498; the continent by Columbus, 1500, April 24th; Brazil reached by Cabral, and the coast explored same year by Vincente Pinzon; also same year Columbus explored the coast of New Grenada. 1502, Odeja explored the coast of what is now Venezuela. 1504, Amerigo Vespucci made his first settlement. 1503-4, Darien explored. 1508, Guatemala granted to Ojeda. 1515, the River de la Plata and Buenos Ayres discovered. 1518, Panama colonized. 1519, the Aztec kingdom of Mexico discovered, and invaded by Cortez. 1520, the city of Cumana founded. Mexico taken, and the Aztec kingdom subverted. 1530,

Audiencia of Mexico established. See Audiencia. 1530, Brazil divided into captain generalships. In 1524, Peru had been discovered; in 1531, first Spanish settlement made, and the Inka Atahualpa captured, and from that until 1542. Spanish power fully established. 1533, the city of Carthagena founded. 1534, the city of Buenos Ayres was founded by Pedro de Mendoza. 1535, first vice roy sent to Mexico, and city of Lima founded. 1536, the cities of Buen Esperanza and Assumption founded, and California discovered. 1551, University of Mexico founded. 1554, city of Santa Martha built, and Santa Fee of New Mexico established. 1555, city of Valencia founded. 1567, royal audience established in Chili. 1571, Maracaybo, colony at. 1595, Monterey, city of, now capital of New California, founded. 1607, first English permanent colony arrive in Chesapeake bay; and in 1608, the first French colony formed in Canada. See Canada and United States; and also the respective other parts of America, under their respective heads. The great outlines of America, had generally become known, and the natural subdivision of the whole into two minor continents, determined in the first century of discovery, as now known, peopled, and politically subdivided, America presents the following features:

**AMERICA**, *continent of*, one of the great subdivisions of the terraqueous globe. Taken in its fullest extent, America extends from S. lat.  $56^{\circ}$ , to the utmost known land towards the North pole, and is naturally divided into two immense sections, which have received the relative adjective names of North America and South America.

North America extends from the Isthmus of Darien, N. lat.  $8^{\circ}$ , to the utmost known regions of the N. and spreads from Bhering's Straits to those of Bellisle, or rather, to embrace Greenland. Its breadth is very irregular, not exceeding fifteen or twenty miles, near Panama; whilst from Bhering's Straits to the Straits of Bellisle, it extends to a distance of three thousand three hundred geographical, or three thousand eight hundred English miles, bearing N.  $76^{\circ}$  W. From the Straits of Bellisle to the Isthmus of Darien, is four thousand five hundred geographical, equal to five thousand two hundred and twelve English miles. North America is traversed by two great chains, and several minor ranges of mountains. The Apalachian or Alleghany mountains, extend through the United States from N. E. to S. W. from the state of New-York to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with a mean width of about fifty miles. Several detached ranges or groups rise N. E. of the Hudson, and S. E. of the St. Laurence. The Masserne or Ozark mountains extend from the centre of the state of Missouri, toward Texas, and the other Spanish internal provinces, in a direction nearly parallel to the Appalachian chain. The length of the Appalachian is about nine hundred miles, with a mean elevation of, from one thousand two hun-

dred to two thousand feet. The extent of the Masserne chain, is not very accurately known, but must exceed six hundred miles. The great spine of North America, is the Chippewan, Rocky, or as it is termed in Mexico, that of Anahuac. This immense chain reaches from the peninsula of Tehuantepec N. lat.  $16^{\circ}$ , to the Frozen Ocean, at N. lat.  $68^{\circ}$ , or through upwards of fifty degrees of latitude; encircling near one-seventh part of the globe. In neither the Appalachian, or Masserne chains, nor in any of their neighbouring groups, have any actual or extinct volcanoes been discovered; but in the southern part of the great central chain, an immense range of volcanoes, or volcanic summits rise to from ten thousand to seventeen thousand seven hundred feet.

South America reaches from Cape Vela, N. lat.  $12^{\circ}$ ,  $15'$ , to Cape Horn, S. lat.  $56^{\circ}$ , or through more than  $68^{\circ}$  of latitude in nearly a N. and S. direction, exceeding four thousand seven hundred miles in length. Its greatest breadth is nearly at right angles to its greatest length; the former stretching from Cape St. Roque, in the Atlantic ocean, to Cape Blanco in the Pacific Ocean, through  $35^{\circ}$  of long. on S. lat.  $5^{\circ}$ , or over upwards of two thousand seven hundred and sixty miles. South America is traversed by three great chains of mountains; the Andes, ranging along the western coast; the mountains of Brazil; and those of Caraccas or Venezuela. The Andes are commensurate with South America in its utmost length. Like the Appalachian, the Andes chain is composed of a number of collateral or rather parallel ridges. Those of the Andes rise to enormous volcanic summits of from ten thousand to upwards of twenty thousand feet, and are those of the Asiatic chain of Himmalaya excepted, the highest on the globe.—The Andes also similar to the chain of Anahuac, rise into and extend wide elevated habitable vallies from two thousand to nine thousand feet elevation. From this vast system of mountains, the largest rivers of the earth have their sources, pouring their mighty volumes, however, from the position of the mountains, all toward the Atlantic Ocean. The chain of Caraccas, seems to be rather an embranchment of the general chain of the Andes, than a distinct system. The course of the Caraccas chain from W. to E. appears to form its most distinguishing feature, whilst the general range of the Andes, are from N. to S. nearly. The Caraccas chain in no part rises above about eight thousand four hundred and fifty; it extends along the coast at no great distance from the sea, and expires toward the gulf of Coro, or mouth of the Orinoco river.—The Brazilian chain is distinct, rising about S. lat  $30^{\circ}$ , and stretching towards the equator, expires near the Atlantic Ocean, between the mouth of the Amazon river, and Cape St. Roque. This chain extends upwards of two thousand miles, but is in no place very elevated. South America exhibits four systems of rivers; that of the Pacific Ocean; that of the Car-

bean sea; the great central system, and that of Brazilia. The Pacific system of South American rivers, presents in a distance of near five thousand miles, an innumerable list of small streams; but from the approximation of the Cordilera, to the Pacific Ocean, no single river of any considerable magnitude. The Calicalla, Imperial, Biobio, Quillota, and a few others in Chili, with the Guaquil in Quito, are the principal streams discharged westward from the Andes. Atrato, Magdalena, and Tacuya, in the Republic of Colombia, are the only rivers of the Caribbean system, of any magnitude worthy of notice. The most interesting river system, not only in America, but upon the globe, is that of the centre of South America. This vast system extends from the  $52^{\circ}$  S. lat. to the  $10^{\circ}$  N. lat. through upwards of four thousand three hundred miles in length, with a breadth from the extreme western sources, to the mouth of the Amazon river, through  $30^{\circ}$  of lon. on the equator, or above two thousand miles. Over this immense surface flow, besides innumerable smaller streams, the Orinoco, Amazon, and Plate, with their various branches, many of which are themselves rivers of great length and magnitude. An elongation of this system reaches beyond the Plate, and stretches to the river Galegas, or Cape Fairweather, S. lat.  $51^{\circ} 30'$ . In this space is included the rivers, Colorado, Negro, St. Mathias, Camerones, Point Desire, and Gallegos. The fourth and last of the river systems of South America extends from Cape Santa Maria S. lat.  $34^{\circ} 30'$ , to S. lat.  $1^{\circ}$ , and is bounded W. by the Brazilian mountains, or dividing line between the waters of the Amazon, and Plate rivers, and those included within itself, and on all other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. This system may be correctly designated the Brazilian, and contains the streams of the Rio Grande, Parayba, Doce, Patuxo, St. Francisco, Parnaiba, Pinare, and Gurupy.—The islands of the West Indies, form a part of America, but it is difficult to assign any point of division in this Archipelago, to mark the line of separation between the two great sections of the continent. Indeed any such division must be arbitrary. In common estimation, the Caribbean Islands, from Barbada to Trinidad inclusive, are viewed attached to South America, whilst the Leeward Islands, and St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Bahamas, are joined with North America. Each great section has, however, numerous islands unequivocally belonging to it. To North America may be added the vast but desolate expanse of Greenland, together with a nameless maze of frozen islands along the entire northern extent of the continent. Iceland, from its proximity to Greenland, is decidedly an American island. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the islands of Newfoundland, Anticosti, the Magdalen islands, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and some of lesser note. Along the Pacific side of North America, are found a few small islands in the gulf of Panama; the group of



Revillagigedo, W. of Mexico, and S. of the Peninsula of California; Quadra and Vancouvre, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales, and King George, with many smaller islands, lie opposite and close to the coast between N. lat.  $48^{\circ}$ , and N. lat.  $58^{\circ}$ . In the great bay between the Peninsula of Alaska and Prince William's sound, besides several others, are the islands of Montagu and Kightak. The Fox or Aleutian islands, extend S. W. and W. from the point of Alaska towards Asia. Along the North American coast, and within the sea of Kamschatka, some unimportant islands exist, and completes the list of North American islands. South America compared with its extent, is in a remarkable manner unaccompanied with islands. However, independent of those already noticed, are found along the Colombian coast, Curracoa, Buenos Ayres, Orchilla and Margaritta. In the mouth of the Amazon and Tocantinos, and the Delta of the Orinoco, are an immense number of nameless islands, with a few of sufficient importance to merit designating terms. Joannes in the estuary of the Amazon, is the most extensive of those two groups. From the mouth of the Amazon to the straits of Magellan, are innumerable small and interesting islands, but no one of the size of which would entitle it to particular notice in a general view. Separated from the continent by the straits of Magellan, spreads the large but desolate island of Terra del Fuego; and about three hundred miles to the N. E. of the latter, stands the still more barren and inhospitable group of the Falkland islands. Passing the straits of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean, and following the South American coast, are first met the group of the Toledo islands; farther N. the island of Madre de Dios: the fine Archipelago of Chiloe opens between S. lat.  $42^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ}$ . The group of Juan Fernando, S. lat.  $34^{\circ}$ , W. lon. W. C.  $3^{\circ}$ , is generally considered as American. Beyond the latter, proceeding N. at a long interval, we find a few small islands in the bay of Guaquil; and under the equator, W. lon. W. C.  $13^{\circ}$ , the Galipagos group closes the list of South American islands.

The general resemblance, between the eastern and western continent, is in no other circumstance more striking, than in their respective inland seas. South America, like Africa, is an immense continuous body of land, whilst North America, similar to Europe and Asia, is deeply indented by inland seas. The Caribbean sea, extends between South America, North America, and the West Indian Archipelago. This fine sheet of water stretches upwards of two thousand miles from the island of Trinidad, to the straits between Cuba and Yucatan; with a mean breadth of five hundred miles. The Gulf of Mexico, lies in form of an immense ellipse, about one thousand miles in length, with a mean width of six hundred miles. This gulf is a real Mediterranean sea, having only two outlets toward the

main Atlantic. The space between North America and Greenland, is occupied by the immense gulfs of Hudson's and Baffin's bays. On the Pacific coast, North America is again penetrated by the long and narrow Vermillion sea, or gulf of California. See those seas under their respective heads—See also article *Earth*.

America, and its islands, including Greenland, now (1828) advancing from north to south, is held exclusive of the aborigines, by Denmark, Russia, Great Britain, United States, Spain, Mexico, Central America, (Guatemala,) France, Netherlands, Sweden, Colombia, Republic of Bolivar, Peru, Brazil, United Provinces of La Plata, and Chili. See each of these subdivisions, under their respective heads.

Russian America extends, agreeably to the claims of that government, along the coast of North America, from N. lat  $51^{\circ}$ , to the utmost known lands north, extending indefinitely inland, and embracing all the islands within one hundred miles off the coast; and must include 1,160,000 square miles of land. British America consists of all the northern parts of the continent, east of the Russian territories, and north from those of the United States, with the islands of Newfoundland, Anticosti, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Bahamas, Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Trinidad, and some others of lesser note. Mexican America extends from the confines of the kingdom of Guatemala, west of the gulf of Mexico, and south-west of the United States, as far as N. lat.  $42^{\circ}$ . The republic of Colombia, embraces the vast regions, formerly included in the captain-generalship of Venezuela, and the viceroyalty of New Grenada, with a part of northern Peru. Spain yet retains Cuba and Porto Rico. Danish America includes Iceland, Greenland, and the small islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas. The kingdom of the Netherlands, claims St. Eustatius, and some other islands of little note, with extensive territories on the South American coast in Guyana. France holds Guadaloupe, Martinico, and a part of Guyana. The wide spread regions, held by the Portuguese in America, extend from the  $4^{\circ}$  of N. latitude, to the  $35^{\circ}$  of S. latitude, along the Atlantic Ocean, and inland to the  $72^{\circ}$  of longitude, W. of London, and embracing a territory of two thousand seven hundred miles in length from north to south, and two thousand six hundred miles in breadth from east to west. The United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, or La Plate, claim all that formerly appertained to Spain, upon the waters of that mighty river, as do Chili and Peru along the Pacific Ocean, from the limits of New Grenada, to the utmost bounds of civilized settlement, toward the southern extremity of the continent.

## SUMMARY, No. I.

	<i>Square Miles.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
Russian America, .....	1,160,000.....	200,000
British America,.....	2,660,000.....	1,850,000
Danish America,.....	500,000.....	60,000
United States,.....	2,200,000.....	10,000,000
Spanish America, entire, .....	5,250,000.....	18,000,000
Portuguese America, .....	3,000,000.....	6,000,000
Swedish, Dutch, French, .....	216,000.....	590,000
Negroes of St. Domingo, .....	20,000.....	700,000
		<hr/> <hr/>
		37,400,000

If taken nationally, this mass will stand thus:—

Whites in the English, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, French, and United States territories,.....	9,110,000
Spaniards, and their white Creoles, .....	10,900,000
Portuguese, and their white Creoles, .....	3,000,000
Indians in all America,.....	10,800,000
Blacks entire, on the continent and contiguous islands.....	3,590,000
	<hr/> <hr/>
	37,400,000

The following table was extracted from the National Intelligencer of June 30th, 1825. The table No. 1, I compiled for my Geographical Lectures, and published in 1821. It was afterwards inserted in the first edition of my Dictionary. As the two tables were framed without concert between the authors, they may afford some interesting points of comparison. The enumeration given by M. de Humboldt, was probably founded on data collected as early as 1805, and if so, accounts for his estimate of the aggregate population, being lower than mine.

## POPULATION OF AMERICA, No. II.

The Paris Journal des Debats, has copied from the Revue Protestante, an interesting letter from Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, to M. Ch. Coquerel, Pastor at Amsterdam, of the proportion which the Catholics and Protestants of America bear to each other, on the different races in America, and the languages spoken in that continent. The following are a few of his statements:

Total Population of America is.....	34,284,000
I. Roman Catholics,.....	22,177,000
a. Spanish Continental America, .....	15,985,000
Whites,.....	2,937,000
Indians, .....	7,530,000
Mixed races and negroes,..	5,518,000
	<hr/>
	15,985,000
	<hr/>
b. Portuguese America, .....	4,000,000
Whites, .....	920,000
Negroes,.....	1,960,000
Mixed races and Indians, ..	1,120,000
	<hr/>
	4,000,000
	<hr/>
c. United States, Lower Ca- nada, and French Guyana.....	536,000
Hayti, Porto Rico and the French West Indies.....	1,656,000
	<hr/>
	22,177,000
	<hr/>
II. Protestants, .....	11,287,000
a. United States,.....	9,990,000
b. English Canada, (Upper) Nova Scotia, Labrador,....	260,000
c. English and Dutch Guyana,..	220,000
d. English West-Indies,.....	734,500
e. Dutch and Danish West-Indies	82,500
	<hr/>
	11,287,000
	<hr/>
III. Independent Indians not Christians, .....	820,000
	<hr/>
	34,284,000
	<hr/>
The English Language is spoken in America by....	11,297,500
The Spanish by .....	10,174,000
The Indian language by .....	7,800,000
The Portuguese by.....	3,740,000
The French by .....	1,058,000
The Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Russian, by .....	214,500
	<hr/>

Since the preceding matter was prepared for press, the following comparative estimate was republished in the Philadelphia Evening Post. Willing to condense every document deserving notice on this very important subject, I have concluded to give it a place in the article America. I may, however, repeat the remark, that evidently M. de Humboldt

sounds his estimates on data of an earlier date, than the present epoch. It may be seen by reference to the article United States, that the ratio of increase is within a small fraction, of three and a half per cent.; and if so, there must have been in the United States, at the end of 1825, 11,876,000 inhabitants. By reference to the two articles on Upper and Lower Canada, it will be also seen, that at the end of 1825, these two provinces had a collective population of 500,000 nearly.—Consequently, the United States, and the Canadas, are now peopled by 12,376,000 inhabitants.

## POPULATION OF AMERICA, No. III.

The following estimates of the population of the American continent, and the islands S. of the United States, by M. de Humboldt, we derive from the "Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie," for July and September, 1827.

**Mexico.**—Whites, 1,230,000; Indians, 3,700,000; mixed races, viz. Mestizoes, Mulattoes, Zamboes, and mixture of mixtures, (melange des melanges) 860,000; negroes, 10,000. Total 6,800,000.

**Guatemala.**—Whites, 280,000; Indians, 880,000; mixed races, 420,000; negroes, 20,000. Total, 1,600,000.

**Colombia.**—Whites, 642,000; Indians, 720,000; mixed races, 1,256,000; negroes, 167,000. Total 2,785,000.

**Peru and Chili.**—Whites, 465,000; Indians, 1,030,000; mixed races, 853,000; negroes, 152,000. Total of Peru, 1,400,000. Total of Chili, 1,100,000.

**Buenos Ayres, and the new Republic of Bolivar.**—Whites, 320,000; Indians, 1,200,000; mixed races, 742,000; negroes, 38,000. Total 2,300,000. (The population of the Republic of Bolivar, does not probably exceed half a million.)

**Brazil.**—Whites, 920,000; Indians, 260,000; mixed races, 860,000; negroes, 1,960,000. Total, 4,000,000.

**Guinea.**—English, Dutch, and French whites, 10,000; mixed races, 20,000; slaves and free blacks, 206,000. Total, 236,000.

**West-India Islands.**—British, Spanish, French, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, and Independent Hayti. Whites, 482,600; free blacks, and mulatto slaves, 1,147,500. Total, 2,843,000.

**Indians.**—Independent tribes, 420,000.

## RECAPITULATION.

Whites, .....	4,350,000
Indians, .....	8,210,000
Mixed races, .....	6,398,000
Negroes, .....	4,526,000

**Total Population, .....** 23,484,000

M. de Humboldt estimates the population of the rest of America, viz. the United States and British North American possessions as follows: Whites, 9,125,000; Negroes, 1,920,000; Mixed races, 30,000; Independent Indians 420,000. Total 11,475,000. According to his calculations, the total population of America is about 35,000,000, of which the whites compose thirty-eight per cent. Indians 25, negroes 19, and mixed races 18. Of this population, 22,486,000 are supposed to be Catholics; 17,636,000 Protestants, and 820,000 pagans. The English language is spoken by 11,647,000; the Spanish by 10,504,000; Indian language by 7,593,000; the Portuguese by 3,740,000; the French by 1,242,000; and the Dutch, Danish, Swedish, or Russian, by 216,000.

From the preceding data it is rendered more than probable that the aggregate population of all America, (1828) is in round numbers about forty millions. Rejecting the frozen extremities, that part of this continent admitting dense population, is about ten millions of square miles; it is therefore evident that the existing inhabitants amount to only four to the square mile, and that the continent is only commenced to be inhabited. A few comparisons will render this truth in a peculiar manner striking. America, if peopled, equal to Europe entire, would contain 660,000,000. If equal to that of the British islands in Europe, 1,700 million. If equal to France or Germany, about 2,000 million.

American Coinage. See United States Mint.

American Paper Currency. See United States.

American Philosophical Society instituted, 1762.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Massachusetts, incorporated, 4th May, 1780.

Amiens, Treaty of, between England, France and Spain, March 27th, 1801. See Luneville.

Amphipolis, city of, in Thrace, founded B. C. 437.

Amphitheatre at Rome, built A. D. 69. Fourteen modern chapels erected within its walls—that of Verona next in size; and that of Nismes next—at Fidonia fell, and killed 50,000 people. Its ruins still exist at Castel Gimbelio

Amphyctionic Council, or General Assembly of Greece, established B. C. 1497. This is the first instance on record, of a free representation of independent states, meeting to deliberate and settle their concerns by the force of reason, in place of arms.

Amsterdam, first mentioned A. D. 1272. Previous to that epoch the site was a morass at the junction of the Amstel and Y.—City walled 1482. Bank of, established 1609—Stadthouse built 1638; exchange 1644; Bank of, resumed its operations 1812.

Anabaptists, rise of the, in Germany, during the 16th century their first meeting house in England established 1640.

- Anathema**, first used by the Christians as a punishment, A. D. 387. **Anatomy**, as a science, restored about 1550; anatomy of plants observed 1680.
- Andover**, Theological Seminary at, founded 20 miles N. from Boston, 1808. During the first ten years after its institution, it received upwards of 300,000 dollars from seven individuals.
- Andreanofskoi**, or western part of the long group of islands which stretch from North America, toward the peninsula of Kamschatka, were discovered by the Russians, from 1742--60.
- Annapolis**, city of, capital of Maryland, founded 1692; made the seat of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1699, and has remained so since, or 129 years; St. John's College at, founded, 1784—funds of, withdrawn by the Legislature of Maryland, 1804.
- Annapolis—Royal**, town or sea-port of Nova Scotia, founded by the French under the sieur de Monts, in 1603, is the oldest town, except St. Augustine, on the Atlantic coast of North America.
- Angles**, a people of Jutland, who invaded Britain in the fifth century, and from whom the name of England is derived.
- Angola**, province or kingdom of, on Western Africa, taken possession of by Portugal, 1482.
- Anglesea**, Island of, part of Carnarvonshire, Wales, subdued by the Romans, A. D. 78, by the English 1295.
- Anglo-Saxons**, first land in Britain, A. D. 449. See English.
- Angria**, a notorious pirate in Indostan; his family and himself seized 1750, forts destroyed 1756.
- Animal Magnetism**, one of those impostures that humiliate human reason, made its appearance, as epidemic in France, 1788, but soon disappeared there, and broke out in England, 1789. It passed thence over the Atlantic, and committed some ravages on the people of the United States in 1793.
- Annuities or Pensions** first granted in England, 1512, when 20*l.* was given to a lady of the court for services done; and in 1536, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* thought sufficient to maintain a gentlewoman; again in 1554, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deemed a competent sum to support a student at law. Annuities for life were regulated by law, 1777.
- ANNUNCIATION** of the Virgin Mary, feast of, March 25th.
- Anointing** first used at Coronations in England, 872; in Scotland 1097.
- Anson**, admiral, expedition to the Pacific Ocean, set out 1740.
- Antigua**, island of, settled by the English, 1632.
- Antioch**, city of, in Asia, founded B. C. 300.
- Antwerp**, city of, or as the French write the name, Anvers, first noticed in history, A. D. 517. This city affords a most remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of commerce. In the middle ages, Antwerp became the great emporium of the trade and manufactures of the Netherlands, and as late as 1568, was supposed to contain 200,000 inhabitants, but as ma-

- ufactures became encouraged in Great-Britain, the consequence of Antwerp declined, and does not contain at present above 60,000 people.
- Apothecaries**, first mentioned in profane history, etc. C. 1345; by Solomon in Ecclesiastes, etc. C. 977. Exempted from civil offices in England, 1702; act for better regulating the practice of, passed 1815.
- Appeals to the Pope**, at Rome, from England, first made 1138; abolished by Henry VIII. 1532.
- Apricots** first planted in England 1540. This fruit originally came from Epirus.
- April**, from the Latin *Aperiendo*, opening, because in this month, flowers, &c. open, the fourth month of the Julian or common year.
- Aquitaine**, or *Guienne*, see *Re-Unions*, article, *France*.
- Arbela**, or *Guagamela*, battle of, B. C. 331. Persians under Darius Codamanus, defeated by Alexander.
- Archdeacon**, the first appointed in England, 1075.
- Archangel**, in Russia, the most important seaport in the world in so high latitude. English first reach round the North Cape of Europe in 1553. It was then the only port of Russia.
- Arcot** in Indostan, taken by the British 1759.
- Areopagus**, court of, at Athens, established before Christ, 1372, according to some, and by others at a much later date.
- Areta**, battle of, August 27th, 1812, French defeat the Spaniards.
- Argand's lamps** introduced into general use in London, 1785.
- Argentine Republic**. See *Buenos Ayres*.
- Argonautic expedition**, B. C. 1263.
- Argos**, kingdom of, in Greece, founded B. C. 1586.
- Argus**, United States' vessel of 20 guns, captain William H. Allen, taken August 14th, 1813, and captain Allen killed, by the British brig *Pellican*, 21 guns.
- Arithmetic**, by the Arabian figures, introduced into Europe by the Saracens of Spain, in the ninth and tenth centuries of the christian era.
- Arkansas**, territory of the United States, formed out of a part of the ancient Louisiana, bounded east by the Mississippi river, north by Missouri, south by Louisiana and Texas, and west by the hundredth degree of long. W. lying between latitudes 33° and 36° N. In 1820, it was politically divided into counties, which had a population of 14,273.
- This population is composed of
- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| Free white males.....                            | 6,971  |
| Do. do females.....                              | 5,611  |
| <hr/>  |        |
| Total whites.....                                | 12,582 |
| Free people of color, males.....                 | 44     |
| do. do. females.....                             | 15     |
| Male slaves.....                                 | 820    |
| do. female.....                                  | 797    |
| All other persons except Indians, not taxed,.... | 18     |



If the whole territory is taken into view, the above abstract will yield about seven square miles to an individual.

### CHRONOLOGY AND GOVERNMENT OF ARKANSAS.

1685—First settlement made on Arkansas river, by the French.

1805—Included in the territory of Louisiana.

1812—Made part of a separate territory by the name of Missouri.

1819—Separated from Missouri, and is now under the second grade of territorial government.

**Armada**, Spanish name for a fleet of men of war, of great magnitude, collected in 1588, to invade England. Consisted of about one hundred and thirty-five large vessels, and forty transports, having on board, officers, volunteers, soldiers, and sailors, about 30,000 men. This great armament sailed from Lisbon, May 20th. The English fleet, though small, consisting of twenty-eight frigates, were much superior to the Spanish ships in every thing which could produce effect, was commanded by Howard, earl of Effingham, who had under him, the two Drakes, sir Walter Raleigh, Hawkins, Frobisher, and many more of the best seamen. The Armada entered the Channel on June 21st, and on that and the four following days were harassed by the English, until finally, the former reached Calais, where, in the night of the 28th, the entire "*Invincible Armada*" was dispersed by English fire ships and a violent storm. Very few of either the vessels or men composing this once formidable fleet, escaped; nor did the Spanish naval power ever recover the blow inflicted by its destruction.

**Armed Neutrality of the Northern Powers**, of Europe, against England, suggested and headed by the empress of Russia, 1780; renewed 1800, December 16; and again 31st October, 1807.

**Armenia**, country of Asia, known in history, as a separate and independent kingdom, B. C. 600; and became in after ages, a part of the empires of Media, Persia, Rome, and Parthia, and again of the second or Sassanide kingdom of Persia; subdued by the Saracens, A. D. 687, and by the Turks, 1522.

**Armistice**, or suspension of arms, between two or more belligerent states, but with an agreement, that all things shall remain in *statu quo*, to the termination of the agreement. The first armistice or provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain, was signed November 30th, 1782; between Naples and the French general Championet, January 7th, 1799; at Steyer in Austria, between the Austrian government and general Moreau, December 25th, 1800; of Treviso, January 16th, 1801; at Tilsit, June 21st, 1807, between France, Russia, and Prussia.

**Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III. 1358.**

French arms discontinued by the English kings, 1801.

**Arms, or armorial ensigns, were of great antiquity, and in some form very general, but as now understood, coats of arms originated with the northern nations who overturned the Roman empire. They were used both individually and nationally by the Saxons of England, during the heptarchy, and became about the same period general in Europe. Used on sepulchral monuments in England, 1144; on surcoats, from which "Coats of Arms," 1186—1296; upon plate, 1334. See "College of Arms."**

**ARMY, standing, a body of men exclusively set apart and employed in the profession of arms, as distinguished from militia. See militia. Philip II. king of Macedonia, formed the first regular standing army on record, and the effects were to change the political aspect of the world. The second standing army was that of Carthage, from B. C. about 260—202, under Hamilcar, Asdrubal, and Hannibal. The Carthaginian army forced the more steady Romans to resist them by another standing army; the battle of Zama, B. C. 202, October 19th, annihilated the former, and left the latter master of the world. There is nothing in history so remarkable, as that from the battle of Zama, except in the instance of Parthia, no regular force which deserved the name, was raised to resist the Roman arms. Those terrific legions, however, yielded to time, and was not followed by another attempt to form a system of organised armies, until under Charles VII. king of France, 1445. Since that epoch, the whole features of war has changed; most nations have now a regular standing military force. The proportion between the troops in service and men able to bear arms in modern times, has been assumed as 1 to a 100—but it is much too low an estimate. At this time (1828) there is about forty millions of men fit to bear arms in the European and American nations, and though general peace prevails, there is at least one million of men in arms, or about one to forty.**

**ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—In 1785, was fixed at one regiment of infantry, and two companies of artillery, in all about 800 men. In 1787, was augmented to 1500. After the adoption of the federal constitution, it was fixed at one regiment of infantry, and one battalion of artillery, embracing 1200 men. In 1791, it was augmented by another regiment of infantry, and the president empowered to raise 2000 levies. In 1792, the infantry was again augmented by three regiments and four troops of light dragoons. In 1794, 800 men was added to the artillery, which including all former additions, raised the army to 6000 men. In May, 1796, the military force was again fixed at three thousand men. Hitherto a singular mistrust had kept the defensive force in actual service, extremely low in number, but in April or May, 1798,**

the president was authorized to raise an army of 10,000 men, for three years service. About one year after this, the president was conditionally authorised, in the language of the act, 'to organize and cause to be raised an additional military force, to consist of 24 regiments of infantry, one regiment and one battalion of riflemen, a battalion of artillerists, and engineers, and three regiments of cavalry. The same act limited the number of volunteers which could be accepted by the president, under the indefinite act of 1798, to 75,000. The amount of force, including regulars and militia, which the several foregoing acts empowered president Adams to raise, under certain exigencies, supposed, no doubt, to exist, considerably exceeded 100,000 men. In 1802, the army was reduced to 3000 men. The number varied, but it is probable, at no time from 1802 to 1812, were there 8000 men in service. But early in 1812, congress passed an act authorizing an additional military force of 25,000 men, to consist of ten regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, and one regiment of light dragoons. In the beginning of 1813, twenty additional regiments of infantry, or 20,000 men, were authorized; and in the beginning of 1814, three additional regiments of riflemen.—No further augmentations were made to the regular force during the war.

It would appear from the foregoing acts, that the nominal regular force on foot, during the war of 1812, was between 60,000 and 70,000. It is not probable, however, that the establishment ever approximated to an efficient fulness.

Peace was ratified with Great Britain in February, 1815; and among the subjects which first engaged the attention of congress, was that of reducing the army to the proper standard of peace. Accordingly on the third of March following, the military establishment was fixed at 10,000 men. Again, in 1821, it was still further reduced, being diminished to 6000, which is the number on foot at the present time.

**Armories and Arsenals**—There are now in the United States two national armories, and eleven national arsenals. The armories are at Springfield, (Mass.) and at Harper's Ferry, (Vir.) The arsenals are at Watertown, Massachusetts; Watervliet and Rome, New-York; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, District of Columbia; Richmond, Virginia; Augusta, Georgia; Frankford and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Detroit, Michigan Territory. Arms and accoutrements are manufactured at the two armories, 79,259 of the former, having been made in the course of the last three years. Accoutrements, gun carriages, &c. are made at many of the arsenals, while some of them are used merely as depots. There are no public foundries for ordnance, the supply being obtained by contracts, from private foundries, of which there are a sufficient number in the United States to answer all demands. Lead is obtained in ample quantities from the public mines.

**Arragon**, erected into a kingdom, by Ramirez, I. A. D. 1035, and continued a separate royalty until united under the descendants of Ferdinand and Isabella, to Castile and Leon. It is a common mistake to suppose the rival kingdoms of Spain were formed into one monarchy by Ferdinand and Isabella; the union of these kingdoms under one sceptre, was consummated by the children of this marriage claiming their inheritance from both parents.

**Arts and Sciences**, society of, established at New-York, 1765.

**Aruba**, island of, colonized by Holland, 1634.

**Articles of Religion**, six published by Henry VIII. 1536; 42 published without consent of parliament, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, January, 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571; 104 drawn up by archbishop Usher, for Ireland, 1615; established 1634.

**Artichokes** first planted in England, 1487.

**ASCENSION DAY**, or commemoration of Christ's Ascension, is a moveable feast held ten days before Whitsuntide.

**Asp**, United States' schooner, taken and re-taken, July 14th, 1813; her commander, sailing master Segourney, killed.

**Asparagus** first introduced in England, 1608.

**Asperne**, or **Esling**, battle of, May 21 and 22, 1809, Austrians defeated by the French.

**Assassins**, a nation or sect of Persia and Phœnicia, which rose into notice about A. D. 891; about 1090, they were settled in Persia. These wretches were the common enemies of mankind, and have given their name to the most atrocious species of murder; they were extirpated about 1258, by Hulacu, the conqueror of Bagdad. Their chief was called "Sheikl Al Jebal," or Old Man of the Mountain.

**Assaying gold and silver** legally established in England, 1299.

**Assay-master** first appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773.

**Assignats** first ordered by the national assembly of France, April 17, 1790.

**Assiento**, or contract for supplying America with slaves from Jamaica, began 1689; vested in the South-sea company 1713; given up to Spain by the peace of 1748.

**Assaye**, battle of Indostan, September 23d, 1803; Scindea's army defeated by the marquis of Wellesley, now duke of Wellington.

**A size of bread** first appointed 1528; every alteration of a farthing in increase or decrease of the price for a quartern loaf makes the difference of £2,200 in the sum expended for bread within the bills of mortality of London (exclusive of Westminster) in one week. A quartern loaf sold for 1s. 6d  $\frac{3}{4}$  each, March, 1800, when bread was forbidden to be sold till twenty-four hours old.

**ASSUMPTION** of the **VIRGIN MARY**, August 15th; instituted 813.

Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2059 before Christ; lasted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the kingdoms of Babylon, of Nineveh, and the Medes.

**Aunedian Marbles**—These celebrated chronological tables, were brought from Greece to England, in 1627, by Thomas, earl of Arundel. They were composed of a large number of marble slabs or blocks, which were, however, mutilated, and in part lost during the civil wars in England, in the middle of the 17th century. Fortunately they have been at different times, and partly whilst the collection was complete, edited by Seldon, Iredeaux, Mattaire, Chandler, &c. and though by some their genuineness has been doubted, they are now by the best critics, considered real and invaluable remains of the literature of ancient Greece. They contain a connected chronology in Greek capital letters, from the reign of Cecrops, king of Athens, a. c. 1582, to the archonship of Astyanax in Paros, and of Diognetus at Athens, a. c. 264. What remains entire are in the possession of the university of Oxford.

**Astronomy**, the science of the Heavens, the history of which dates backward into the morning of time. Observations on the apparent and real revolutions of the stars must have been made, and a really great advance in the science long before any form of record preserved the fruits of discovery. Some of the principal constellations, as they are now named, is mentioned in the book of Job. The Chaldeans observed and recorded eclipses, both lunar and solar, B. C. 719—20, and then knew the Luni—Solar period of 223 lunations, or 6585 days 8 hours nearly. It is probable, that as far backwards in time as eight or nine centuries before the christian era, that the real length of the tropical or solar year, was known in China, Indostan, Chaldea, and Ægypt; and in China and Indostan, their authenticated records reach to B. C. 3102. The following brief tabular history of this noble science, was compiled from Rees' Cyclopædia, art. Astronomy, and will save much reference.

A. c. 721, March 19th, 8 h. 40 min. p. m. 1st lunar eclipse on record; 720, March 5, 11 h. 1 m. p. m. 2d do; September 1, 7 h. 40 m. p. m. 3rd do; 648, the Thoth of the era of Nabonassar, was on February 1st, having shifted 25 days in one hundred years; 621, April 22nd, 3 hours after midnight; the 4th eclipse of the moon on record; 585, May 23th, an eclipse of the moon predicted by Thales, and brought the Lydian war to an end; 502, November 19th, 11 h. 36 min. p. m. the 6th lunar eclipse on record, observed at Babylon; 491, April 25th, seventh lunar eclipse on record observed at Babylon; 359, obliquity of the ecliptic, found,  $23^{\circ} 49' 10''$ ; 310, August 15th, solar eclipse, 11 digits  $10'$ , observed between Sicily and Africa, by the fleet of Athooles. Comet seen in China same year; 294, March 9th, conjunction of the moon

with Spica Virginis,  $8^{\circ}$  W. from the equinoctial point, observed by Timocharis; 285, Dionysius of Alexandria, began his æra June 26th, being the first who determined the real length of the solar year to be 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes; 282, Timocharis observed another conjunction of the moon with Spica Virginis, November 9th,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours after midnight; 262, transit of Mercury over the Bull's Horn observed; Mercury  $23^{\circ}$  in Taurus, and the Sun  $29^{\circ} 30'$  in Aries; 241, September 3rd, Jupiter observed in  $7^{\circ} 33'$  Virgo; 230, Eratosthenes, observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be  $23^{\circ} 51' 20''$ ; 162, Hipparchus began his astronomical observations at Rhodes, and continued them to 123, or 34 years; 146, this astronomer observed the vernal equinox, March 24th, at mid-day. A remarkable comet appeared in Greece; 143, Hipparchus observed the autumnal equinox, September 26, about sunset. From the new moon of September 28th, he began his new lunar cycle; 141, January 17th, 2 hours before midnight an eclipse of the moon at Alexandria; 128, Hipparchus observed the vernal equinox to be on Thursday, March 23rd, about sunset; and the star *Cor Leonis*,  $29^{\circ} 50'$  from the summer solstitial colure; 127, May 2nd, about sunrise Hipparchus observed the sun  $7^{\circ} 35'$  in Taurus, the moon  $21^{\circ} 40'$  in Pisces, and their mean distance, to be  $312^{\circ} 32'$ ; and Spica Virginis  $6^{\circ}$  W. of the autumnal equinoctial point; 49, comet appeared in China; 44, great comet, supposed the same which appeared again A. D. 531, 1106, and in 1680; 25, the Ægyptians adopt the Julian year, and fix their Thoth, or New Year day, August 29th.

A. D. 13, a comet appeared in China; 39, conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars; 55, comet appeared in China; 92, Agrippa observes in Armenia, a conjunction of the moon with the pleiades, November 29th, 5 hours before midnight; 130, Ptolemy observed Mars in opposition, December 14th, 3 hours P. M.; 132, September 25th, 2 h. p. m. Ptolemy observed the autumnal equinox; 133, May 6th, 11 h. 45 m. p. m. Ptolemy at Alexandria, observed an eclipse of the moon. May 17th 11 h. p. m. he observed Jupiter in  $13^{\circ} 15'$  Taurus; and Saturn in  $9^{\circ} 40'$  Sagitarius on June 4th, 4 h. p. m.; 134, February 16th in the morning, Ptolemy observed Venus,  $21^{\circ} 05'$  in Capricorn, and on October 3d in the morning, Mercury in  $20^{\circ} 12'$  of Virgo; 138, Ptolemy observed *Cor Leonis*  $2^{\circ} 30'$  of this sign, and  $32^{\circ} 40'$  from the summer solstice; 140, Ptolemy observed Venus on July 18th, to be in  $18^{\circ} 30'$  of Gemini, and  $47^{\circ} 15'$  from the mean place of the sun. Observed the vernal equinox at Alexandria, March 22nd 1<sup>o</sup> p. m.; 212, a comet appeared in China; 222, August 29th, a conjunction of some of the planets observed at Alexandria; 373, a comet appeared in China; 400, a comet appeared in China; 729, two comets appeared, one before sunrise, the other after sunset. This was no doubt a deception; it was one comet apparently in

different parts of the Heavens; 807, January 31st, 3 h. after midnight, Jupiter was eclipsed by the moon. March 17th, a spot observed on the sun; 816, astronomy revived under the Caliph Almamun, and the obliquity of the ecliptic found  $23^{\circ} 34'$ ; 819, degree of the meridian measured on the plains of Sinjar, near Babylon, and found to be  $56\frac{1}{2}$  Arabian miles; 825, Benimula observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, to be  $23^{\circ} 35'$ ; 837, a comet appeared in China and in Europe, which moved in 25 days through  $\Pi \sigma \Omega$ , and disappeared in  $\gamma$ ; 880, September 19th, 11 h 45' a. m. Albategnius, or Mahomet of Aractus, an Arabian astronomer, observes the obliquity of the ecliptic to be  $23^{\circ} 35'$ ; 882, Sept. 19th, 1 h. 15' after midnight Albategnius observes the autumnal equinox; and in 883, the sun's apogee in  $22^{\circ} 27'$  of Gemini; the first star of Aries distant from the equinoctial point  $18^{\circ} 02'$ ; 911, Thebit ben Chora, found the obliquity of the ecliptic to be  $23^{\circ} 33' 30''$ ; 999, Aboul Wafi, and Abu Hamed, found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 35'$ ; 1070, Arzachel, found the obliquity of the ecliptic to be  $23^{\circ} 34'$ ; 1076, the same astronomer found the sun's apogee,  $17^{\circ} 50'$  in Gemini; 1079, March 14th, 2 h. 9' p. m. the vernal equinox observed by Arzachel; 1186, September 16th, great conjunction of all the planets in Libra, about sunrise, Mercury  $4^{\circ} 10'$ ; Venus  $3^{\circ} 49'$ ; Mars  $9^{\circ} 08'$  Jupiter  $2^{\circ} 03'$ ; saturn  $8^{\circ} 06'$ ; 1252, Alphonso X. had those astronomical tables, which bear his name, published. In this school the sun's apogee was found  $23^{\circ} 40'$  in Gemini; 1264, July 6th, a comet reached its perihelion, inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic,  $36^{\circ}, 30'$ ; 1269, Cosah Nasirodni observed the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 30'$ ; 1273, Cheouching in China, found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 33' 39''$ ; 1299, a comet reached its perihelion in February, ascending node  $25^{\circ}$  in Gemini, inclination  $20^{\circ}$ ; 1337, first comet, whose course was observed and recorded with astronomical exactness, reached its perihelion, June 2nd, 6 h. 25' a. m. ascending node  $24^{\circ} 21'$  in Gemini, inclination  $32^{\circ} 11'$ ; 1341, a comet in Libra, first seen near Spica Virginis, and disappeared near  $\Omega$  Leo; 1437, Ulugh Beigh, observed the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 30' 17''$ ; 1460, Regiomontanus, found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 29'$ ; 1472, February 29th, 10 h. 23' a. m. comet reaches its perihelion, ascending node  $11^{\circ} 46' 20''$  in Capricorn; inclination of its orbit  $5^{\circ} 20'$ ; 1476, Waltherus found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 30'$ ; 1478, Waltherus found the vernal equinox on March 11th, 8 h. 05' a. m.; 1503, Waltherus found the summer solstice to be on June 12th, 12 h.  $46^{\circ} 34'$  at Nuremberg, and the sun's apogee  $4^{\circ} 09'$  in Cancer; 1510, Wernerus found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 28' 30''$ ; 1515, Copernicus observed the vernal equinox, March 11, 4 h. 30', a. m. at Frauenburg. He observed Spica Virginis in  $17^{\circ} 03' 02''$  in Libra, and the sun's apogee,  $6^{\circ} 40'$  in Cancer; 1530, Copernicus completed his immortal work,

“*ASTRONOMIA INSTAURATA*,” &c. but it was not published until the year of his death, 1543. This work alone did more for astronomy than was ever done for any other science by a single production; 1540, September 27th, Copernicus found the obliquity of the ecliptic  $23^{\circ} 28' 08''$ ; 1556, April 22d, 8 h. 3' a. m. a comet reached its perihelion, ascending node  $25^{\circ} 42'$  in Libra; inclination of its orbit  $32^{\circ} 06' 30''$ ; 1577, October 27th, 6 h. a. m. a comet reached its perihelion; 1582, Calendar reformed by pope Gregory XIII; 1584, Tycho Brahe found the vernal equinox, March 10th, 1 h. 56' p. m. at Uraniburg; 1588, Tycho observed the summer solstice, June 11th, 1 h. 36' p. m. at Uraniburg; the sun's apogee  $5^{\circ} 30'$  in Cancer; 1595, Tycho Brahe found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 29' 25''$ ; 1610, telescopes introduced into use by Galileo; 1626, Kepler published his Rudolphine tables. and formed an æra in the history of man. Copernicus had shown near a century before, that the planets moved round the sun, and now Kepler in his “*ASTRONOMIA NOVA CELESTIS*, &c.” shewed in what manner, and by what laws they moved, and paved the way for Newton to shew why they moved; 1631, November 17th, 9 h. 37' a. m. Gassendi first observed a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc; 1639, November 24th, old style, or December 4, new style, 3 h. 15' p. m. Mr. Horrox, an Englishman, was the first who ever observed a transit of Venus over the sun's disc; 1670, Mengoli observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be  $23^{\circ} 28' 24''$ ; 1672, Richer found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 28' 54''$ ; 1676, rings of Saturn discovered by Huygens, 1687, Newton's “*PRINCIPIA*” were published, and consummated what Copernicus and Kepler had began; 1680, December 18th, 0 h. 6' p. m. a comet reached its perihelion, ascending node  $2^{\circ} 02'$  in Capricorn, inclination of its orbit  $61^{\circ} 22' 55''$ . This is supposed to be the same comet which reached its perihelion B. C. 44, and A. D. 531 and 1105, and to have a periodid time of 575 years. In its perihelion it almost touches the sun's surface, being only about 570,000 miles from its centre, and moves in that part of the orbit, above 880,000 miles hourly; 1682, September 22nd, 6 h. 34' a. m. autumnal equinox observed at Paris; 1691, Flamstead found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 28' 32''$ ; 1703, Bianchini, found the obliquity of the ecliptic,  $23^{\circ} 28' 15''$ ; 1732, the summer solstice observed at Paris, June 21st, 7 h. 28' 30" a. m.; 1752, new style introduced into England, September 3rd, called the 13th; 1759, March 13th, 1 h. 50' a. m. a comet reaches its perihelion. The elements of the orbit of this cometary body are much more accurately known than that of any other of those erratic masses. Ascending node  $23^{\circ} 45' 35''$  in Taurus—inclination of its orbit  $17^{\circ} 40' 15''$ . The same comet reached its perihelion 1531, 1607, 1682, and 1759—periodic times 76 years 63 days; 74



years 322 days, and 76 years 178 days, and may be expected again in the latter part of the year 1835; 1761, June 5th, transit of Venus over the sun's disc, extensively observed; 1769, June 3rd, transit of Venus over the sun's disc, still more extensively and accurately observed than that of 1761. The next transit will be, December 8th, 1874: 1781, March 13th, Dr. Herschel discovered the most distant, and third largest planet in the solar system, to which he gave the name of *Georgium Sidus*, it is, however, more commonly in the United States, called "the Herschel," and on the continent of Europe, *Uranus*; 1801, January 1st, Mr. Piazzi, at Palermo, discovered a primary planet, which he named *Ceres*; 1802, March 28th, Dr. Olbers of Bremen, discovered a primary planet to which he gave the name of *Pallas*. Obliquity of the ecliptic found this year at Paris,  $23^{\circ} 28' 06''$ ; 1804, September 1st, Mr. Harding at Lilienthal, near Bremen, discovered a primary planet, to which he gave the name of *Juno*; 1807, March 29th, Dr. Olbers of Bremen, discovered a primary planet, to which he gave the name of *Vesta*. These four planets revolve in interfering orbits, between Mars and Jupiter, and as far as observation has exposed its parts to human view, the discovery of *Vesta* completed our knowledge of the solar system.

The "MECHANIQUE CELESTE" of LaPlace, published This immortal monument of human genius, has, it may be safely said, completed the science, rendered astronomy the most perfect, as it is the most sublime, of all the sciences.

Astley's theatre, London, and 19 houses destroyed by fire, August 17th, 1794; again, September 2nd, 1803, with 40 houses.

Attaquia, in Syria, destroyed by an earthquake, with 3000 inhabitants.

Athanasian Creed, said to be written about A. D. 340.

Athens, kingdom of, began a. C. 1556 or 1586, under Cecrops, and with some interruptions, continued 486 years, to its final termination, under Codrus, 1091. The kings were sixteen. At the death of Codrus, 1070, the regal power was abolished, and the government of perpetual archons substituted. The archons for life, were thirteen in succession.—After continuing perpetual, or for life, 316 years, to the death of Alcmaeon, in 754, by another revolution the archonship was made decennial, and remained so 70 years under seven rulers in succession. At the death of Euryxias, the supreme magistracy of Athens assumed its final form, as annual archons, nine in number, the principal of whom gave name to the year. No other city of the earth has underwent, as far as history has preserved human actions from oblivion, so many or so interesting revolutions, as the capital of Attica; where it is probable the arts, science, and high civilization of Europe, commenced more

than thirty centuries past. Such was then the power, wealth and commerce of Athens, that B. C. 658, a colony from, founded or enlarged Byzantium, in Thrace. Received the laws of Draco, 623. Those of Solon, 594. Submit to Pisistratus, 560; expel him; again restore him 556; same year expel him once more, but eleven years after restore him, and with some interruptions the family governed until 510, when they were ultimately and for ever driven into exile. In 526, under the Pisistradidæ, the first public library ever formed in Europe, was opened at Athens. During the regal government, 800 years before, Ionian colonies had been formed on the western coast of Asia, which, in the subsequent increase of Persian and Athenian power, became the points where these rival nations came into contact. The Ionian cities, connected with Athens by national affinity, and commercial transactions, and pressed upon by the Persians, naturally sought the alliance of the former. One of the first consequences of such a state of affairs, was the taking and burning of Sardis, 504, by an Athenian force, which at once directed the vengeance of Persia upon their own country, and commenced a most eventful war of 55 years. In this war, Athens, though twice taken and destroyed, the Athenians were the principals on the part of the Greeks in the contest. Under Miltiades they defeated the Persian army at Marathon, 490. Under Themistocles repulsed the Persian fleet at Artemissium, and were the efficient contingent in the decisive naval battle of Salamis, 470.— Under Themistocles and Aristides they again bore a share in the final defeat and destruction of the Persians at Plataea, 479. After their retreat into Asia, the Persians were pursued by the Athenians, who almost uniformly successful, forced their enemies to a most honorable peace for Greece, in 449.— Now the most powerful people of the world, their ambition involved them in almost unremitting contests with the other Greek states. Engage in war with the Boetians, 447, and with the Lacedæmonians 432. The latter called the Peloponnesian war, with innumerable reverses of fortune, terminated by the taking of Athens, 404. Amid war and violence, however, the arts of peace, and embellishment of social life, advanced rapidly at Athens, and enabled her citizens to become the teachers, when too weak to become the tyrants of the world. They were the allies of Thebes in the Corinthian war, 397—were defeated by Philip of Macedonia, at Methon, 360; and again at Charonea, 338. Taken by Cassander, 318. From this period, for upwards of 1000 years, Athens maintained her intellectual rank; but finally sunk with the barbarism of the middle ages, and in more modern times shared the ruin and degradation of all Greece. In the late revolution, this city attempted to shake off the Turkish yoke. In the summer of 1827, the citadel or the Acropolis was invested by

**Reschid Pacha**, a Turkish general. On the 6th of May, the Greeks were utterly defeated in an attempt for its relief, and on the 5th of June, the exhausted garrison surrendered to the Turks.

**Attornies' General of the United States:**

First—Edmund Randolph, commissioned ———.

Second—Wm. Bradford, commissioned January 27th, 1794.

Third—Charles Lee, commissioned December 10th, 1795.

Fourth—Levi Lincoln, commissioned March 5th, 1801.

Fifth—Cæsar A. Rodney, commissioned January 20th, 1807.

Sixth—Wm. Pinkney, commissioned December 4th, 1811.

Seventh—Richard Rush, commissioned Feb'y 10th, 1814.

Eighth—William Wirt, the incumbent, commissioned —.

**Augsburg**, confession of faith, made 1550.

**Aurora Borealis**, first recorded to be seen March 6th, 1716; it had been no doubt occasionally observed from time immemorial.

**Avignon**, city of the south of France, belonging formerly to the Pope; where Clement V. fixed the Holy See, in 1309. and where it remained until restored to Rome, 1376, by Gregory XI. The territory and city still continued part of the domain of the Holy See, until the French revolution. It had been sequestrated in 1769, but restored in 1773 on the suppression of the Jesuits, but finally annexed to France, in 1791—confirmed to France, 1815.

**Avon**, British ship of 19 guns, sunk by the United States vessel *Wasp*, September 1st, 1814.

**Auricular confession**, first introduced, 1215.

**Austerlitz**, battle of, December 2nd, 1805, the French under Buonaparte defeated the Austrians and Russians, under the emperors Alexander and Francis.

**AUSTRIA**, empire of, has risen to one of the commanding nations of Europe, the third in population after China, of the kingdoms and empires of the earth. According to the best chronologers, the two Austrian houses of Lorraine and Hapsburgh, derive their origin from Ethico, count of Alsatia, about A. D. 666. In 1273, Rodolph, count of Hapsburgh, was elected emperor of Germany, and in 1278 acquired Austria by conquest. His successors have been:

1291, Adolphus of Nassau, slain in battle at Galheim, near Worms, by Albert, son of Rodolph, who became emperor in 1298, under the title of Albert I. against whom in 1307, the Swiss revolted; he was slain by his own nephew, and succeeded in the empire, in 1308, by Henry VII. of Luxemburgh; 1314, Frederick III. of Austria, and the same year by Lewis V. of Bavaria, who were both in 1347, by Charles IV. of Luxemburgh, who in 1356 issued the famous *Golden Bull*, and died after a reign of 31 years, and was succeeded in 1378, by his son, Wincelans, who was deposed in 1400, and followed by

Robert Count Palatine, and he, in 1410, by Sigismund, brother of Winceslaus, who dying in 1438, the empire again fell under the house of Hapsburgh, or of Austria, in the person of Albert II. who transmitted his sceptre to his family, for though nominally elective, the two Austrian families of Hapsburgh and Lorraine, with one exception, Charles VII. of Bavaria, in the last century, ruled Germany 368 years, from 1418, to August 6th, 1806. *See art. Germany.* At the latter date, Francis II. as emperor of Germany, formally renounced that title, having previously assumed that of hereditary emperor of Austria, August 11th, 1804. Francis I. of Austria, was born 1768; succeeded his father Leopold II. in 1792. In 1805, the emperor of Austria entered into a coalition with Russia against France, was defeated at Austerlitz, by Buonaparte, made peace the same year. Engaged again in war with France, in 1809, is again worsted, and makes peace at Vienna, October 14th. On March 11th, 1810, Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, was married to the French emperor; which did not, however, prevent her father again taking part against France, in 1813, and still more decisively in 1815. The following list of the wars of Austria, gives a brief view of its military history, during the two last centuries.

1. The war with the Ottoman Porte from 1592 to 1606, terminated by the peace at Sithvarock, in Hungary, on the 21st of October, 1606.
2. The war, commonly called the thirty years' war, which lasted from 1618 until 1648, terminated by the peace at Westphalia, on the 14th of October, 1648, at Munster, in Westphalia.
3. The war respecting the Mantuan succession, which lasted from 1629 to 1631, terminated with France by a treaty of peace at Ratisbon, on the 13th of October, 1630; and with Spain by arrangements made on the 6th of April, 1631, at Cherasco, in Piedmont.
4. The second war with the Ottoman Porte, which lasted from 1661 until 1664, terminated for twenty years by the peace of Vasvar, in Hungary, on the 10th of August, 1664.
5. War with France from 1672 to 1678, terminated by the peace at Nimeguen, in Holland, on the 5th of February, 1679.
6. Third war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1683 to 1698, terminated by the peace of Carlowitz, in Slavonia, on the 26th of January, 1699.
7. Second war with France, from 1688 to 1697, terminated by the peace of Riswick, in Holland, on the 30th of October, 1697.
8. War with France and Spain, from 1701 to 1713, terminated by the peace of Radstadt, in the empire, on the 6th of March, 1714.

9. Fourth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1716 to 1718, terminated by the peace of Passarowitz, in Servia, on the 21st of July, 1718.
  10. Second war with Spain, respecting the possessions in Italy, from 1717 to 1720, terminated by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 30th of April, 1725.
  11. War with France and Spain, from 1733 to 1739, terminated with France by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 3d of October, 1738; and with Spain, by the peace at Versailles, on the 20th of April, 1739.
  12. Fifth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1737 to 1739, terminated by the peace of Belgrade, in Servia, on the 18th of September, 1739.
  13. War of Austrian succession at the death of the emperor Charles VI. from 1740 to 1748: it lasted with Prussia (for the first time) from 1740 until 1742, and was terminated by peace made at Breslaw and Berlin, on the 11th June and 28th July, 1742; it lasted with Bavaria, from 1741 to 1745, and was terminated by peace made at Fussen, in Suabia, on the 22d of April, 1745. It lasted with France and Spain together, from 1741 to 1748, and was terminated by peace made at Aix la Chapelle on the 18th of October, 1748. Lastly, it was again carried on with Prussia (for the second time) from 1744 to 1745, and was terminated by peace concluded at Dresden, on the 25th December, 1745.
  14. The seven years war, or third war with Prussia, from 1756 to 1763. terminated by the peace of Hubertsburg, in Saxony, on the 15th of February, 1763.
  15. Fourth war with Prussia, respecting the Bavarian succession, from 1778 to 1779, terminated by the peace of Teschen in Upper Silesia, on the 13th of May, 1779.
  16. Different wars with the States-General of Holland, from 1784 to 1785, respecting the opening of the Scheldt, terminated by the treaty of Fontainbleau, on the 8th of November, 1785.
  17. Sixth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1788, until the armistice of 1790, stipulated by the congress at Rerchenbach in Silesia, and terminated by peace made at Szistors on the 4th of August, 1791.
  18. War with France from 1792 to 1797, terminated by peace at Leoben, in Upper Styria, on the 17th of April, 1797.
  19. War with France, March, 1799, terminated by the peace of Luneville, February 9th, 1801.
  20. War with France. 1809, terminated in the same year.
  21. War with France, 1813, terminated May 30th, 1814.
  22. War with France, 1815, terminated same year in July.
- Autossee, battle of, in Alabama, between the troops of the United States, under general Floyd, and the Creek Indians; latter defeated, November 29th, 1813.

Austrian Netherlands, or that part of the ancient Burgundian dominions, which remained subject to Spain, after the revolt of the seven Dutch provinces, in 1571. See Netherlands.

Ayorbe, 1100 French slain there by the Spaniards, October 17th, 1811.

Azores, or Western Islands, discovered by the Portuguese, 1519.

Azof or Asoph, founded by the Genoese, 1261; taken by the Russians, 1697.

## B.

**BABYLON**, city and kingdom of, founded, a. C. 2247; becomes the capital of the Assyrian monarchy, 747; taken by the Medes and Persians under Cyrus, 538; taken by Alexander, the great, 333; by Seleucus Nicator, 311. After the rise of Selencia, Ctesiphon, and Bagdad, in succeeding ages, Babylon gradually sunk to ruin.

Babylon, battle of, near the ruins of which the Turks were defeated with the loss of 20,000 men, by the Persians, under Kouli Khan, February 28th, 1734.

**Badajos**, taken by the French, under marshal Soult, March 11th, 1811; invested by the English under Wellington, March 16th; taken by storm April 6th, 1812.

**Baffin's Bay**, separating Greenland from North America, discovered by captain Baffin, in 1622.

**Bagdad**, built by Abu Jaafar al Mansur, the 2nd of the Abasside Califs, and made the capital of the Saracen empire, A. D. 762; taken by the Mongols under Hulacu, 1258; by the Turks under Morad IV. 1638. It is still a large and commercial city.

**Bahama**, islands of, discovered, 1629; taken possession of by the British, 1718, much injured by a storm, October, 1796; and again, July 22nd, 1801.

**Baize** manufacture first introduced into England, at Colchester, 1660.

**Ball of fire** fell during a thunder storm, upon a public house in Wapping, which set fire to it, and the house adjoining, July 4th, 1803.

**Balloons**, said to have been invented by Gusmac, a Jesuit, 1729, but probably invented much earlier, and first used in France by Montgolfier, who ascended in one, attended by the marquis d'Allande, and M. Rozier, November 23rd, 1782; another ascent was made the same year, by Messrs. Charles and Roberts, on December first, at Paris.—Mr. Lurardi, at London, September 15th, 1784, rose from Moorfields, being the first ascent in England. First experiment with balloons in this country, were made by Dr. Rittenhouse and Francis Hopkinson, December, 1783. They con-

nected several small balloons together, and thus enabled a man to ascend to the height of 100 feet, and to float to a considerable distance. Afterwards an ascent was made by Blanchard, at Philadelphia, January 9, 1793.

Balbec, or Tadmor, founded by Solomon about a. C. 1040.

BALTIMORE, city of the United States, in Maryland, on a small bay of Patapsco river, founded 1729, is extremely well situated for commercial connexions with the valley of Ohio; it commands the trade of Maryland; more than one half of that of Pennsylvania, and a part of New-York. Having the advantage of climate, the harbor of Baltimore is not so liable to obstruction from ice as that of Philadelphia. The site of this city was a farm belonging to the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, now living; and purchased by Dr. George Buchanan and others. Wm. Buchanan, his son, died about three years since, (1828). The increase of Baltimore has been fully commensurate with the advantages of its local position. In 1790 it contained 13,503 inhabitants, and in 1800, 26,514. The following table exhibits its subsequent advance.

*Population in 1810.*

Free white males.....	14,793
Do females .....	13,104
All other persons, except Indians not taxed	3,973
Slaves .....	3,713
	<hr/>
Total population in 1810 .....	35,583
	<hr/>

*Population in 1820.*

Free white males.....	23,822
Do females.....	24,233
	<hr/>
Total whites.....	48,055
Free persons of colour, males.....	4,363
Do do females.....	5,963
Slaves, males.....	1,968
Do females .....	2,389
	<hr/>
Total population in 1820.....	62,738
	<hr/>

Banbury in Oxfordshire, had its church and tower fall, for want of repair, 1791.

Bank-mill, Manchester, England, used as a cotton manufactory, consumed by fire, October 31st, 1813. Damage estimated £30,000.

Bank, signifying literally a bench, from the custom of Italian merchants, exposing money to lend on a banco or bench, or tables. Banks commenced about the beginning of the ninth century; that of Venice 1157; of Genoa 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1640; old Scotch

bank, 1649; of Hamburgh, 1710; Royal Bank of Scotland, 1727; of Ireland, 1783. Saving banks, first established in different places in England, 1816.

Bank of England was originally projected by a merchant of the name of Patterson, and established A. D. 1694. The following year it was incorporated by king William and the parliament, in consideration of £1,200,000 lent to government, which was then its capital. This capital has, however, gone on gradually increasing to the present period, when it amounts to £11,686,800 sterling. The mint in the Tower of London, was anciently the deposite for merchants' cash, till Charles I. in the year 1640, laid his hands upon the money, and destroyed the credit of the mint. This circumstance drove the traders to some other place of security for their gold, which their apprentices did not fail to rob them of when at home, and to run off with it to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths, who were otherwise obliged to prepare strong chests for the deposite of their own valuable wares, and this became the origin of banking in England. Payment in cash by the Bank of England, pursuant to an order of council, February 26, 1797. February 25, 1797, when they were possessed of property to the value of £17,597,280, and the notes issued amounted to only £13,770,390, not including £11,786,800, lent to government. Issued 20s. notes and dollars in payment, March 9, 1797—called in soon after. The bank notes in circulation on the 25th of February, in the following years respectively, were,

1793.....	£11,451,180
1794.....	10,965,330
1795.....	13,539,160
1796.....	11,030,110
1797.....	8,640,250

House built 1732, enlarged 1770. and considerably improved and insulated in 1794. Good authority denies any solid capital to the bank of England, but asserts that the whole of its funds have been loaned to government, and with no rational hope of repayment. The sum of £17,597,280, so very confidently spoken of, is in its very nature, a fluctuating amount of individual capital, undivided profits, and discounted paper, all of which is at the disposal of those who hold the securities, and may be withdrawn at pleasure. The real safety of this enormous monied institution, however, depends upon the moral conviction of its debtor and creditors, that the ruin of the bank would in the nature of things be only a precursor to that of their own.

Banks in the United States commenced in the early part of the revolutionary war. The first by a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia, June 17th, 1780, with a capital of 839,160



dollars; instituted for the purpose of supplying the American army with provisions.

Bank of North America, incorporated by congress, December 31, 1781—first at Boston, 1784, and the bank of New-York commenced the same year. The banks of New-Hampshire and South Carolina, incorporated in 1792.

Bank of the United States, incorporated March 2, 1791. Capital, 10,000,000, in 25,000 shares, of \$400 each 2,000,000 held by the United States, and paid in ten equal annual instalments. 2,493 shares sold by the United States, in 1796-7, at advance of 25 per cent.; 287 more in 1799, at 20 per cent. advance; and 2,220 in 1802, at 45 advance; making, exclusive of dividends, a profit of 671,860 dollars to the United States. About 18,000 shares held by foreigners; the resident stockholders in the United States, who had the exclusive control over the bank, held only 7000 shares, being little more than one fourth of the capital.

The dividends since the establishment of the bank, have averaged 8 3-8 per cent. a year.

Cr.	Debts due to the bank, 1809, viz:	
	Six per cent. stock of the United States..	\$2,230,000
	Loans in notes at 60 days, or bonds, &c.	
	taken to secure debts, .....	15,000,000
	Due by state banks,.....	800,000
	Specie in the vaults.....	5,000,000
	Cost of lots and buildings,.....	480,000
		<hr/>
	Total Cr.	23,510,000
		<hr/>

Dr.		
	Original capital stock,.....	10,000,000
	Amount of deposits by government or	
	individuals,.....	8,500,000
	Bank notes in circulation,.....	4,500,000
		<hr/>
	Total Dr.	23,000,000
		<hr/>
	Balance, being the amount of undivided	
	profits,.....	\$510,000

From which it appears, to use the language of the secretary of the treasury, that the affairs of this bank, considered as a monied institution, have been wisely and skilfully managed. The charter expired 11th of March, 1811, and was not renewed, but the events and necessities of the last war with Great-Britain, superinduced the creation of a similar institution. "THE UNITED STATES' BANK," with a capital of 35,000,000 of dollars, was chartered for 20 years, April, 1816, and with power to form branches. The mother bank at

- Philadelphia, went into operation January 1, 1817. It appears, by an official report to congress, 1828, from the treasury department, that the average annual amount of public money in the Bank of the United States and its branches, from 1817 to 1827, inclusive, was 3,554,756 dollars 50 cents.
- Bankers, the first were Lombard Jews, about A. D. 808. In England, the mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the king made free with it in 1640; after which trusting to servants, till too many of them ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; they at first paid fourpence per cent. per diem, but lent it to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645.
- Bankrupts, literally, "seat or bench broker," in England first regulated by law, 1543. In 1812, enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats.
- Bannockburn, battle of, June 25th, 1314, the Scots under Robert Bruce, defeated the English under Edward II. This battle retarded the union of Scotland to England, 393 years.
- Barbados, settled 1615. Much injured by fires in May and December, 1796.
- Barbary, that part of Africa, opposite Spain, ancient Africa.—Numidia and Mauritania; overrun by the Vandals from Spain, A. D. 429; recovered to the Greek empire in 534, by Belisarius; conquered by the Saracens from 640 to 700, since which epoch the Mahometan religion has prevailed. At present, beside some petty interior states, this fine country is divided between the empire of Morocco in the west, Algiers in the centre, and Tunis and Tripoli east.
- Bark, Jesuit, virtue of discovered 1500; brought to Europe 1650.
- Barney's flotilla, fitted out in the late war with Great-Britain; actions between and two British schooners, June 1st and 10th, 1814; officers and men composing, behaved with great gallantry in the battle of Bladensburg, August 24th, 1814.
- Bartholomews, massacre of, in France, August 24th, 1572, planned by the king of France, Charles IX. and his mother, in order to extirpate the Huguenots. In this infamous attempt from 50 to 70,000 persons of both sexes, and all ages, perished.
- Bartholomew, St. island of, taken by the English from the Danes, 1801, since restored to Denmark.
- Bassano, in Italy, battle of, August 10th, 1796, between the French under Buonaparte, and the Austrians under Wurmser, latter defeated.
- Barometers invented 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; phosphoric, 1675; pendant 1695; marine 1700.
- Barossa, battle of, between the French on one side, and the British, Portuguese and Spaniards, on the other, former defeated, March 5th, 1811.

Basil, Switzerland, university founded 1458.

Bastile, prison or castle of, at Paris, built 1369--1383; destroyed by the people, July 14th, 1789. This event commenced the active operations of the French revolution.

Bath mineral springs in England, discovered, a. C. 871.

Baths, Roman in England, discovered under the Abbey House, 1775.

Battavia, ancient name of the lower Delta of the Rhine, so called, it is supposed, from the Battaves, a German tribe, who invaded that country, and settled in it, about a. C. 100.

Battavia, city of, on the north side of the island of Java, founded by the Dutch, 1612: taken by the English September 12th, 1800, given up at the treaty of Amiens, and again taken by the British, August 8th, 1811: but subsequently restored to the king of the Netherlands.

Battering Ram invented a. C. 441.

## BATTLES AND SIEGES BY LAND AND SEA,

### CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

*It will be requisite to notice, that those battles which have been productive of any great political consequence on the affairs of mankind, will be found in their place, according to alphabetic order. In this list, such which are given in the body of the work, are those printed in capitals. The youthful student will, therefore, when observing the distinctive mark, have it in his power to refer to the respective articles for detailed information. See the art. Siege.*

**Ate. C.** 669, Horatii and Curatii; 548, **THYMBRA**, between Cyrus and Cræsus, latter defeated; 496, **REGILLUM**, or Tusculum near Rome; 490, September 8th, **MARATHON**; 480, October 20, naval battle of Salamis; 479, September 22nd, **PLATÆA** and **MYCALE**; 470, naval battle of Cyprus, and land battle of Eurymydon; 418, Argives and Mantineaus, defeated by the Lacedæmonians; 413, land and naval operations before **SYRACUSE**; 405, naval battle of **ÆGOSPOTAMOS**; 390, **ALLIA** near Rome; 377, naval battle of **NAXOS**; 360, Methon, first victory, gained by Philip of Macedonia, over the Athenians; 338, **CHÆRONEA**, in Bœotia; 334, Granicus, in Asia Minor; 333, Issus in Cilicia; 331, October 2d, **ARBELA**; 301, Ipsus in Phrygia; 274, Beneventum in Italy, battle of, between Pyrrhus and the Romans; 260, naval battle of **ECNOME**, on the coast of Sicily, Romans and Carthagenians; 249, naval battle of Drepaum; 242, **AGATES**, by land and sea; 217, Thrasymene; 216, May 21st, **CANAÆ**, in Italy; 202, October 19th, **ZAMA**, near Carthage; 197, Cynocephalus in Thessaly; 190, **MAGNESIA**, in Asia Minor; 168, June 22nd, **PYDNA** in Macedonia; 146, Carthage and Corinth destroyed; 102. **VERCEIL** in the north of Italy; 53, Charæ, in Asia, Romans defeated by the Parthians; 48, May 12th, *Pharsalia*, in Thessaly; 42, Philippi in Thrace; 31, September 2nd, naval battle of Actium; **A. D.** 10, **VARS**

MOLD near Paderborn in Germany; 51, in Shropshire, England, when Caractacus was taken by the Romans; 233, Tadmor in Cœlo-Syria; 251, Romans defeated, and the emperor Decius, slain in battle with the Goths, in Moesia; 260, Romans defeated by the Parthians, and the emperor Valerian taken prisoner; 263, Palmyra, Zenobia taken, and her city and kingdom ruined by Aurelian; 280, Probus defeats the Persians; 312, near ROME, Maxentius defeated and killed by Constantine; 363, Julian defeated, mortally wounded and dies in Persia; 378, Adrianople, the emperor Valens and his army destroyed by the Goths; 379, the Longobardi, or Lombards, first issue from Scandinavia, and defeat the Vandals: 388, the tyrant Maximus defeated and killed by Theodosius; 401, Alaric king of the Goths, defeats the Romans; 402, the Avari having defeated the Huns, forces the latter to migrate towards Europe; 403, Alaric defeated by Stilicho; 404, irruption of the Goths into Italy; 405, Stilicho defeats 200,000 Goths in the mountains of Fesulæ; 406, the Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, spread into France; 410, Rome taken and plundered by Alaric; 412, VANDAL kingdom of Spain begins; 413, BURGUNDIAN kingdom in Alsace, begins; 414, TOULOUSE, kingdom of began by the Visi-Goths; 420, the kingdom of FRANCE, begins on the lower Rhine, under Pharamond.— See France. 422, the Huns ravage Thrace; 426, Romans leave Britain, never to return; 437, the Goths defeated by Ætius; 441, the Huns, Persians and Saracens invade the Roman empire; 447, Attila, with his Huns, ravage the Roman territories; 449, Saxons land in Britain, and commence the kingdom of England. STAMFORD in Lincolnshire, battle of same year, first contest between the Britons and Saxons; 452, CHALONS, on the Marnes, about 100 miles from Paris, Attila defeated and 250,000 men slain; 455, Rome taken by Genseric. Battle of Alesford in Britain, between the Britons and Saxons; 468, the Visi-Goths drive the Romans out of Spain; 476, kingdom of Italy begins, and the western empire ends; 485, Soissons; battle of, Clovis defeats the Romans; 490, Theodoric defeats Odoacer, king of the Heruli; 497, TOLBIAC, battle of, between the Franks, under Clovis and the Germans. The issue of this battle, a victory on the side of Clovis, induced that monarch to introduce christianity into France; 514, Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned by a speculum of brass; 520, Bath, battle of, Anglo-Saxons defeated by the Britons; 522, Thrasamond, king of the Vandals, defeated and killed by the Moors; 534, Vandal kingdom in Africa, subverted by Belisarius; 546, Rome taken by Totilla, king of the Ostro-Goths; 554, Narses, general to the emperor Justinian, defeats and kills Teia, king of the Ostro-Goths, and subverts their kingdom in Italy; 583, Suevi, kingdom of, in Spain, subverted by the Visi-Goths; 610, Constantinople taken by Heraclius, and Phocas dethroned, and put to death; 634, AIZNADIN in Syria, bat-

tle of, Romano-Greeks defeated by the Saracens. Damascus in Syria, taken from the christians same year. KADESIA in Persia, battle of, Persians defeated by the Saracens; 636, Yermouk in Syria, battle of, Romano-Greeks defeated by the Saracens; 640, Alexandria, in Egypt, besieged and taken by the Saracens; 671, Constantinople besieged by the Saracens; 675, Saracens invade Spain, but are repelled by Wamba; 712, XERES in Andalusia, battle of, between the Spanish Goths and the Saracens; 774, PAVIA in Italy, taken by Charlemagne, and the Lombard kingdom, in Italy, subverted; 808, Normans first invade France; 841, Fontenery, battle of, in France, where the emperor Lothaire is defeated; 848, Crotona, naval battle of, the Venetian fleet defeated by that of the Saracens; 853, Normans commence their establishment in the north of France; 871, nine battles fought between the English and the Danes; 885, Paris besieged by the Normans; 912, Normans completely established in France, under Rollo; 913, the Danes seize the throne of England; 1018, Normans invade Italy; 1055, Bagdad taken by the Turks; 1065, Jerusalem taken by the Turks; 1066, HASTINGS in England, battle of, October 14th; 1099, Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon; 1104, Ptolemais, afterwards called Acre, or St. John D'Acre, taken by the Crusaders; 1139, DOUVRIQUE near Castroverde, in Portugal, battle of, Moors or Saracens defeated by the christians, which commenced the kingdom of Portugal; 1172, Ireland invaded by the English, under Henry II. 1187, Jerusalem taken by Saladin; 1191, Ascalon, battle of, in Palestine: Saladin defeated by the Crusaders, under Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England; 1204, Constantinople taken by the Venetians and French; 1208, Kelheim, near Worms in Germany, battle of, Adolphus I. defeated and slain by Albert I.; 1212, TOLOSA, town of Biscay, in Spain, battle of, Moors defeated by the christians; 1214, Bouvines in Flanders, battle of, the Germans under Otho, defeated by the French under Philip Augustus; 1221, Genghis Khan commences his sanguinary career of conquest; 1236, first irruption of the Tartars into Russia; 1244, Jerusalem taken by the Kharismions; 1250, Lewis IX. or St. Louis, having invaded Egypt, and taken Damietta, was defeated and made prisoner; 1258, BAGDAD taken by the Morgols; 1261, Romano-Greeks, recover Constantinople from the Latins: 1264, Lewes in England, battle of, Henry III. made prisoner; 1282, massacre of the French in Sicily, usually called "The Sicilian Vespers"; 1303, Roslin Castle in Scotland, battle of, English defeated by the Scots; 1310, Rhodes taken by the Knights of St. John; 1314, July 25th, battle of BANNOCKBURN; 1322, Muhldorf in Germany, battle of, between Frederick III. and Louis V. former defeated and made prisoner; Algiers, siege of, the first instance where unequivocal use of gun-powder is mentioned in history, west of China; 1346, Cressy in France, battle of

French defeated by the English, 30,000 slain, among whom the king of Bohemia; 1356, Poitiers in France, battle of, English defeat the French, and capture king John and his son; 1363, Auray, in Brittany; 1363, Brignai in Provence; 1371, Rochelle; 1388, July 31, Otterborn, between Hotspur and the earl of Douglas. 1388, September 21, Talcoping in Sweden, battle of, Margaret Waldeman defeated her rival, Albert, and secured the three crowns of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, which was confirmed by the union of Calmar; 1402, May 7, Nisbet, between English and Scots, when 10,000 of the latter were slain; 1402, Angonia in Galatia, battle of, July 28th, the Turks defeated by Tamerlane and Bajazet, their sultan, made prisoner; 1403, July 22, Shrewsbury; 1405, March 11 and May 11, Monmouth, when the Welsh were defeated; 1410, Tanneburg, battle of, Teutonic Knights defeated by Jagellon, king of Poland; 1415, October 25, Agincourt; 1421, April 3, Beauge, where the duke of Clarence, and 1,500 English were killed; 1423, June, Crevent; 1424, August 16, Verneuil; 1429, June 10, Patay, under Joan of Arc; Varia, European Turkey; 1444, Basil in Switzerland; 1452, Castillon, in Guienna; 1453, May 29th, Constantinople, besieged and taken by the Turks; 1455, May 22, St. Albans; 1460, July 19, Northampton; 1460, December 31, Wakefield; 1461, St. Albans' on Shrove Tuesday; 1461, Mortimer's Cross; 1463, May 15, Hexham; 1469, July 26, Banbury; 1470, March 13, Stamford; 1471, April 14, Barnet; 1471, May 4, Tewkesbury; 1476, TORO in Spain, battle of, between Ferdinand I. of Spain, and Alphonsus V. of Portugal, latter defeated; 1477, battle of, Morat, Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, defeated and mortally wounded by the Swiss; 1485, August 22, BOSWORTH; 1487, June 6, Stoke; 1488, St. Aubin in France; 1495, French invade and seize the city and kingdom of Naples; 1497, June 22, Blackheath; 1503, April 28th, battle of Cerignole, which terminated French power in Naples; 1509, Aignadel, where Louis XII. king of France defeated the Venetians; 1512, Ravenna, French defeat the Spaniards and Italians, but lose their general, the duke de Nemours, April 11th; 1513, September 9th, battle of Flodden, English under the earl of Surry, defeat the Scots, under their king James IV. who was killed; 1515, September 13th and 14th, battle of Mariignan between the French and Swiss, latter defeated; 1516, Algiers taken by Barbarossa, 1521; the Turks take Belgrade; 1522, the Turks take Rhodes; 1525, February 24, battle of Pavia, Francis I. king of France. defeated and made prisoner by the troops of Charles V.; 1526, Mohatz in Hungary, in which Lewis II. was defeated and slain by Solyman II. and Hungary overran by the Turks, and decided the political state of that country, for upwards of a century; 1529, Turks besiege Vienna. but are repulsed by the Germans; 1544, April 11th, battle of Cerisoles, Germans and Spaniards defeated by the French.

- 1547, The German protestants under the elector of Saxony, defeated by Charles V. and the elector and landgrave of Hesse made prisoners at Mulburg, April 24th.
- 1562, December 19th, battle of Drenx, the first great conflict in the civil war enkindled in France between the Roman Catholics and Protestants.
- 1568, Winschoten, town of the Netherlands, near Groningen, battle of, the first conflict between the Spaniards and Dutch, in that war which produced the republic of the Seven United Provinces.
- 1569, Jarnac in France, battle of, May 13th, and Moncontorn, same year, between the duke of Anjou and the Huguenots.
- 1578, ALCAZAR, in Africa, where the Portuguese army was defeated, and their king Sebastian killed.
- 1588, "THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA," *defeated and almost annihilated in the English Channel.*
- 1600, July 2, battle of NIEUPORT, or TORHOUT—Spaniards defeated by prince Maurice.
- 1601, June 25th, siege of Ostend commenced, surrendered September 10th, 1604.
- 1631, August 28th, battle of Leipsic, in which Gustavus Adolphus as general of the Evangelic League, defeated the Imperialists.
- 1632, November 6, o. s. battle of Lutzen, in which the Imperialists are defeated, and Gustavus Adolphus killed.
- 1642, Hopton-Heath in Staffordshire, March 19th, Worcester, September 23rd, and Edgehill, October 23rd, commence a civil war in England.
- 1643, May 18th, prince of Conde at ROAOY, defeats the Spaniards.
- 1658, Gravelines, battle of, Spaniards defeated by Turenne.
- 1674, Seneffe, battle of, between the French and Dutch, August 1st; at Mulhausen, December 19th, and Turkheim, December 27th; in both the Imperialists defeated by Turenne.
- 1683, September 14th, Turks utterly defeated at VIENNA, by the Poles and Germans.
- 1687, August 4th, battle of Mohatz, in Hungary, the Turks defeated by the Germans, and Hungary in the same year, crown of, declared hereditary in the house of Austria.
- 1688, revolution in England, followed by war in Scotland and Ireland, in which, beside the decisive battle of the Boyne, actions were fought at Killikrankie, 1689; Newton Butlers, 1689; Aughrim, July 22nd, 1691
- General Battles on the Continent of Europe, from 1690 to 1702, were*
- 1690, August 8, Salusses in Piedmont; 1690, July 12, Fleurus in Flanders; 1691, Leuse, allies and French; 1692, Portsheim, Germans and French; 1692, Steinkirk, allies and French; 1693, July 19, Landen, allies and French; 1693, October 8, Marfaglia, Piedmontese and French; 1693, Neckar, Germans and French; 1695, in Transylvania, allies and Turks; 1696,

- Olasch, Germans and Turks; 1697, Zenia in Hungary, Germans and Turks; 1700, December, Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden; 1701, August 6, Chiari, French and allies; 1701, Riga, Russians and Poles; 1701, Carpi, in Modena, French and allies; 1702, Gtissa, in Poland, Swedes and Saxons.
- 1690, July 12th, Boyne, the exiled James II. defeated by king William.
- 1692, January, naval battle of La Hogue, the French fleet under Tourville, defeated by the English.
- General Battles on the Continent of Europe, from the commencement of the War of the Succession, 1702, to the Treaty of Nystadt, August 19th, 1721*
- 1702, Fridlingen, in Swabia, French and Germans; 1702, Vittoria, French and allies; 1702, August 15, Lauzari, in Italy; 1702, Pultusk, Poles and Swedes; 1703, June 30, Eckeren, in Brabant, French and Dutch; 1704, July 2, Donavert, French and Germans; 1704, Punits, Swedes and Saxons; 1704, August 2, Blenheim, allies and French; 1704, Schlemberg, Austrians and Bavarians; 1705, July, Mittau, Swedes and Russians; 1705, Cassano, in Italy, French and allies; 1705, Trilemont, French and allies; 1706, Frandstadt, in Silesia, Swedes and Saxons; 1706, Calciato, in Italy, French and allies; 1706, Ramiles, Whitsunday, French and allies; 1706, September 7, Turin, French and Germans; 1707, Offensburg, Germans and French; 1707, April, Calish, in Poland, Poles and Bavarians; 1707, ALMANZA, in Spain, allies and Spain; 1708, June 30, Oudenard, French and allies; 1708, Holowzin, in Russia, 1708, Russians and Swedes; 1708, September 22, Czarnanapata, in Muscovy; 1708, Lezno, in Poland, Russians and Swedes; 1708, Gemaurthoff, in Poland, Russians and Swedes; 1708, September 28, Winnedale, French and allies; 1709, May 17, Caya, French and allies; 1709, June 8, Pultowa, Russians and Swedes; 1709, September 11, Malplaquete, French and allies; 1709, Rumersheim, French and Germans; 1709, Guidina, allies and Spaniards; 1710, July 16, ALMANZA, French and allies; 1710, Elsinburg, Swedes and Danes; 1710, August 20, Saragossa, French and Germans; 1710, December 12, Villa Viciosa, French and Germans; 1711, Arleux, allies and French; 1712, Gadebash, Swedes and Danes; 1712, Denain, in Netherlands, allies and French; 1713, Pulkona, Russians and Swedes; 1713, Triburg, French and Germans; 1715, November 12, Preston, when the rebels were defeated in Scotland; 1715, November 13, Dumblain, rebels defeated in Scotland; 1716, August 5, Peterwarden, Austrian and Turks; 1717, July 16, Belgrade, Austrians and Turks; 1718, December 11th, siege of Frederickshall, in Norway, where Charles XII. was killed; 1719, June 10, Glonsields, in Scotland.



*General Battles from the Treaty of Nystall, to the beginning of "The Seven Years War," 1756.*

1733-4, February 28, between the Turks and the Persians, when Kouli Khan lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men, before Babylon; 1734, June 29, Parma; 1734, August, Guastalla; 1734, May 22, in Persia, where the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Khan, and lost near 60,000, a general and six bashaws; 1734, Bitonto, Austrians and Spaniards; 1734, Parma, France and Spain against Austria; 1734, Secchia, French and Austrians; 1735, Turks and Persians, 50,000 of the latter killed; 1737, July 27, Bagnialuk, in European Turkey, Russians and Turks; 1738, Bog, Russians and Turks; 1739, Kroska, Austrians and Turks; 1739, Kernal, Turks and Persians; 1739, July 21, Choczim, in Hungary; 1741, April 10, Molwitz, Prussians and Austrians; 1741, July 23, Williamstadt, in Sweden, Swedes and Russians; 1742, April 8, Hilkersburg, Prussians and Austrians; 1742, May 7, Czaslaw, Prussians and Austrians; 1742, Teyn, Austrians and French; 1743, Brenau, Austrians and Bavarians; 1743, Campo Santo, Spaniards and allies; 1743, June 15, Dettingen, allies and French; 1744, Cami, allies and French and Spaniards; 1745, Landshut, Prussians and Austrians; 1745, June 4, Friedberg, Prussians and Austrians; 1745, April 30, Fontenoy; 1745, September 21, Preston-Pans; 1745, Erzerum, Turks and Prussians; 1746, January 17, Falkirk, in Scotland; 1746, April 12, Rocoux, French and allies; 1746, April 17, Culloden, in Scotland; 1746, May 31, St. Lazaro, French and allies; 1746, June 15, Placentia, Spaniards and allies; 1746, July 6, Exiles, in Piedmont, allies and French; 1747, June 20, Vall, in Flanders, allies and French; 1747, July 20, Lasseilt, allies and French; 1751, Arania, in India; 1752, August 7, Bahoor, in India; 1755, July 9, Fort Du Quesne, North America—GENERAL BRADDOCK defeated and killed, and the wreck of his army saved by the youthful *major George Washington*; 1755, September 8, Lake of St. George; 1755, Paraguay; Calcutta, in India, June 1756, and in 1759.

With the commencement of the seven years war, an era was opened in military tactics, which rendered operations of armies much more a matter of finance and intellectual arrangement, than as formerly, mere brutal force to force. Armies became, like ships of war, mere manageable machines, producing more effect from their perfect organization, than from mere weight. It is risking nothing, therefore, to assert that the following battles from that of Lowochutz, to that of Freyberg, exhibited more science than all the previous contests between human beings, since the creation.

1756, October 1, king of Prussia defeated the Austrians at Lowochutz.

1757, May 6th, the king of Prussia defeats the Austrians, near Prague; June 18th, king of Prussia defeated by the Austrians,

- under marshal Daun, at Kolin; battle of Plaissey, East-Indies, June 23d; Hastenbach, June 26th, French defeat the English and Germans; Rosbach, November 5th, the king of Prussia, with 22,000 men, defeats the combined army of 60,000 French and Austrians; Breslau, the Prussians defeated by the Austrians, November 22d; Lissa, the Austrians defeated by the king of Prussia, December 5.
- 1758, June 23rd, the French defeated at Crevelt, by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; the siege of Olmutz, by Daun, raised by the king of Prussia; Torndorf, August 25, the Russians defeated by the king of Prussia; Landwernhagen, October 10th, English and Germans defeated by the French; Hochkirchen, October 14th, king of Prussia surprised and defeated by the Daun; prince Francis of Bevern, and marshal Keith were both slain in this battle; in October, the king of Prussia and his generals raise the sieges of Colberg, Neiss, Cosel, Torgan, Liepsic and Dresden.
- 1759, Minden, August 1st, French defeated by the English and Germans; Cunersdorf, opposite the city of Frankfort, on the Oder, August 12th, the king of Prussia defeated—this was a most sanguinary battle, the Prussians lost upwards of 20,000 men dead on the field, and the Austrians and Russians, 10,000.
- QUEBEC, September 12th, English defeat the French on the plains of Abraham, in consequence of which, that city surrenders on the 17th.
- 1760, Corbach, July 10th, the French defeat the English and Germans; Lydorf, July 6th, French defeated by the English and Germans; Landschut, June 23rd, the Austrians defeat the Prussians; Warburg, July 3, o. s., French defeated by the English and Germans; Psaffendorf, August 15th, Austrians under general Landohn, surprised and defeated by the king of Prussia; Torgan, November 3rd, Austrians under Daun defeated by the king of Prussia.
- 1761, Kirkdenchern, July 15th, French defeated by the English and Germans; Colberg, September 16th, Russians defeated by the Prussians.
- 1762, Schwiednitz, October, surrenders to the king of Prussia; Freyberg, October 29th, prince Henry defeats the Austrians, and closed the great military operations of the seven years war.
- 1769, Choczim, on the Dniester, battles at, April 30th, July 13th, and September 17th, between the Russians and Turks.
- 1770, Russians defeat the Turks at Brailow.
- 1775, Lexington, near Boston, April 19th, action, at which commences the revolutionary war; Bunker's Hill, June 17th; unsuccessful attempt of the Americans to storm Quebec, general Montgomery killed.
- 1776, Charleston unsuccessfully attacked by the British, June 28th; Staten Island, July 3rd, occupied by general Howe; Long-Island, battle of, August 27th; September 15th, New-York taken.

- 1777, Ticondera taken by general Burgoyne, July 6th; September 11th, battle of Brandywine; September 26th, Philadelphia taken by the British; October 4th, battle of Germantown; October 13th, general Burgoyne surrenders his army to general Gates.
- 1778, June 28th, battle of Monmouth; naval action between the English and French, July 27th.
- 1779, in July, the siege of Gibraltar commenced.
- 1780, August 16th, battle of Camden; October 7th, battle at King's Mountain.
- 1781, January 17th, British defeated by general Morgan at the Cowpens; March 15th, battle of Guilford; September 8, battle of Eutaw Springs; YORK-TOWN, October 19th, the British army under lord Cornwallis, surrenders to general Washington, and decides the contest in favor of the United Colonies. For the events of the American war more in detail, see article United States.
- 1787, October 9th, Amsterdam taken by the Prussians.
- 1788, naval battle of Swenksand, between the Swedish and Russian fleets.
- 1789, Turks defeated at Foczani, by the Austrians.
- 1791, Seringapatam, British East India Company and Tippo Sahib. At the same place 1792, the same opponents; Tippo reduced. April 30th, 1791, the French defeat the Austrians near Mous.
- 1792, August 14th, Austrians defeated by the French near Longwy; September 10, Grand-pre, when the French were defeated; September 20, Valory, between the French and Austrians; October 2, Menehould, Prussians and French; October 2, Conde, Austrians and French; October 27, Hanau, Austrians and French; November 4, Bossu, Austrians and French; November 6, Jamappe, when Dumourier entered Brabant; November 13, Arderlecht, Austrians and French; November 17, Thirlemont, Austrians and French; November 27, Varoux, Austrians and French.
- 1793, January 7, Hockheim, Austrians and French; February 28, Aldenhoven, Austrians and French; January 15, Aix la Chapelle, Austrians and French; March 4, Tongres, Austrians and French; March 18, Jourvienden, near Thirlemont, Austrians and French; March 19, Thirlemont, Austrians and French; March 22, Lovaine, or the Iron Mountain, the Austrians and French; April 1, Coblenz, Austrians and French; April 7, Cassel, Austrians and French; May 8, Tournay, Austrians and English against the French; May 10, St. Amand and Maule, Austrians and English against the French; May 23, Valenciennes, allies and French, May 30, Manheim, allies and French; June 21, Furnes, Dutch and French; June 26, Furnes, Austrians and French; July 18, Villier's, Austrians and French; August 9, Chambray, or Cæsar's camp, Austrians and French; August 18, Lincelles, Austrians and French; August 21, Furnes, Austrians and French; August 29, Rexmond,

Austrians and French; September 7, Dunkirk, English and French; September 11, Quesnoy, English and French; September 12, Limbach, Austrians and French; September 15, Menin, Austrians and French; October 1, Toulon, English and French; October 14, Weissenburg, Austrians and French; October 16, Maubeuge, allies and French; October 16, Thirlemont, allies and French; October 20, Orchies, allies and French; October 25, Wanzenaw, allies and French; November 29, Landau, allies and French; November 19, Toulon surrendered to the French; November 27, Lebach, surrendered to the French; December 11, Rousillon, Spaniards and French; December 20, Perpignan, Spaniards and French.

1794, January 8, Oppenheim, allies and French; January 23, Waterloo, allies and French; March 1, Werwick, allies and French; March 19, Bayonne, Spaniards and French; March 22, Perle, allies and French; March 28, Cateau, allies and French; April 4, Cracow, Russians and Poles; April 5, Durkheim, allies and French; April 6, Piedmont, Sardinians and French; April 14, Crombech, allies and French; April 17, Arlon, allies and French; April 21, Warsaw, Russians and Poles; April 24, Landrecy, allies and French; April 24, Cambrai, English and French; April 26, Cateau, English and French; April 29, Courtray, allies and French; 1794, May 5, Ostend, allies and French; May 1, Montesquan, Spaniards and French; May 2, Aost, Sardinians and French; May 8, Saorgia, Sardinians and French; May 10, Tournay, English and French; May 12, Courtray, allies and French; May 16, Mons, allies and French; May 18, Tonnay, English and French; May 18, Bouillon, allies and French; May 22, Tournay, allies and French; May 23, Lautern, allies and French; June 3, Lithuania, Russians and Poles; June 3, Piliczke, Russians and Poles; June 14, Barcelona, Spaniards and French; June 17, Charleroi, Dutch and French; June 17, Cracow, Prussians and Poles; June 26, Aost, Sardinians and French; June 26, Puycerda, Spaniards and French; July 7, Blonie, Russians and Poles; July 12, Manheim, allies and French; July 19, Dorbilos, Prussians and Poles; August 2, Fontarabia, Spaniards and French; August 22, Zegree, Prussians and Poles; August 26, Bellegarde, Spaniards and French; September 8, Valley of Leira, Spaniards and French; September 18, Mæsricht, allies and French; September 20, Clermont, allies and French; September 23, Piedmont, allies and French; September 24, Posnania, Prussians and Poles; September 25, Kophir Baze, Russians and Poles; September 31, Milan, Sardinians and French; October 2, Emmerick, allies and French; October 12, Warsaw, Poles totally defeated by the Prussians, &c.; October 20, Druten, English and French; October 28, Pampe-luna, Spaniards and French; November 4, Nimeguen, allies and French; November 16, Sendomir, Poles and Prussians, &c; November 25, Navarre, Spaniards and French; December 1, Mentz, allies and French.

- 1795, January 11, on the Waal; January 18, Nantes, between the Chouans and republicans; March 5, Catalonia; March 3 and 18, Neve Munster, where the French were repulsed; April 5, at Figueras, the Spaniards were defeated; April 12, Piedmont, the Piedmontese were defeated; June 14, Pontas, in Catalonia, where the French were defeated; June 14, 27, and July 1, Piedmont, when the French were defeated; July 2, Pampeluna, when the French were defeated; July 17, Bilbao, when the Spaniards were defeated; July 21, Quiberon, the emigrants were defeated; July 30, Urutia, when the French were defeated; August 14, Vittoria, when the Spaniards were defeated; August 20, Piedmont, the Austrians were defeated; August 31, La Pietra, when the French were defeated; September 19, on the Lahn, when the French were defeated; September 23, Manheim, the Austrians were defeated; October 1, Piedmont, when the French were defeated; October 11, on the Mayne, when the French were totally defeated; October 29, Mentz, when the French were defeated; November 8, Wormes, the French were defeated; November 22, Moselle, the French defeated; November 28, Deux Ponts, the French defeated; December 8, Alsentz, the French defeated.
- 1796, April 14, Piedmont, Sardinians were totally defeated by the French; May 11, Lodi, French and Austrians; May 29, Mantua, French defeated; June 4, French defeated near Wetzlar; June 20, French under Jourdan, defeated by general Kray, near Kirpen; July 6, Austrians defeated by Jourdan; July 8, the archduke repulsed by the French; July 31, Mantua's siege raised, when the French left behind them 140 cannon, 100,000 shells, balls, &c.; August 11, the Austrians were defeated by general Jourdan; August 18, Jourdan was defeated by the archduke near Nuremberg; August 24, the French were defeated by the Austrians near Neuweid and Amberg; September 11, Jourdan was defeated near Munich; again, near Limberg, September 18, and on the following day at Ishy on the Leck.
- 1797, January 19 and 27, between the Austrians and Buonaparte, in Italy, when the Austrians were defeated; April 21, Buonaparte defeated the archduke; May 7, the Austrians were again defeated on the Upper Rhine, when the French took Frankfort, Cehl, &c.
- 1798, September 19, the Swiss troops were totally defeated by the French, and their independency abolished; May 22, between the Irish rebels and the king's forces at Kilcullen—Nahas, May 23; the same day at Stratford upon Slaney; at Hackestown, May 25; at Dunleven, May 25; at Taragh, May 26; at Carlow, May 27; at Monastereven the same day; at Kildare, May 28; at Ballacanoe, and at Newtonberry, June 1; at New Ross, June 5; at Antrim, the same day; at Acklow, June 9; at Ballynahinch, June 13; at Ovidstown, June 19; at Bal-

lynarush, June 20; at all of which places the insurgents were defeated. In Connaught, where the French aided the Irish rebels, and were all taken prisoners, September 7.

1799, January 18, near Naples, between the French and Neapolitans; March 14 and 26, the archduke Charles totally defeated the French, and took 2000 prisoners, &c. near Stockash; the French were defeated near Verona, March 5, 25 and 26, with great loss; and again 30th and April 5; the Austrians defeated the French in Italy, April 9 and 30th, near Cremona; the Russians defeated the French near Milan, April 27, 11,000 killed and taken prisoners; the French were defeated near Cassano, April 27; Buonaparte was repulsed against Acre, by the Turks and sir S. Smith, April 16; the French were defeated near the Adda, March 26, 31 and May 5; Suwarrow's army defeated the French, under Moreau, near Alessandria, May 17; the French were defeated at Zurich, and lost 4000 men, June 4; Suwarrow defeated the French under Macdonald, June 19, when the French lost 18,268 men, 7 pieces of cannon, and 8 standards; Tippu Saib was defeated and slain, near Periapatam, in the East Indies, by the English forces, May 4, with considerable slaughter; the Austrians were defeated near Coire, by general Massena, when captain D'Auseberg and 700 men, were taken prisoners, May 7; the archduke defeated Jourdan, April 2; general Kray defeated general Scherer, commanding the French in Italy, April 18; Suwarrow defeated the French, in forcing the passage of the Adda, May 23; Buonaparte was defeated before Acre by sir Sidney Smith, May 27; the French were defeated at Naples by cardinal Ruffo, June 5; Suwarrow defeated Macdonald, near Parma, with the loss of 10,000 men, and four generals, July 12; Suwarrow defeated general Moreau, July 13; Joubert was totally defeated by Suwarrow, and was killed, August 15, at Novi, with 10,000 killed, 400 prisoners, and all the artillery; the French were defeated near Tranto, June 19; the French were defeated near Manheim, August 12; the imperialists were defeated near Zurich, September 24; the French were defeated near Mondovi, November 6; near Philipsburgh, when the French lost 4000 men, December 8; near Coni, which place surrendered to the Austrians, December 4; near Genoa, when the Austrians were defeated and 300 men taken, December 12.

1800, Novi, January 8, Austrians and French; Savona, in Italy, April 3, Austrians and French; Veragio, April 10, French defeated; Stockach, May 1, Austrians defeated; Moskirch, May 3, Austrians defeated; Riss, May 9, Austrians lost 500 men; Broni, June 10, by which the French became possessed of Italy, from Milan to Placentia; Marengo, 6000 Austrians killed, 8000 prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon taken, July 21; Hohenlinden, Austrians defeated, November 3; on the Mincio, December 25, Austrians defeated.

- 1801, Rhamonia, in Egypt, French defeated by the English, March 21.
- 1803, East Indies, between Scindiah and the English, former defeated, August 11.
- 1804, Ferruckabad, East Indies, English victorious, November 17.
- 1805, Bhurtpore, East Indies, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, defeated by the English, April 2; Guntzburgh, French and Austrians, French victorious, October 2; Ulm, French and Austrians (under Mack) latter taken prisoners, October 19; Mœlk, French and Austrians, latter beaten, November 10; Austerlitz, French against Austrians and Russians, French victorious, December 2.
- 1806, Maida, French and English, the former defeated, July 6; Castel-Nuova, French and Russians, latter defeated September 29; Auerstadt, or Jena, French and Russians, latter beaten, October 13.
- 1807, Eylau, French and Prussians, latter defeated February 7; Friedland, in which the Russians were defeated with dreadful slaughter, June 14.
- 1808, Baylen, the French under Dupont defeated by the Spaniards, July 20; Vimiera, in which the whole of the French force, under general Junot, was defeated by sir Arthur Wellesley, August 21; Tudela, Spaniards beaten by the French, November 23.
- 1809, Corunna, French and English, the former defeated January 16; Braga, Portuguese defeated by the French, March 19; Medellin, Spaniards defeated by the French, March 28; Plaffenhoffen, Austrians defeated by the French, April 19; Abensberg, Austrians defeated by the French, April 20; Landshut, Austrians defeated by the French, April 21; Eckmull, Austrians defeated by the French, April 22; Ebersberg, Austrians defeated by the French, May 3; Oporto, French defeated by sir A. Wellesley, May 11; Aspern and Essling, French and Austrians, dreadful slaughter on both sides, May 21 and 22; Raab, Austrians defeated by the French, June 14; Wagram, Austrians defeated by the French, July 5; Talavera de la Reyna, French defeated by the English and Spaniards, July 27; Ocana, Spaniards defeated by the French, November 19.
- 1810, Buzaco, French repulsed with great slaughter by the allied army under lord Wellington, September 27.
- 1811, Pla, near Tarragona, Italian division of the French army, repulsed by the Spanish general Sarsfield, January 15; Lefesat, Turks defeated by the Russians, February 11; Barossa, the French under general Victor, defeated by general Graham, March 5; Parma, French surprised by general Ballasteros, and general Remon's detachment dispersed, March 10; Albueira, French repulsed with the loss of 9000 men, by marshal Beresford, May 16; Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, between

the troops of, in which those of the latter were defeated, ed, May 18. August 9th, the Spaniards under general Godinot defeated at Baza, by Soult; Radshuck, Turks defeated by the Russians, June 4, and again October 14; Zimena, a division of Soult's army, defeated by general Ballasteros, September 18; Ciudad Rodrigo, between the French and the allied armies under lord Wellington, ending in the orderly retreat of the latter, September 25; Puch, near Saguntum, general Blake defeated by the French under general Suchet, October 25; Cavares and Merida, the French under general Girard, surprised and routed by general Hill, October 28.

1812, Plains of Bornos. Spaniards defeated by the French, June 1; Castalla, army under general O'Donnel, defeated by the French, July 21; Salamanca, French defeated with great slaughter, by lord Wellington, July 22; Mohilow, Russians under prince Bragrathion, defeated by the French under general Davoust, July 23; Ostroono, Russians defeated by the French, July 25--28; Polotsk, French under marshal Oudinot, defeated by the Russians under count Witgenstein, July 30 and 31—the same armies contended the next day, when the Russians were defeated; Dressa, Russians defeated by the French, August; Smolensko, Russians defeated by the French, and abandoned the town, August 16; Banks of the Duna, near Polotsk, several severe actions between the Russians and French, in which success was nearly balanced, August 16 and 17; Heights of Valentina, between the French and Russians, which terminated in the retreat of the latter, August 19; Moskwa (or Borodino) between the French and Russians, dreadful carnage on both sides, each claiming the victory, September 7; Queen's Town, Canada, army of the United States defeated by the British, October 13; Polotsk, French defeated by the Russians, and the place taken by storm, October 20; Malo-Yaroslavetz, Russians and French, victory claimed by each, October 24; Visma, French under Ney and Davoust, defeated by the Russians, November 3; Dorogobudsch, French driven from, by the Russians, under Platoff, with great slaughter, November 7; Witepsk, French under general Victor, defeated by the Russians under Witgenstein, with the loss of 3000 men, November 14; Krasnoi, French army under Davoust completely destroyed or dispersed by Kutusoff, November 16; Ney's corps, 12,000 of which laid down their arms, defeated by the Russian general Millaradovitch, November 17; Borisow, Russians under count Lambert defeated Dornbrowski's Polish division, November 21; Berezina, terminated in the capture, by general Witgenstein, of a French division of 8,800 men, November 28; Wilna, French column destroyed near that town by Platoff, and a general and 1000 prisoners taken, December 11; Kowno, French defeated by the Russians, with the loss of 6000 prisoners, and 21 pieces of cannon, December 14.



1813, Kalitch, Saxons, under the French general Regnier, defeated by the Russian general Winzingerode, with the loss of many officers and 2000 privates, February; French Town, Canada, American general Winchester defeated, and made prisoner by colonel Proctor, January 22; Bejar, in Spain, French defeated by general Hill and the allied Spaniards, February 20; Lunenburg, French defeated by the united army of Russians and Prussians, with the loss of general Morand, 100 officers, 2,200 privates, and 9 pieces of cannon, April 2; Castella, French under Suchet, defeated by general Murray, and the allied Spaniards, April 13; Mobile taken by a body of the American army 15th April; York, in Upper Canada taken, general Pike killed, April 27; Lutzen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians, great slaughter on both sides, and victory claimed by each, May 2; Mockern, Beauharnois defeated with great loss by the Russians and Prussians, April 5; Alberstadt, French division defeated by the Russian general Czenicheff, May 7; Konigswerden, French defeated by the allied army of Russians and Prussians under generals Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck, May 19; Konigswerden, second battle, which ended in the falling back of the allies, May 20; Wurtzschen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians, and the French under Napoleon, dreadful carnage on both sides, the allies retreated, May 21; Miami, Americans defeated by colonel Proctor, May; Fort George on the Niagara, British defeated by the Americans, May 27; Burlington Heights, Americans defeated by the British June 6; Vittoria, French under Joseph Buonaparte, defeated by lord Wellington and the allied Spaniards, June 21; Valjei of Bastan, general Hill and the allied Spaniards, attacked by Soult, and obliged to retreat, July 24; Hampton, taken by the British, June 25; Pyrenees, Soult defeated, with immense slaughter by lord Wellington and the combined Spaniards, July 28; San Marcial, Soult defeated by the Spaniards, July 31; defeated again August 4, and driven from the Pyrenees; Bober, banks of, Prussians under Blucher defeated by the French under Napoleon, August 21; Golsberg, Prussians under Blucher defeated by the French, August 22; Jouer, French under Macdonald defeated, with immense loss, by Blucher, August 26 and 27; before Dresden, allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, defeated by the French, August 28; Toplitz, French defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians and Prussians, August 30; Dennewitz, French defeated by the Crown Prince of Sweden, with great loss, September 8; Ordal, Pass of, colonel Adams, and the combined Spaniards and Portuguese, defeated by Soult, September 12; Donutz, French under Davoust, defeated by Walmoden, Sept. 16; Elster, French under Bertrand, defeated by Blucher, October 3; Moravian village, on the Thames, Canada, the British defeated by the Americans, October 5; Mockern, between the French

and the allied army of Austrians, Russians and Prussians, a desperate conflict, the place having been taken and retaken five times, which ended in the defeat of the French, October 14; before Leipsic, a general engagement between the same armies, in which no ground was gained by either, October 16; before Leipsic, another general engagement, of which the result was a loss to the French of 40,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 65 pieces of artillery, and the desertion of seventeen German battalions, October 18; Hanau, French defeated by the combined Austrian and Bavarian army, under general Wrede, October 29; Hanau, another severe engagement between the same armies, in which Wrede was taken prisoner, and the allies driven from the place, October 30; St Jean de Luz, between the allied armies under lord Wellington, and the French under Soult, when the latter were driven farther into France, November 10; Passage of the Neve, several engagements between the allied army under lord Wellington and the French, during which two German regiments came over to the allies, and the French were driven to their intrenchments, December 10--13; Christler's Points, Upper Canada, Americans defeated by the British under colonel Pearson, November 11; Black-rock, American general Hull defeated by the British general Riall, December 30; Province of Valladolid, three battles, in which the forces of Morelos, and other insurgent chiefs, were defeated by the Royalists, with the loss of 1500 men and 30 pieces of cannon. December.

1814, Bozzolo, on the Mincio, Austrians defeated by the French under Beauharnois, January 7 and 8; Marne, advanced guard of Schwartzenberg defeated by the French, January 27th; Brienne, allied army of Russians and Prussians defeated, and the place taken by the French, January 29; Rothiere. French under Napoleon defeated by the allied Russians and Prussians with the loss of 3000 prisoners and 36 pieces of cannon, February 1; Champ-aubert, Russian division under general Alsafief defeated by the French under Napoleon, February 10th; Champ-aubert, division of Blucher's army, under generals Sacken and D'Yorck, attacked by the French under Napoleon, in whose favour it terminated, February 12th; Janvilliers, Blucher's army attacked by the French and driven back to Chalons, February 14; Garris, French defeated by the allied Spaniards under general Morello and general Stewart, February 15; Nangis, advanced guard of Witgenstein's corps. under count Pahlen. defeated by the French under Napoleon, February 17; Bridges of the Seine, at Montereau and Bray, the prince of Wurtemberg defeated by Napoleon, February 18th; Orthes. French defeated by the allied Spaniards under general Hill, February 25; Reggio, French defeated by the king of Naples, March 5; Laon, French defeated by prince William of Prussia, March 9; Passage of the Taro, French

defeated by the king of Naples, March 12; Rheims, allied Russians and Prussians defeated by the French, March 13th; Tarbes, Soult defeated by Lord Wellington, March 20; Arcis-sur-Aube, French defeated by the prince of Wurtemberg, March 21; Fere Champenoise, the corps of generals Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, surprised and defeated by general Schwartzberg, and a convoy taken, March 25; Heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belville, French army out of Paris under Joseph Bounaparte, Marmont and Mortier, defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians and Prussians, March 30th; Action of La Cole Mill, March 31; Toulouse, French defeated by Lord Wellington, April 10; Arazua, valley of, between the Insurgents of the Carracas and the Royalists, in which the latter obtained a complete victory, June 18; Fort Erie taken by general Brown, July 3; Chippewa, British under general Riall defeated by the Americans under general Brown, July 5; Niagara, British under generals Drummond and Riall defeated by the Americans under generals Brown, Scott and Ripley—a most sanguinary battle—general Riall taken prisoner, July 25; Fort Erie, battle of, August 15; Bladensburg and capture of Washington, August 24; Plattsburg, British defeated by the Americans under general Macomb, September 11; North Point, near Baltimore, the British general Ross killed, September 12; Lyon Creek, action at, October 19th.

1815, New-Orleans, after the British having been twice repulsed, were signally defeated by the Americans under general Jackson, January 8; Ferrara, Neapolitans under Murat defeated by the Austrians April 12; Tolentino, between the Austrians under general Bianchi and the Neapolitans under Murat, ending, after two engagements, in the retreat of Murat, May 2 and 3; Ligny, Prussians under prince Blucher, after a desperate conflict, defeated by the French, with the loss of fifteen pieces of cannon, June 16; WATERLOO, in which the whole French army, with Bounaparte at its head, was defeated by the English and Prussians with immense slaughter, June 18.

1818, Seminoles defeated and dispersed by general Jackson in April; Maipo in Chili, April 5th, in which the Spanish power in that country was utterly broken by general San Martin.

1826, Mezzalonghi in Romalia taken by storm by the Turks, the garrison massacred, and the women and children sold as slaves, April 23.

1828, Navarino, naval battle in the port of, in October, between the combined British, French and Russian fleets and the Turks, latter defeated.

Battles at Sea, for a general list of, see Sea Fights.

Bantzen, battle of, May 20th, 1813, Russians and Prussians.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne, in France, 1670; first used in England September 24th, 1693.

**Bavaria, Kingdom of Germany.** In the early ages of the French monarchy, Bavaria was independent, and Charlemagne, deposing Thasilon, united the country to the empire in which, on the division occasioned by the death of the Carolingian race, it became a part of Germany. The ducal title was restored to the emperor Arnoul, about 896, but its history is very obscure previous to 1180, since which epoch its sovereignty has been, 1180, Otto the great, 1198, Lewis I., 1204, Otto II. the illustrious, 1253, Lewis II. the severe, in whose death in 1296, the dominions of Bavaria were divided into two branches. *Palatine*—1294, Otto III., 1309, Ruprecht, 1327, Edmund II., 1340, Rupert I., 1346, Robert II., 1378, Robert III., 1410, Lewis III.—his name is blackened as the prominent persecutor of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, 1436, Lewis IV., 1449, Frederick I., 1471, Philip, 1508, Lewis V., 1550, Frederick II., 1579, Otto-Francis, founder of the University of Heidelberg, 1650, Frederick III., 1711, Lewis VI., 1745, Frederick IV., 1746, Frederick V., a great warrior and sufferer in the thirty years' war, and was driven from his dominions, 1747, Charles Louis obtained by the treaty of Westphalia 1648, a restoration of his dominions, 1686, Charles, 1692, Philip-William of Neversberg, 1698, John-William, 1711, Charles-Philip, 1747, Charles-Theodore, of Salmstadt, a great patron of science. *Bavaria*—1294, Lewis III., 1347, Stephen, 1371, John, 1397, Ernest, 1436, Albert I., 1460, John and Sigismund, jointly three years, 1463, Albert II., 1506, William, 1550, Albert III., 1579, William II., 1596, Maximilian the Great became the champion of the Catholic League, and by his general Tilly and Waller was opposed in the Swedish and French general in the war of thirty years—he was made an elector of the empire, 1623—Tilly was killed at Leipzig 1624, and Waller at Wartenburg in 1631, 1632, Ferdinand-Sony, 1650, Maximilian-Emanuel, one of the great generals who contributed to raise the siege of Vienna, 1683—in the war of the succession he sided with France, 1704, Charles-Albert, and after his election to the imperial throne, Charles VII. an ambitious and impudent prince, 1742, Maximilian-Joseph vainly renounced the succession of Austria and conducted his people peacefully through the seven years' war, and died 1778, 1779, Maximilian-Joseph, of Deux Ponts, elector palatine by the death, without issue, of Charles-Theodore, succeeded in the whole dominions of Palatine, Bavaria and Deux Ponts, after their separation upwards of five hundred years. In 1805, he joined France against Austria, and in 1806 was made king of Bavaria. His son Charles-Louis, born 1786, is the reigning monarch. June 24, 1818, a representative system of government was established in the kingdom. The modern kingdom of Bavaria was one of the fruits of the French revolution. Since June 22, 1806, it has ranked as the third state of Germany. It contains 207 square miles, and a population of 1,200,000.

**Helland**, in the Caspian Sea, within its mouth 1751, 1754, between a small party of Americans and 200 Helles—then commanded, Sir Peter Parker, mortally wounded.

**Helland** taken by the British from the French June 10, 1761. Helles invented in 1764.

**Helles** invented by Paganini, names of N. and S. America, about 1800. First known in France, 1800. First used in the Greek empire, 1800. They were introduced into Constantinople in the event of the eighth century. Pope Stephen II. placed three miles of a tower in St. Peter's at Rome. In the churches of Europe they were introduced in 1800. They were first introduced into Switzerland 1800. The first machine set in England were made in a Cornish mine, a Lancashire, 1800. Capitalized in churches, 1800. Both of the church of St. James applied and received the names of male and mistress of Anjouville, the prince of Sax and duchess of Parma August 10, November 10, 1800.

**Helles**, mineral, found in French feet under St. Louis 1761, August 10, 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830.

**Helles** in Spain, taken by the British September 1800, 1761, by the French under marshal Bonaparte—taken by the French 1764.

**Helles**, taken and first contribution of the Americans 1761, taken by the Americans and Russians October 10, 1761 taken by the French October 10, 1800, entered by the Russian army March 10, 1810.

**Helles**—taken invented 1800.

**Helles**, city of Switzerland, name of internal city 1800, ancient government of overturned by the French 1761, restored 1810.

**Helles** city, discovered 1800; settled 1810, most destructive hurricanes swept over, July 1800, 1810.

**Helles** history ceases 180 years before Christ. September version made 184, first divided into chapters, 1800. The first English edition was in 1800. The first annotated version in England was in 1800; the second translation was printed in the year in churches, 1800; the present translation finished, September, 1810; permitted by the pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, February 10, 1760; the following is a list of the Old and New Testament:

	In the Old Testament	In the New	Total
Books	39	27	66
Chapters	509	260	769
Verbes	23,000	7,600	30,600
Words	300,000	100,000	400,000
Letters	2,700,000	1,000,000	3,700,000

The Apocrypha has 180 chapters, 361 verses, and 100,000 words. The middle chapter, and the last of the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 50th of 117th Psalm; the middle line is the 11th book of the Chronicles, 42 chapter, and

16th verse; the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.

*Old Testament.*—The middle book is Proverbs, the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is in the 2d book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and 18th verse; the least verse is the 1st book of Chronicles, 1st chapter, and 1st verse.

*New Testament.*—The middle is the Thessalonians, 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord nor God in it.

The following is a chronological list of different versions and editions of the scriptures: First translated into the Saxon language 939. Hebrew—first printed Hebrew Bible done at Soncinum in Italy, at Naples, 1487; complete of the whole Bible, at Soncinum, 1488; at Venice, by Bomberg, 1518—and at the same epoch in Spain, under Cardinal Ximenes: in 1526—28, the first edition of B. Chaim, Basil, 1534; in 1549, by B. Chaim: in 1572, the Royal or Spanish Polyglott, 8 vols. at Antwerp; third edition of B. Chaim's Bible, 1618; in 1623, at Venice: Amsterdam, 1724—27; Paris 1641, 10 fol. vols. Polyglott; London Polyglott, 1757.

Bibles, Hebrew, in quarto—Paris, R. Stephens, 1539—1534; Antwerp, 1571; Geneva, 1619. Amsterdam 1635, and again 1639; Venice 1639; Amsterdam, by Athias, 1661 and 1667; Frankfurt 1677; Berlin 1699; Leusden's last edition of Athias, 1705; Dr. Kennicott's, 1776—1780; Parma, by De Rossi, 1784—1785—1786.

Bible, Greek, first printed was the Complutersian in Spain, 1514; Venice 1518; Strasberg 1526; Hamburgh 1596; Frankfurt, 1597; Rome 1587—1588; Paris 1628; Oxford 1707; Franeker 1709.

Bibles, Latin, see Vulgate.

Bibles in the modern languages of Europe were first printed in Holland 1478; French 1498; German 1524; Italian 1530; English, by Tindal, 1534—by Miles Coverdale, 1535; Swedish 1546; Spanish at Ferrara, 1553; Welsh 1588.

Bibles, Oriental, are Samaritan, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabac, Coptic, Sahidic or Upper Egypt, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, Persian, &c.

Bibles, Indian, by the Society for propagating the Gospel in New England, at Cambridge, 1661—1664; in the Natick language; by Elliott at Cambridge, in 4to. 1685.

Bibles, first printed in the United States. In consequence of the revolutionary war, bibles became scarce and dear. Robert Aitkin, printer of Philadelphia, September 12th, 1782, published an edition. The Reverend Dr William White, and the Reverend Mr. Duffield had been appointed to examine it, and reported favorably. Congress itself recommended the book to the people, but neglected to provide for competition in the sales; made peace, and British bibles coming into the market, the meritorious publisher was severely injured.

Bible Societies—see Societies. The following is part of the report made to the American Bible Society, at its annual session in New-York, last year:

“The past year has been one of great prosperity to the Bible cause. A deep interest was excited at the last annual meeting, and a new zeal enkindled.

*Books Printed.*—The whole number of books printed the past year, or now in press, amount to 118,750, viz:

English Bibles.....	65,250
English Testaments.....	53,000
German Bibles.....	500
	<hr/>
	118,750

*Books Issued.*—From the 1st of May, 1827, to the 1st May, 1828, there have been issued from the depository:

Bibles in English.....	73,426
Testaments in English.....	57,075
Bibles in Spanish.....	1,643
Testaments in Spanish.....	1,447
Bibles in French.....	299
Testaments in French.....	270
German Bibles.....	312
German Testaments.....	88
Welch Bibles.....	43
Dutch Bibles.....	10
Gælic.....	1
Portuguese Testaments.....	11
Mohawk Gospels.....	4

Making an aggregate of ..... 134,620

Being an increase over the issues of the eleventh year of 62,986. The whole number of issues since the formation, is 646,275. Of the issues of the last, 127,347 have been by direct sale, and 7,260 as gratuitous distribution.

Bigamy, statute of, passed in England, 1689.

Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1160; used in England, 1307; the only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381. Bills of mortality for London began 1538. The following table or bill of mortality for London, was compiled from an English system of chronology, from 1772 to 1822, and serves to exhibit the chances of life, for fifty consecutive years, in the largest aggregation of mankind in the world, out of China.

In one respect, it is peculiarly interesting. At the epoch of its commencement, the deaths in London greatly exceeded the births; at the close, the very reverse.

*Table of the Births and Deaths in London, from 1772 to 1821, inclusive.*

Year.	Born.	Died.	Year.	Born.	Died.
1772	17,916	26,053	1797	18,645	17,314
1773	16,805	21,656	1798	17,947	18,057
1774	16,998	20,884	1799	18,970	18,184
1775	17,629	20,514	1800	19,176	23,068
1776	17,279	19,043	1801	17,814	18,774
1777	18,300	23,334	1802	19,918	19,379
1778	17,300	21,399	1803	20,943	19,582
1779	16,769	20,420	1804	21,543	17,038
1780	16,634	20,507	1805	20,295	17,567
1781	17,026	20,409	1806	20,380	17,938
1782	17,101	17,918	1807	19,716	18,34
1783	17,091	19,029	1808	19,906	19,954
1784	17,179	17,828	1809	19,622	16,680
1785	17,919	18,919	1810	19,930	19,892
1786	18,139	20,454	1811	20,645	17,043
1787	17,508	19,349	1812	20,399	19,089
1788	19,555	19,697	1813	21,528	17,323
1789	18,163	22,769	1814	20,170	19,738
1790	18,980	18,038	1815	23,414	19,560
1791	18,496	18,760	1816	20,581	20,816
1792	19,348	20,313	1817	24,199	19,966
1793	19,108	21,747	1818	24,233	19,705
1794	19,689	19,241	1819	24,300	19,228
1795	18,363	21,179	1820	26,158	19,348
1796	18,361	21,179	1821	25,232	18,451



Table of the proportion of deaths to the entire population of the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, for a period of seven years, viz from 1820 to 1826, inclusive, viz.

Years.	Washington deaths as one in	Boston, deaths as one in	Baltimore deaths as one in	New-York deaths as one in	Philadelphia deaths as one in	
1820	40.51	39.83	38.60	35.16	33.90	
1821	38.72	32.73	32.07	37.01	36.82	
1822	48.13	40.88	28.71	43.04	33.21	
1823	41.40	45.10	32.54	42.85	26.46	
1824	52.57	42.30	48.14	36.05	28.26	
1825	70.00	40.19	47.12	33.09	33.29	
1826	57.41	49.13	39.01	35.42	31.22	
Aver.	49.82	41.45	38.02	37.52	31.88	39.74

The four last columns of this table are taken from a valuable pamphlet, lately published in New-York, by Drs. Niles and Russ; and are calculated "from authentic bills of mortality in the respective cities." "The most recent censuses have served as a basis for estimating the population, on the supposition that the increase has been regularly progressive from one of these periods to another." The column for Washington has been prepared from the same data, assuming the increase since 1820, to have been 3000, which is probably less than the actual number. From this statement, it appears, that in Philadelphia about one person in about thirty-two dies annually, being about three per cent.; in New-York one in  $57\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $2\frac{3}{8}$  per cent.; in Baltimore, one in 38, or  $2\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. nearly; in Boston, one in  $41\frac{1}{2}$ , or nearly  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; and in Washington, one in about 50, or 2 per cent.

The average of the four first cities is one in 37.22; so that the chance of life in Washington is to that in the other cities as four to three in favor of the former. In 1825, the most healthy year in Washington, but one died in 70; while in Boston, one in 49 died in 1826, which is the least number in either of the other cities, in any one year, being in the proportion of upwards of 7 to 5 in favor of Washington. In 1821, the most unhealthy year, the proportion was one in 88.72, which is less than the average of the four other cities for the seven years; while the greatest proportion in either of them was one in 26.46, in 1823, being nearly 3 to 2 in favor of Washington. The average of the whole is about one in 40, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and if this be taken as the standard for the

whole country, which is perhaps near the truth, and the population estimated at 12,000,000, it will give 300,000 deaths per annum, or upwards of one in every two minutes.

*National Intelligencer, July 31st, 1827.*

Birth remarkable—Ellen Ellis, at Beumaris, in Anglesey, aged 72, was brought to bed May 10, 1776; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest was 45 years old. She had not had a child for twenty-five years before.

Bishops, their translation first instituted, 239; were appointed by the people, 400; first in England, 694; first in Denmark, 939; made barons, 1072; precedency settled, 1075; banished England, 1208; consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245; deprived of the privilege of sitting as judges in capital offences, 1388; the first that suffered death in England, by the sentence of the civil power, 1445; elected by the kings *conge d'elire*, 1535; held their sees during pleasure, 1547; form of consecration ordained, 1549; seven deprived for being married, 1554; several burnt for not changing their religion, 1555; fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559; expelled Scotland, 1589; twelve impeached, and committed for protesting against any law passed in the house of lords during the time the populace prevented their attending parliament, 1641; their whole order abolished by parliament, October 9, 1646; nine restored, and eight new ones consecrated, October 25, 1660; regained their seats in the house of peers, November 30, 1661; seven committed to the tower for not ordering the king's declaration for liberty of consciences to be read throughout their dioceses, 1688; six suspended for not taking the oaths to king William, 1689; deprived, 1690.

Bishops in North America—besides a Roman Catholic, there is a Protestant bishop in Canada, first appointed in 1793. One for Nova Scotia, first appointed 1787. First Protestant Bishop for the United States, was the right reverend S. Seabury, consecrated at Aberdeen in Scotland, November 14th, 1784. The right reverend William White, of Philadelphia, and the right reverend Samuel Provost, of New-York, were afterwards consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, the archbishop of York, the bishops of Bath and Wells, and of Petersburg, being present, and assisting. The right reverend John Carroll, the first Roman Catholic Bishop for the United States, consecrated in England, in 1789; afterwards became the first archbishop in the United States. The society of Methodists and that of the Moravians, are also ruled by bishops; the latter acknowledged regularly by an act of parliament of England.

Bishoprics of England and Wales, according to the antiquity of their institution—London, an archbishopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first christian king of Britain, 185; see Bede, Dugdale; Landaff, 185; Bangor, 516; St. David's, 519, (the archbishopric of Wales, from

550 till 1100, when the bishop submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury, as his metropolitan); St. Asaph's, 547; St. Augustin, or Austin, made Canterbury the metropolitan archbishopric, by order of Pope Gregory, 596; Wells, 604; Rochester, 604; Winchester, 650; Litchfield and Coventry, 656; Worcester, 679; Hereford, 680; Durham, 690; Sodor and Man (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland) 838; Exeter, 1050; Sherbone (changed to Salisbury) 1056; York, archbishopric, 1067; Dorchester (changed to Lincoln) 1070; Chichester, 1071; Thetford (changed to Norwich) 1088; Bath and Wells, *ib.*; Ely, 1109; Carlisle, 1133. The following six were founded upon the suppression of the monasteries, by Henry VIII. Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Westminster, 1538. Westminster was united to London, 1550.

Revenue attached to the several bishoprics of Great-Britain and Ireland, per annum:

*England.*—Canterbury, £.8000; York, 7000; London, 6200; Durham, 8700; Winchester, 7400; Ely, 4000; Worcester, 3400; Salisbury, 3500; Norwich, 5000; Lincoln, 3200; Hereford, 3000; Chichester, 2200; Bath and Wells, 2410; St. Asaph, 1500; Carlisle, 1800; Llandaff, 1600; Peterborough, 1700; Gloucester, 2200; Rochester, 2400; Litchfield and Coventry, 2800; Bangor, 1200; Chester, 2700; Oxford, 2800; Exeter, 2700; St. David's, 400; Bristol, 1500.

*Ireland.*—Armagh, £8000; Dublin, 5000; Tuam, 4000; Cashell, 4000; Derry, 7000; Clonfert, 2400; Clogher, 4000; Kilmore, 2600; Elphin, 3700; Killala, 2900; Limerick, 3500; Cork, 2700; Cloyne, 2500; Down, 2300, Dromore, 2000; Leigh and Ferns, 2200; Kildare, 2600; Raphoe, 2600; Meath, 3200; Killaloe, 2300; Ossory, 2000; Waterford, 2600.

Blackfriars Bridge, over the Thames, London, the first stone laid, October 31, 1760; passable 1766; finished 1770; cost £150,840.

Blankets first made in England 1340.

Blister plasters, invented *ate. C.* 60.

Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553; *Cisalpinus* published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Boddelian library, Oxford, England, founded, 1598.

Bombs, first invented at Venloo, and used in the siege of Wachendonch, 1588; first used in the service of France, 1634.

Bomb-vessels, first invented in France 1681.

Bombay, taken from the Portuguese by the English, 1661; nearly destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, February 27th, 1803.

**BONAPARTE, Napoleon.**—I have introduced the following abstract of the life of that extraordinary man, as it contains in reality a brief index of the history of the age in which he lived: and it is placed under his original family name, as that name is evidently regaining currency in history, and gradually obliterating his assumed titular name Napoleon.

*Chronological account of the principal events in the life of Napoleon.*

- 1769, August 15, born at Ajaccio, in Corsica.
- 1779, March, placed at the military school of Brienne.
- 1793, An officer of artillery at the siege of Toulon, and appointed general of brigade.
- 1794, October 4, commands the conventional troops, and defeats the Parisians.
- 1796, Appointed to the command of the army of Italy; May 10, battle of Lodi; August 3, battle of Castiglione; November 16, battle of Arcola.
- 1797, February 2, surrender of Mantua; March 23, Trieste surrenders; April 18, preliminaries with Austria, signed at Leoben; May 16, French take possession of Venice; October 17, treaty of Campo Formio, with Austria.
- 1798, May 20, Bonaparte sails for Egypt; July 21, battle of Embabe, or of the Pyramids; October 24, insurrection at Cairo.
- 1799, May 21, siege of Acre raised; August 23, sails from Egypt for France; October 7, lands at Frejus; October 16th, arrives at Paris; November 9, dissolves the conventional government; November 10, declared first consul.
- 1800, February 15, peace made with the Chouans; May 6, departs to take command of the army; May 15, Bonaparte crosses Mount Saint Bernard; June 9, battle of Montebello; June 14, battle of Marengo; July 28, preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris; December 3, battle of Hohenlinden; December 24, explosion of the infernal machine.
- 1801, February 9, treaty of Luneville with Austria; August 16, Nelson attacks the Boulogne flotilla, and is repulsed; October 2, preliminaries signed with England.
- 1802, January 26, the Cisalpine republic placed under Bonaparte's jurisdiction; March 27, definitive treaty with England, commonly called the treaty of Amiens; May 15, legion of honour instituted; July 15, armistice signed; August 2, declared consul for life; October 28, Swiss form of government changed by the interference of the French.
- 1803, February 26, offers terms to Louis XVIII. if he will relinquish the crown of France in his favour; May 18, English declaration of war; July 2, arrives in Paris; June 5, Hanover conquered.
- 1804, February, Moreau arrested; March 10, Duc d'Enghien shot; April 6, Pichegru dies in prison; May 18, Bonaparte declared emperor; December 2, crowned by the pope.

- 1805, February, writes a pacific letter to the king of England; April 11, treaty of Petersburgh between England, Russia, Austria and Sweden; May 26, Bonaparte declared king of Italy; September 24, Bonaparte heads his army against Austria; September 25, passes the Rhine; October 20, Mack's army surrenders to Ulm; November 17, French enter Vienna; December 2, battle of Austerlitz; December 15, treaty of Vienna with Prussia; December 26, treaty of Presburgh with Austria.
- 1806, March 30, Joseph Bonaparte declared king of Naples; June 5, Louis Bonaparte declared king of Holland; July 26, convocation of the Jews; July 27, confederation of the Rhine published; September 24, Bonaparte marches against Prussia; October 14, battle of Auerstadt or Jena; October 27, Bonaparte enters Berlin; November 19, Hamburg taken—Berlin decree.
- 1807, February 8, battle of Eylau; June 14, battle of Friedland; July 7, treaty of Tilset.
- 1808, July 7, Joseph Bonaparte declared king of Spain; July 20, surrender of Dupont's army at Beylen; July 29, Joseph Bonaparte evacuates Madrid; August 21, battle of Vimiera; September 27, conferences at Erfurth; November 5, Bonaparte arrives at Vittoria; December 4, surrender of Madrid.
- 1809, January 16, battle of Corunna; January 22, Bonaparte returns to Paris; April 6, war declared by Austria; April 13, Bonaparte heads his army against Austria; May 10, French enter Vienna; May 22, battle of Esling or Asperne; July 6, battle of Wagram; August 15, Flushing taken by the English; October 14, treaty of Vienna with Austria; December 13, Lucian Bonaparte arrives in England; December 16, Bonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved; December 23, Walcheren evacuated by the English.
- 1810, March 11, Bonaparte marries Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II. emperor of Austria; July 9, Holland and the Hanse Towns annexed to the French empire; August 21, Bernadotte elected crown prince of Sweden; December, decree for restraining the liberty of the press.
- 1811, January 1, Hamburg annexed to the empire; April 20, the empress delivered of a son, who is styled king of Rome; September 2, Bonaparte present at an engagement between the Boulogne flotilla and an English cruiser.
- 1812, January 22, Swedish Pomerania seized by Bonaparte; May 9, he heads the army against Russia; June 11, arrives at Koningsberg; June 28, enters Wilna; August 18, Smolensko taken; September 7, battle of Moskwa, or Borodino; September 14, French enter Moscow; October 22, evacuate it again; November 9, Bonaparte arrives at Smolensko; December 5, quits the army; December 18, arrives at Paris.
- 1813, April, takes the command of the army on the Elbe; May 1, battle of Lutzen; May 20, battle of Bautzen; June 4, armistice agreed on; June 21, battle of Vittoria; August 17,

- hostilities recommence; August 28, battle of Dresden; September 7, English enter France; September 28, Bonaparte evacuates Dresden; October 16, battle of Leipsic; November 15, revolution in Holland; December 1, declaration of the allies at Frankfort, December 8, English army crosses the Nive.
- 1814, January 4, allies cross the Rhine; March 30, battle of Monte-Marte; March 31, allies enter Paris; April 4, Bonaparte abdicates the throne; May 4, arrives at Elba.
- 1815, February 26, Napoleon embarked at Elba, on board a brig of 24 guns, and 400 of his guard, accompanied by three small vessels, having on board 500 men; March 1, entered the Gulph of Juan, and issued proclamations to the French people and army; March 10, arrived at Lyons and received with the greatest enthusiasm; March 18, the declaration of the allied sovereigns, outlawing him, issued; March 20, Napoleon enters Paris; April 4, writes to the allied sovereigns expressing his desire for peace; April 8, the duke of Angouleme abandoned by his troops, and taken prisoner; April 11, Napoleon writes to have the duke of Angouleme and the Bourbons conducted to Cete and embarked, but to protect them from ill treatment; June 7, the French houses of peers and deputies opened by the emperor; June 12, the emperor leaves Paris to join the army on the Belgian frontier; June 15, attacks the Parisian army at Ligny, and totally defeats it; June 16, the Dutch and English army driven from Quatre Bras with great loss; June 18, the great battle of Waterloo, total defeat of the French army; June 21, the duke of Wellington issues a proclamation, and enters the French territory; June 22, Napoleon abdicates the throne in favor of his son; whom he styles Napoleon II.; July 2, Napoleon arrives at Rochfort to embark for America; July 3, convention of Paris signed; July 7, the allies enter Paris; July 13, Napoleon writes to the Regent of England, that his political career has closed, and that he throws himself on the hospitality of the English people; July 15, surrender to captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon; July 26, arrives at Plymouth, and is refused to land; August 4, sailed from Plymouth; October 16, arrived at St. Helena.
- 1817, May, M. Santine, the valet of Napoleon, arrives in England. and publishes an appeal to the British nation, on the treatment of the ex-emperor; July 26, surgeon O'Meara receives a peremptory order to quit St. Helena in an hour.
- 1821, May 5, Napoleon died at St. Helena; and was interred there on the 9th.
- Bones, the art of softening them discovered 1688.
- Books, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, 887: the first supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,000 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred: were sold from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a piece, about 1400 the first printed one was the Vulgate edition of the Bible, 1462; the second was Cicero de

Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29th, 1762; books to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I. 476; above 4,194,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France, in 1790; 2,000,000 were on theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes. See Library.

**Boonesborough**, fort first built at, April 1st, 1775; called subsequently Boonesborough from colonel Daniel Boone, the founder, and was the little citadel around which the infant settlements of Kentucky were formed.

**Boston**, in Massachusetts, founded 1630; port of, shut by order of the British government, the first act of violence which led to the subsequent revolution, 1774; besieged by the Americans 1775; evacuated by the British army March 17th, 1776. Population of 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 32,250; in 1820, 42,526. Incorporated 1822—J. Phillips elected first mayor, and was succeeded by Josiah Quincy, who continues in the mayoralty 1828; expenses estimated in 1822, \$249,170—for public schools \$45,500, independent of \$19,000 for a new school-house.

**Botany-bay**, on the eastern coast of New Holland—Here the first vessel laden with colonists from Great Britain arrived 20th January, 1788, and made the depot of convicts from that country.

**Brazil**, eastern and central part of South America, discovered by Cabral, 24th April, 1500;—1504, first civilized settlement on, made by Amerigo Vespucci; 1530, divided in captain-generalships; 1531, sugar-canes first planted there; 1549, governor general, Thomas de Souza, arrives 1549, first founds St. Salvador; 1552, Sardinia, the first bishop of Brazil, arrives; 1567, city of St. Sebastian founded; 1612, French settlements formed at Maranham; 1624, Maranham and Para formed into a separate government; 1624, Brazil invaded by the Dutch, and St. Salvador taken; 1641, Truce between Holland and Portugal for ten years; 1648, Brazil company established; 1654, Brazil entirely evacuated by the Dutch; 1661, treaty of settlement with the Dutch; 1681, treaty with Spain respecting the Banda Oriental, in favour of Brazil; 1692, gold mines discovered—hostilities with Spain; 1708, civil war in the Minas—same year, Rio de Janeiro unsuccessfully attacked by the French; 1711, Rio taken by the French; 1713, Great Britain obtains the exclusive right of importing slaves into; 1723, Montevideo founded by the Portuguese; 1737, hostilities with Spain; 1750, treaty of limits with Spain; 1760, Jesuits banished from Brazil; 1763, seat of government fixed at Rio; 1776, war with the Spaniards of La Plata; 1777 treaty of limits with Spain; 1800, war with Spain; 1801, treaty with France and Spain; 1807, court of Portugal removed to; 1817, treaty of limits with France; December 14th, 1815,

the prince regent, now the emperor Pedro, declared Brazil independent of Portugal; declared an empire, but with popular representation, 1822; first acknowledged an independent government by the United States 1824, and chevalier Joze Silvestre Rebello the first accredited minister.

Brandenburg, house of, now the royal house of Prussia. In 1415 Frederick V. of Hohenzollern, and Burgrave of Nuremberg, divided his dominions between John III. and Frederick VI.; the latter of whom was invested with the electorate of Brandenburg. *Electoral House of Brandenburg*—1415, Frederick I. of Nuremberg, enlarged his possessions in Pomerania and Saxony by conquest; 1440, Frederick II. Iron-Tooth, resigned 1470; 1470, Albert, surnamed Achilles from his bravery, and Ulysses from his political talents—abdicated in favour of his son; 1486, John, a pacific prince; 1499, Joachim I.—in 1506 founded the University of Frankfort on the Oder; 1535, Joachim II.; 1571, John George; 1598, Joachim Frederick; 1608 John Sigismund, married Arme of Prussia, and united her dominions to his own, laying the foundation for the Prussian monarchy; 1619, George William, a weak and vascillating prince, exposed his dominions to the ravages of the thirty years war; 1640, Frederick William, justly called "The Great Elector," a complete contrast to his father—he found Bradenburgh a desert, disunited, and in part in the hands of foreigners—by the treaty of Munster 1648, his dominions were restored and guaranteed—this illustrious magistrate closed his truly glorious reign of forty-eight years in 1688; 1688, Frederick I. succeeded his father, and in 1701 raised himself to the rank of king of Prussia, whence the *Royal House of Prussia*; 1713, Frederick William I. vain of the parade of war in time of peace, formed an army of 200,000 men, and avariciously amassed an immense treasure, which, in 1740, fell into the hands of Frederick II. one of those men whose lives make an age, and give name to the century in which they live; 1786, Frederick William II. restored the Orange family in Holland 1787; in 1790, entered into a general compact against France, from which he was the first to recede, 1795; 1797; Frederick William III. the reigning king—in 1806, he lost the battle of Jena—in 1807, made peace with France—in 1812 assisted Bonaparte against Russia, but on a reverse of fortune changed sides—and in 1815, his army was the efficient instrument which gamed the battle of Waterloo, and restored in a great measure the ancient *regime* in Europe.

Bread, made from the flower of gramineous fruits, discovered in very early ages, but not made with yeast by the English, until 1650.

Bread, fruit, first introduced into the West-Indies, by captain Bligh, January 1793.

Breda, taken by the French, February 24, 1793; and again 1794, and 1795; Breslau, taken by the Austrians, 1758 and 1761;



- Brest, invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54; possessed by the English, 1378; re-delivered to the duke of Bretagne, 1391.
- Breeches first introduced into England, 1654; Breviaries first introduced in 1080; Bribery first used in England, 1554; Bricks first used in England by the Romans—the size ordered 1625, by Charles I.; Bridge, the first stone in England, was at Bow, near Stratford, 1087.
- Brittany, a kingdom, A. D. 383; a duchy, 874; annexed to France, 150.
- British isles, they were originally inhabited by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celtæ. The Romans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. but made no conquests. The emperor Claudius, and his generals Plautius, Vespasian and Titus, subdued several provinces after thirty pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola, in the reign of Domitian, 85. Wrested from the Roman empire by Carausius, 289; recovered by Constantius, 296. The Romans held their conquests till 428; then the old inhabitants called in the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Britain into seven kingdoms, 455. This government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted until 829, when Egbert having subdued the smaller states, united them to his dominions, and formed the kingdom of England. Wales remained separate, until conquered by Edward I. 1282; was united to and incorporated with England, 1536. Scotland, previously a different monarchy, fell under the same sovereign 1603, and was formally united to England 1707, when both together took the style and title of Great Britain; to which, January 1st, 1801, Ireland was annexed. See England.
- Broad seal of England first used 1050; stolen from the lord chancellor's house in Ormond-street, March 24, 1784. A new one brought into use upon the union of Ireland with Great-Britain, January 1, 1801.
- Buckles were invented about 1680.
- Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain 1318; Brussels taken by the French 1792 and 1794; Buda, taken by the Imperialists from the Turks, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686.
- Buenos Ayres, capital of the Argentine Republic, and by common use gives name to the whole confederacy. Country of, discovered, 1515. 1525, one of the Cabots sailed up the Plate river, and erected a fort; 1527, the name of De la Plata given to the river; 1534, Pedro de Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, which was burnt 1535; 1536, Buen Esperanza founded; Assumpcion founded; 1539, Buenos Ayres abandoned, and re-established 1580; Jesuit College founded at Assumpcion; 1610, first Pararia Reduction founded; 1620 governments of Pararia and Paraguay, separated; 1629, the Panlistas from Brazil, at-

tack the Reductions; 1649, the Jesuits are expelled from Assumption, and their property confiscated; 1663, audience of Buenos Ayres established; 1674, disputes respecting boundaries with the Brazilians; 1703, the Jesuits explore the Paraguay; 1723, Montevideo founded by the Portuguese, from which they are quickly expelled; 1737, Rio Grande occupied by the Portuguese; 1750, treaty of limits with Portugal, annulled in 1761—1787, the whole country erected into a vice-royalty; 1803, the population estimated at 972,000; 1806, July 2nd, taken by the British, who are compelled to surrender, 1807; 1809, declaration of the central junta of Spain, by which the Argentine Provinces were recognized as integral parts of the monarchy; 1810, declaration of the regency of Cadiz, against free commerce with, which produced immediate separation; 1816, July 19th, declare themselves independent, form a constitution; 1817, Montevideo occupied by the Brazilians; a commissioner sent in 1823, to Rio Janeiro, to demand restitution of Montevideo, was unsuccessful; and followed by war.

Buckles were invented about 1680.

Building with stone brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England about 886; introduced here by the earl of Arundel 1600, London being then almost built with wood was a very ugly city. The increase of buildings in London prohibited, and within three miles of the city gates, by queen Elizabeth, and that only one family should dwell in one house, 1580. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-street, built nearly on the spot where stood the Elms or the ancient Tyburn, in the reign of Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1631. The number of houses in London and its suburbs, in 1772, were computed at 122,930; but in 1791 they amounted to above 200,000. In St. George's fields near 7000 have been erected within the above period.

Buildings in the United States on a very extended scale, are still rare. The state house in Boston; the city Hall of New-York; the United States bank in Philadelphia; the Exchange, and Cathedral, in Baltimore; the Capitol in the City of Washington; the Capitol in Richmond, Virginia; and some more might be designated.

Buffalo, town of Erie, county New-York, taken and burnt by the British, December 30th, 1813.

Bull-baiting, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury, Staffordshire, 1374; bull-fights in Spain, first used, 1560; bull-running, at Tutbury; in Staffordshire, instituted 1374; bullets of stone used instead of iron ones, 1514; of iron first mentioned in the Fædra, 1550; bullion of gold and silver, first method of assaying, 1354; burgesses were first constituted in Scotland, 1326.

**Burgundy**, kingdom of established, A. D. 413; a dukedom, 890; united to the German empire, 1035; divided, 1074; claimed in 1477, as a reverted fief of France, at the death of Charles the Bold, but annexed to Germany by the marriage of the duchess Mary to the archduke Maximilian—united to the Spanish monarchy by the marriage of the son of Mary, the archduke Philip, to Joanna of Castile, 1496. After many revolutions the dominions of the dukes of Burgundy, have been reunited, and now form the kingdom of the Netherlands.

**Burial-place**, the first christian one in Britain, 596; burials, first permitted in consecrated places, 750; in church yards, 758; burning glass and common mirrors, the discovery attributed to Tshernhausen, a Lusatian baron, 1680; burying in woollen in England, first began, 1666.

**Byzantium in Thrace**, now Constantinople, founded by a colony of Athenians, under Byza, a. C. 658. See Constantinople.

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## C.

**Cables**, a method of making them invented, by which 20 men are enabled to do the work of 200. The machine it set in motion by sixteen horses, for the cable is of the dimensions of the largest ships, 1792.

**Cabinet council** first instituted April, 1670.

**Calendar** established by Julius Cæsar, 45 before Christ; reformed by pope Gregory, XIII. 1582.

**Caliber**, instrument invented at Nuremberg, 1540.

**Cadiz**, in Spain, taken by the English, 1596; bombarded July 14, after it had been blocked by the Spanish fleet by earl St. Vincent, 1797 to 1798. Siege of, by the French, raised August 25, 1812.

**Caffa**, in the Crimea, taken by the Turks, 1464.

**Cairo**, usually called Grand Cairo, built A. D. 970; taken by the French, 1798; by the English January 16th, 1801.

**Cairvan**, a city of Africa, near Tunis, has been very frequently mistaken for Grand Cairo, though upwards of a thousand miles asunder. Cairvon was built A. D. 675, by Akbah, a Mahometain general, and in the revolutions of Egypt, became the seat of one branch of the Fatemite Kalifs.

**Calais** in France, taken by the English, under Edward III. August 4, 1347; retaken by the French under the duke of Guise, January 16th, 1558.

**Calcutta**, city of Indostan, on the Hoogly, outlet of the Ganges, formerly an insignificant place, was taken by the English, 1689; besieged in it 1757, and taken; when 146 persons were enclosed in a prison, called "The Black Hole," of whom 123 perished in a few hours. It is now the first city in Asia, con-

- taining at least 80,000 houses, and 500,000 inhabitants, composed of Europeans, Hindoos, Chinese, &c.
- Caledonia, New,** in America, settled 1699.
- Calico,** first imported into England, 1631; first made in Lancashire, 1772; calico-printing and the Dutch loom, first used in England, 1676.
- California,** discovered by Cortes, 1543; explored more extensively, 1684; coast of, explored by la Perouse, 1786.
- Calmar** in Sweden, union of, by which Denmark, Sweden and Norway, were united under Margaret Waldeman, 1388.
- Calvi,** in Corsica, surrendered to the British forces, August 10th, 1794; taken by them again, 1796.
- Cambridge,** once a city called Granta, built by Carsiurus; university chartered, 538; founded, 900; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; university revived 1110; its castle built, 1067; streets paved, 1410; again 1544; chancellor's court established by queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a papist recommended by the king, February 1687; a senate house built, 1722; installation of the duke of New Castle, July 5, 1749; the duke of Grafton, 1768; the statue of the duke of Somerset erected in the senate house, July 14, 1756; of the late king in 1765; paved and lighted, 1789.
- Cambridge,** near Boston, university at, founded. 1638, the whole number educated there from its institution to 1818, was 4,442.
- Camera obscura,** invented 1515.
- Canada,** discovered by Cabot, 1499; explored by the French, 1508, 1594, and 1534; settled, 1540; Quebec built, 1603; taken first by England, 1628; but restored to France by the treaty of St Germain; invaded and conquered by Great Britain, in 1759; formally ceded by France, 1763. This country has been twice unsuccessfully invaded from the United States since the revolution of 1775. Population of Canada, 1763, 70,000; 1775, 90,000; 1814, 335,000—at present, 1828, upwards of 500,000.
- Canals.**—The first regular chain of artificial water inter-communication, of which history has transmitted to us the record, was that between the Nile and Red Sea. This canal route was examined with great care by the French engineers, and several portions found in 1798, in such a state of preservation as only to demand cleansing. It went from Balbeis, on the old Pelusiac branch of the Nile, to Abbaseh, the ancient Thou. It then enters the narrow valley of Arabes—Tomylat, thirty-two or thirty-three feet below the level of the Red Sea; and goes on to Abookesheyd. The original authors of this work have been concealed in the morning darkness of time. The last period at which it was opened was by order of the Caliph Omar, A. D. 644, but was again choaked up by order of Jaafar, at Mansur, the second Abasside Caliph, 767. The present pacha of Egypt is taking measures to restore this great work.

The system of modern canal improvement may be stated to have commenced in Italy, at Viterbo, 1481, when sluices with double doors were invented, and first used on a large scale, near Milan, by Leonardi de Vinci. The canals of the Delta of the Rhine commenced, it is true, in the dark ages, but it was not before the end of the fifteenth century, that they were planned and constructed with scientific regularity of design. Such, however, has been the progress in the last three centuries, that from the Dollart Bay to Ghent, in a distance of about 220 miles, with a mean width of 100, or 22,000 square miles, more than 1400 millions of dollars have been expended on inland navigation, and one of the most expensive lines, that from the Helder to Amsterdam, completed, and first navigated in January, 1826

Canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean and Cantabrian seas, began by Louis XIV.; sixty-four leagues long, supported by 104 sluices.

Canal of Briere, or Burgundy, communicating with the Seine and Loire, finished by Lewis XIII. and has 42 sluices.

Canal of Orleans, began 1675, between the Loire and Seine, has twenty sluices.

Canal of Bourbon, lately began, 1790, between the Oise and Paris.

Canal of the Lake Ladoga in Russia, began 1719, between the Baltic and Caspian sea.

Canal in China, goes from Canton to Peking, chiefly by the natural channels of rivers, upwards of 806 miles, having 75 locks, and 41 large cities on its banks, with above 10,000 vessels on it; finished in 980; 30,000 men were employed 43 years in making it. In 1355 a canal was dug in Persia, 100 miles long. The Russian chain of inland navigation, began by Peter the Great, in 1708, between the Caspian sea and the Baltic, was not entirely completed till 1780. The line of rivers and canals from the frontiers of China, to Petersburg, is 4472 miles long; that from Astrachan to Petersburg, 1434 miles long; both of which were began by Peter the Great, who also began some others. In Prussia, a complete chain of inland navigation extends from the Elbe at Magdeberg in part through the channels of the Havel, Oder, Netz, Vistula and Nieman, and in part by cuts over the intervening strips of land. This line, including the Elbe, reaches from the North Sea to the Memel, upwards of 800 miles. Beside this great longitudinal series, there are many of lesser note, chiefly constructed by that wonder of human nature, Frederick II. I. Flaven, seventeen miles from the bend of the Havel, near Brandenburg, to the Elbe, and which shortens the route from Berlin to Magdeburg, 76 miles. II. The canal of Potsdam, a cut to shorten the navigation of the Havel III. Finaw, twenty-three miles, uniting the Havel to the Oder. IV. Muhltose, the oldest canal in Prussia, finished 1688; it is twenty-three

miles long, connecting the Spree and Oder, extending from Muhlrose to the Oder, five miles above Frankfort. In Sweden, a project to construct a line of canal navigation from Gothenberg on the Cattogat, to Stockholm, through the Wesmer, and other lakes and rivers was formed as early as 1526, but not prosecuted with any great effect until within this century, and though much advanced is far from complete. See Trolhatta.

The canal of Kiel in Denmark, is one of the most useful, and in its excavation one of the most perfect canals ever made; begun 1777, and finished 1784—length, twenty-two and a half miles, admitting vessels of nine feet draught; commencing to the north of Kiel, three English miles, and extends to Rendsberg on the Eyder river. The whole navigation from the North Sea to the Baltic, by the Eyder and Canal, about 120 miles, whilst the distance round Jutland and through the Danish islands, exceeds five hundred miles.

The canal of Orleans in France, was began in 1678; the canal of Languedoc was began in 1666, and finished 1681. The canal from Calais to Gravelines, was began in 1681; and many more are marked out in France, but not finished. In Spain the canal of Arragon was began in 1785. In Ireland one from Dublin to the Shannon, 1762. The canal from Brussels to Antwerp, was began 1531; finished 1560. Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers first made in England, by Henry I. 1134, when the Trent was joined to the Witham. The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by act of parliament, 21 James I. 1624. The new river canal was begun in 1608, and finished 1613, running thirty-six miles. The Kennet, from Reading to Newbury, 2 George I. 1715. The river Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II, 1739. The duke of Bridgewater's navigation began 1758, and was opened June 17, 1761. Northamptonshire navigation began August 7, 1761. Trent and Mersey canal was finished 1772, extending ninety miles; since which time have been the following, viz: canal from Belfast to Loughneagh, was began 1788; from Droitwich to the Severn, 1756; in Caermaerthenshire, 1756; from the Severn, near Tilton-bridge 1766; from Wilden ferry, in Staffordshire, 1766; from the Forth to the Clyde in Scotland, 1768; from Birmingham to Bilston, 1768; from Oxford to Coventry, 1769—completed January, 1790; from Leeds to Liverpool, 1770; from the Dee to Nantwich, 1772; from Skipton, 1773, to Oxford, 1775; first made in England by Henry I in 1130; from Stroud-water to the Severn, 1775; and from Stroud to the Thames began 1783; from Appledale, 1775; from Stourbridge, 1776; from Hider's Green, 1766; from Chesterfield to the Trent, finished 1777; from the Trent to the Mersey, enlarged, 1783; from the Thames to Leachlade, 1783; of Leeds and Liverpool consolidated, 1783; from the Lea to Limehouse, 1770; from the

Severn to Leachdale, completed in 1789; from Glasgow to Bowling bay, in the Clyde, July, 1790; over the Tame near Birmingham, and the Coventry canal, with the Birmingham, &c. completed, by which the inland navigation between London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, was opened, July, 1790; from Hereford to Gloucester, had £50,000 subscribed, July, 1791, began November following; from Paddington to the grand junction canal, began 1798; the Kennet and Avon was opened July 7, 1799; Thames to Fenny Stratford, opened May 28, 1800; great Caledonia canal to extend from the Murray Frith to the Frith of Mull, began 1803; from Leicester to Harborough, 1809; from the Thames to the town of Croydon, October 22, 1809; from Wilts and Berks to the river Thames, September 21, 1810; Grand Union, made navigable to Weltford, October 1, 1813; Wey and Arun junction opened, September 28, 1816; Worcester and Birmingham, opened, December 11, 1816; Leeds and Liverpool, 127 miles in length, commenced 1770; completed, 1816.

Canals in Canada.—The city of Montreal and the village of La Chine, seven miles above, are united by a navigable canal, made to pass the intervening rapids in St. Lawrence river. A very important, and when completed, a canal which must greatly influence the commerce of the United States and Canada, is the Welland Canal, which is in progress towards completion, and intended to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario through Upper Canada, and to admit the transmission of vessels of ninety tons burthen.

Canals in the United States commenced in Massachusetts. The company formed to construct, what is now called the Middlesex canal, was incorporated 1799; commenced the work 1790, length  $29\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and entire fall 107, by blocks; 24 feet wide with four feet water.

In Connecticut, canal operations have been mostly confined to the melioration of the navigation of Connecticut river, which has been so much improved as to admit vessels of considerable tonnage to ascend to and descend from the fifteen mile falls, 250 miles above the mouth.

The greatest, however, of all works of this nature, yet executed in America, are the two great canals of New-York. The western canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, was first suggested by Mr. Gouverneur Morris about 1803; surveys were directed by a resolution of the legislature of New-York, in furtherance of this project, 1808; first board of commissioners organised, 1810, consisting of Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Renssalaer, De Witt Clinton, Simeon De Witt, William North, Thomas Eddy, and Peter B. Porter. Law authorizing the actual survey of the ground, passed April 17th, 1816; this great work was commenced, July 4th, 1817; completed, and the water of Lake Erie let into it, October 26th, 1825; employing 8 years and 144 days. The completion of

the Northern, or Lake Champlain Canal, preceded that of Erie, and both taken together consummates the inland communication between the Great Bay of Hudson, and the Basin of St. Lawrence.

**Canal Revenue.**—The amount of toll collected on the Erie and Champlain canals, for the past year, amounts to \$859,058 48. The amount collected in 1826, was \$762,003 60, showing an increase of \$970,554 88. The aggregate of 1827, is \$9000 more than the estimate of the commissioners of the canal board, and \$11,000 less than that of the canal commissioners.

A surplus of \$400,000 more or less, after discharging the interest of the canal debt, is therefore left to be applied to paying salaries, repairs, &c. after which there is still a large balance to be appropriated either to the extinguishment of the debt, or to works of public utility.

It is estimated that the New-York canals, independently of the income already derived from them, exceeding the interest on the cost by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. have increased the property of the state, to the value of a hundred millions of dollars.

**New-Jersey.**—In this state two canals are in progress to unite the Delaware and New-York bays. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, in New-Jersey, is 29 miles in length; and the legislature of Pennsylvania, in granting permission to the company which has undertaken this work, to supply a feeder out of the river Delaware, have annexed a condition that the canal shall, in the opinion of the United States board of engineers, sufficiently correspond with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

This, it is supposed, will require the canal to be eight feet deep, so as to be navigable for bay vessels—and not to interrupt the noble line of interior navigation contemplated to run parallel to the coast for so great a distance.

**Pennsylvania.**—The canals either actually undertaken or projected in this state, extend to every river. 1792, Schuylkill and Susquehanna navigation commenced; now open 1828. 1793, Delaware and Schuylkill abandoned; 1816, Schuylkill, now 1828, nearly complete; 1821, Union Canal from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna, by the Tulpehocken and Swatara, open; and completely navigable, April 5, 1828: Lehigh navigation by White and Hazard, from the Delaware at Easton to Mauch Chunk, nearly, if not altogether complete. A great chain of inland navigation to unite the Ohio to the Susquehanna, is in progress.

**Delaware and Maryland.**—The great, though comparatively short canal, called "The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal," to unite these two bays, was projected as early as 1757: in 1770, a survey was made, but nothing of moment undertaken until 1799, company organized May, 1803; May 2<sup>d</sup>, 1804, the work was commenced, but discontinued, 1805: company revived and new board organized, 1822; canal routes soon after



surveyed, and the final route chosen, January, 1824: work began, April 15, 1825, route commencing on the Delaware, and thence by St. George's creek of Delaware, and back creek of Chesapeake; the canal is to be sixty feet wide at the water line, thirty-six at bottom, eight feet deep, less than fourteen miles long, and lined with stone.

Virginia and North-Carolina have an inter-communicating canal through Norfolk county of the former, and Camden county of the latter, called "The Dismal Swamp Canal;" this canal admits vessels of seven feet draught, and from 75 to 90 tons; it is  $22\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length. In these two states, except some minor operations on some of the rivers, canal projects remain unattempted. See article Dismal Swamp Canal

South-Carolina, Santee and Cooper river Canal, is twenty-two miles in length, uniting Santee and Cooper rivers. The ground rises from Santee, by an ascent of 35 feet to the summit level by four locks; towards Cooper river the descent is 68 feet, which is overcome by nine locks—locks 60 by 10 feet; top water line 35, and bottom 20, with four feet water, navigated by small vessels of twenty tons.

Louisiana is the first state southward, and south-westward of South-Carolina, where any canals worthy notice have been executed, and in Louisiana, the small Canal Carondelet, is the only work of the kind deserving attention. It extends  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Bayou St. John, into a basin directly in the rear of the city of New-Orleans: is about 30 feet wide, and 4 in depth, without locks, as by it the tide flows into the basin.

Ohio.—This newly populated state is now prosecuting a line of inland navigation, which, when completed, will rival that of New-York and will in reality constitute together, a chain of unequalled importance. The water of the Great Miami was let into a section of this canal, on March 16th, and the navigation opened from that river to the city of Cincinnati on the 17th, 1828.

Florida.—In this territory, a very important, and indeed indispensable canal has been proposed. Respecting this route the subjoined estimates were laid before congress, 1826, by Mr. Hemphill of Philadelphia.

*"Distances of the Florida Canal and its connexion with the Mississippi at New-Orleans.*

1. Florida Canal, 1,200 miles round the Peninsula.
2. Distance across, 90 miles, by the route of the proposed canal.
3. The cutting is only 12 miles by one, and 18 by another route.
4. For a ship channel, 24, or perhaps 36 miles of cutting may be required.

*The connexion with the Mississippi*

1. From the Mississippi to Lake Ponchartrain, either by removing the obstructions in the Iberville river, or by a canal across from New-Orleans, less than 5 miles, near the Carondelet.

where the river at low water, is said to be ten feet higher than the lakes.

2. Thence pass through Lake Borgne and Pascagoula Bay into Mobile Bay, 170 miles, which may be connected with the Perdido Bay, by a cut of four and an half miles, and this with the Pensacola Bay, through the Grand Lagoon, by a cut of half a mile—making together five miles; through easy soil and level country, making fifty miles more.
3. Thence, through Santa Rosa Sound and Bay, 40 miles to the Choctawhatchie River, which may be connected by an easy cut of *five miles* with the St. Andrew's Bay, through which you pass 24 miles, and thence may be connected by a cut of two miles with the Chipola River, which empties into the Appalachicola by an easy communication; making in the whole, 12 miles cutting to accomplish a perfect inland navigation from the Mississippi to Appalachicola River, where it meets the Florida Canal—a distance of 350 miles in the whole."

Canary isles discovered, 1344; explored 1393.

Candles, of tallow, so great a luxury in England, that splinters of wood were used for light, A. D. 1300—no idea of wax candles until long afterwards.

Candle-light introduced into churches on the continent of Europe, 274.

Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.

Canonization first used by papal authority, A. D. 993.

Candia seized by the Saracens, 808, who changed its name from Crete; retaken by the Greek empire, 961; taken by the Venetians, 1204; invaded by the Turks, 1645—its capital, Candia, taken, 1669.

Candy, in the island of Ceylon, in an expedition against, a whole British detachment massacred or imprisoned, 1803. War renewed against, October, 1814. King of defeated, and made prisoner, by general Brownrigg, February 18, 1815. Deposed, and the sovereignty vested in Great-Britain, March 2, 1815.

Cape Blanco, on the coast of Africa, discovered, 1441.

Cape Breton discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored, 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.

Cape de Verd islands discovered, 1447.

Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1487; planted by Holland, 1651; taken by the British, 1795; again January 8th, 1806, and definitively ceded to Great-Britain, 1814.

Cape Horn first sailed round, 1616; Straits discovered, 1643.

Capua taken by Hannibal, evacuated by his troops.

Carabobbo, battle of June 24th, 1821; by which the Spanish power in Columbia was destroyed.

Caractacus, a British king, defeated by Ostorius Scapula, A. D. 51.

Caracas, city of, capitulated to the Spanish Royalists, July 28, 1812—taken again by the royalists, July 7, 1814.

Caracas, or Venezuela. See Colombia.

Caravan, immense, attacked by the Arabs, 1750, and many thousands destroyed—one of 2000 persons, who all except about 20 were destroyed, August 12th, 1812, by a kaiman, or pestilential wind.

Caribbee isles discovered 1495; war in, between the black and red Caribes, 1772; terminated 1773.

Cards invented in France, first used for Charles VI. amusement, 1380: they were forbid the use of in Castile in 1387; 128,600 packs were stamped in England in 1775.

Cards for carding cotton and wool, manufactory of, in England; exportation to America prohibited after the revolution, when the manufactory was carried on in several parts of the United States; and about 1800, an American citizen discovered a method of cutting and stamping holes in the leather, bending, cutting, and fixing in the teeth, by machinery, so that the cards, excepting the wood-work, drop completely finished from the machine.

Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; college of, founded by Pope Pascal I. 817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion) and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; cardinal Carassa was hanged by order of Pius IV. 1560; as was cardinal Poli, under Leo X.; the title of eminence first given them by Pope Urban VIII. about 1630.

Carolina, North, one of the original states of the United States of North America. It is bounded E. and by S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by S. C. W. by Ten., and N. by Virg. North Carolina has an ocean border, from the S. E. angle of Virg.

To Little Inlet.....300 ms

In common with South-Carolina.....300

In common with Tennessee.....165

In common with Virginia.....300

Having an entire outline of.....1,065

Area in square miles.....45,989

Carolina North, chronology of—The first permanent colony fixed, consisting of emigrants from Virginia; 1661, Cape Fear settled by people from Massachusetts—granted to the earl of Clarendon, 1663; 1665, a colony from Barbados, under a purchase from sir William Berkley; 1667, Locke's constitution attempted; 1710, Palatine colony arrives; 1712, sanguinary war with the savages; 1719, becomes a royal government; 1771, insurrection of the regulators; 1775. joined the other colonies in their opposition to Great Britain. Progressive population 1702, 6000; 1790, 393,751; 1800, 478,103; 1810, 555,500; 1820, 678,829.

Constitution adopted, December 18, 1777. Its legislature consists of a senate and house of commons, elected annually. Judges appointed during good behavior, by the legislature, by which body also a governor is annually elected, who has a council of seven. Sends thirteen representatives to congress.

Carolina, South, one of the original states, of the United States of North America, bounded S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, S. W. by Georgia, and N. and N. E. by North Carolina. South-Carolina has an ocean border from Little Inlet, to the mouth of Savannah river,.....185 miles  
 Along Savannah river, in common with Georgia 200  
 Along North-Carolina.....300

Having an entire outline of.....685  
 Area in square miles ..... 28,245

Population in 1820—whites 237,892, free persons of colour 6,805. slaves 256,457, making a total of 501,157. The preceding summary gives to South Carolina an aggregate population of upwards of seventeen to the square mile. The colored classes exceeding the whites, as 26 to 23 nearly.

South-Carolina. together with North-Carolina and Georgia, granted to the earl of Clarendon in 1663. The first of the United States that formed an independent constitution, in 1667; this instrument was drawn up by John Locke, and proved abortive. Separated from North-Carolina, 1729. The present constitution was adopted in 1790. Senate and house of representatives; the former elected for four and the latter two years. The governor elected by joint ballot to serve two years. The judges are appointed by the legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior. Sends nine representatives to congress, and has eleven votes in the electoral college.

Carraboo, British brig, taken by a piratical schooner, 27th July, 1828—recaptured with the schooner in the port of St. Eustatius, and taken to St. Christophers in August, where twenty eight of the pirates were tried and executed September, 1828.

Carriages first introduced into Vienna, 1515; into London, 1580.

Carthage, city of, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, founded it is supposed about 1200 years a. C. by a Phœnician colony, enlarged by a new colony from Tyre, a. C. 869, under Dido, sister to the king of Tyre; 508, forms an alliance with the Romans; 480, invades Sicily, and defeated by Gelon king of Syracuse; 264, enter into war with the Romans; 242, make peace; 218, make war again with the Romans; 201, submit to an ignominious peace; 149, driven into a defensive war with the Romans, 149; city taken and utterly destroyed by the Romans, 146.

Carthagena in South America, founded, 1533; besieged by the British, under admiral Vernon, 1741; several times taken and retaken in the late war of Independence, between the republic of Colombia and Spain.

Carving in marble invented, a. C. 772.

- Cassel taken by the French, 1760; besieged without effect, 1761; surrendered, 1762.
- Castile, old, and Leon, kingdoms of Spain, united in 1035, in the person of Ferdinand I.; separated again in 1157, and remained so until 1252, when they were re-united under Alphonso, X.; and have continued until the present time as parts of the general monarchy of Spain.
- Cast-iron, Leicester square, London, paved with, 1817
- Cat-island, one of the Bahamas, first land, according to some authors, made by Columbus, October 12th. 1492.
- Catalogues of English printed books, were first published 1595; in Ireland, 1632.
- Catholics, measure for repealing the penal laws against, negatived in the house of commons by 213 against 109, June 1, 1810. Negatived again in the house of commons by 146 against 83, and in the house of lords, by 121. against 62, 1811. Again in the commons by 300 against 215, and in the lords, by 174, against 102, 1812. Again in the commons by 251 against 247, May 13, 1813. Again in the house of commons by 228 against 147, and in the lords by 86 against 60, 1815. Again in the house of commons by 172 against 141, and in the house of lords by 73 against 69, 1816. Again in the house of commons by 245 against 221, and in the house of lords by 142 against 90, April, 1817. Bill admitting Catholics to promotion in the navy and army, passed June, 1817.
- Caucassus, colony of Scotchmen in the mountains of, receive a charter from the emperor of Russia
- Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the globe, 1556.
- Cayenne, island of, first planted by France, 1635.
- Celery first introduced into England, by Marshal Tallard, during his captivity there, after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704.
- Celestial sphere brought into Greece from Egypt, by Eudoxus of Cnidus, 368.
- Ceuta, in Barbary, seized by Genoa, 1231; by Portugal, 1415; by Spain, 1640. Had 200 houses blown down by a storm, February, 1752.
- Ceylon isle, discovered by the Portuguese, 1505, and taken by them same year; by the Hollanders, 1603; attempted by Denmark, 1620; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch, 1658; a great part by the English East-India company's troops, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken again by the English, September 16, 1795.
- Chagre, fort, taken by admiral Vernon, 1740.
- Chain-shot invented by admiral de Witt, 1666.
- Chairs, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.
- Chamblee fort, in Canada, taken by the Americans, October 20, 1775; retaken by the English troops, January 18, 1776.
- Chancery, court of, established in England, 605; present one by William I. 1066. The first person qualified for chancellor,

- by education, was sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state, than the president of a court of justice; first reference to a master in, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, sir Christopher Hatton, 1588.
- Charity schools first began in England, March 25, 1688; 6000 children met at St. Paul's, May 2, 1782; 160 schools within London, Westminster, and the bills of mortality, established between 1688 and 1767, inclusive.
- Charleroi, surrendered to the French, June 26, 1794.
- Charlestown, (Massachusetts) burnt by the British, June 17, 1775.
- Charlestown, South-Carolina, surrendered to the British forces, May 4, 1780.
- Charleston, (South-Carolina) founded and made the seat of government of Carolina, 1680; port, with a collector, 1685; invaded by the French, who were repulsed, 1706; infested with worms, June, 1751; severely injured by a hurricane, September 15th, 1753; attacked by a squadron under sir Peter Parker, and a body of forces under generals Clinton and Cornwallis, who were defeated with great slaughter, June 25, 1776; had houses and other property to the amount of £100,000 sterling, destroyed by fire, January 15th, 1778; taken by the British, May 12, 1780; evacuated, December 14, 1782.
- Chatham, England, the English fleet there destroyed by the Dutch, 1667.
- Chatham, earl of, a statue erected to him in Guild-hall, London, 1782.
- Chatham, island of, one of the Gallapagos, explored by the English, June, 1793.
- Cherbourg, in France. forts of, destroyed by the British, 1758.
- Cherries brought to Rome, by Lucullus, 70; apricots were first introduced into England, from Epirus; peaches from Persia; the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia; pears and figs from Greece and Egypt; citrons from Media; pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Christ.
- Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ; brought from Flanders and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of 32 acres, produced in one year, £1000, 1540.
- Chesapeake Bay, explored, 1608
- Chesapeake, American ship of war, fired upon in time of peace, by the Leopard, British frigate, for refusing to deliver up deserters, June 22, 1807 President accordingly prohibits British vessels of war from entering our harbors, or Americans from intercourse with them.
- Chess, the game of, invented 608, before Christ; Chest, at Chatham, for the relief of seamen, instituted, 1588.
- Chiaro-obscuro, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.
- Chili, republic of, in South America. This country was invaded by the Spaniards, 1535; again in 1540, under Valdivia; 1541,

the city of St. Jago founded; 1550, city of Conception founded, and war with the Araucanians; 1567, audiencia established; 1597, Spaniards defeated by the Araucanians; 1640, peace with the Araucanians; 1810, revolts from Spain; 1818, in April, decisive battle of Maypu, terminated Spanish power in that country.

Chimnies first introduced into buildings in England, 1200; only in the kitchen, or large hall, smoky; where the family sat round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, 1300.

China, empire founded, 2100 before Christ; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads; the first dynasty when prince Yu reigned, 2207 before Christ; before this time the Chinese chronology is imperfect; by some Fohi is supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, 2247 before Christ; literature there revived, and the art of printing practised, 206 before Christ; the first history of China, was published by Sematsian, 97 before Christ; first grant the island of Macoa, at the entrance of the river Canton, to the Portuguese, 1586; the country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves, 1635; an attempt to establish christianity there by the Jesuits, 1692; the missionaries expelled 1724. It is fifteen times larger than Great-Britain and Ireland; and though not half the size of Europe, contains full as many inhabitants.

Chinaware, made in England, at Chelsea, in 1752; and in several parts of England, in 1760; by Mr. Wedgewood, 1762; at Dresden, in Saxony, 1706.

China, first voyage to, from the United States, 1784; China porcelain first spoken of in history, 1591.

Chivalry began in Europe, 912; chivalry, a court of, held for a trial, by combat, between lord Rea and David Ramsay, 1623; though it did not end in an actual engagement.

Chocolate, introduced into Europe, from Mexico, 1520.

Christiana, Norway, had one quarter of that place destroyed by fire, April 9, 1787, to the value of 100,000 rix dollars or £13,000.

Christian, the term of distinction first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.

Christianity was propagated in Spain in 36; in Britain, 60; or as others say, in the 5th century; in Franconia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Slavonia, in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century; in Livonia, Lithuania and part of Tartary, in the thirteenth century; in Slavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles, in the 14th century; in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China.

- by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c. &c. in the 17th century.
- Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.
- Christophers, St. isle of, discovered 1595; settled by the English, 1626; taken by the French, and retaken 1690, by the English; taken by the French, 1782; restored to England, 1783.
- Chronometers, the best—The commissioners of the British admiralty, having advertised a premium of £300, for the best chronometer, which should be kept at Greenwich, for trial, for one year, thirty-six were sent thither by the principal chronometer makers in London, and were kept in 1823. It was announced that if any chronometer varied six seconds it could not obtain the prize. At the end of the year the prize was decided to be gained by chronometer No. 816, made by Mr. James Murray of Cornhill, whose instrument varied no more than one second, and eleven hundredth parts of a second.
- Church-music introduced into worship, 350; choral service first used in England, at Canterbury, 677; changed throughout England, from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1418; first performed in English, May 8, 1559.
- Church-wardens and overseers instituted in England, 1127.
- Church-yards first consecrated, 317; admitted into cities, 740.
- Cinnamon trade first began by the Dutch 1506; but had been known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and long before.
- Circumnavigators.—The first was Magellan, or rather by his fleet, as he was himself slain on the voyage, 1520; Groatva, 1527; Alvaradi, 1537; Mendana, 1567; sir Francis Drake, 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Lemaire, 1615; Quiros, 1625; Tassman, 1642; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1689; Cooke, 1708; Clipperton and Sherlock, 1719; Anson, 1740; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Cook, 1768, 1772, 1776; continued by King, 1780; and since by Portlocke, 1788; Bougainville, 1766; La Peyrouse, 1782; D'Entrecasteux, 1791.
- Circumnavigators of the United States, the first ship with which this was performed, returned to Boston, in December, 1790.
- Civita Vecchia was taken by the French, February, 1799, and evacuated in September following; cities first incorporated, in 1201; cities and boroughs first represented in parliament, 1366; civil law revived in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127.
- Classical book, the first published in Russia, was Cornelius Nepos, in 1760.
- Clergy of France renounced their privileges, May 20, 1789.—Had all their property seized upon by the national assembly, 1790. Recalled by Bonaparte, 1801.
- Clergy of England resigned the power of taxing themselves in their convocation, 1664.
- Clock-makers, three from Delft, first in England, 1568.
- Clocks, called water clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials first set up in churches, 913; clocks



- made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made 1530; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, maker's name, N. O. now at Hampton-court palace; clocks with pendulums, &c. invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1656; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.
- Cloth**, coarse woollen, introduced into-England, 1191; first made at Kendal, 1390; medleys first made, 1614.
- Coaches** first used in England, 1580; an act passed to prevent men riding in coaches as effeminate, in 1601. Began to be common in London, 1605. Hackney chariots, not to exceed 200, licensed 1814.
- Coals** discovered near New-Castle, 1234; first dug at New-Castle, by a charter granted the town,\* by Henry III.; first used, 1280; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward I. began to use sea-coal for fire, in 1350. In consequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he published a proclamation against it, 1398, as a public nuisance. Imported from New-Castle to London in any quantity, 1350; in general use in London, 1400.
- Coal**, in the United States, is found in great abundance on both sides of the Appalachian mountains. A coal-mine near Pittsburg, took fire, and burned many years; the fire was finally extinguished by the incumbent earth and rocks falling into the cavity.
- Coffee**, first brought into England by Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol college, Oxford, in 1641; first brought to Marseilles, 1644.
- Coffee-house**, the first in England, was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the Angel, in Oxford, in 1650; Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was, in 1657, represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood.
- Coffee-trees** were conveyed from Mocha to Holland, in 1616; and carried to the West-Indies in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.
- Coffin**, stone one, cut out of a solid block, containing a complete skeleton, found under the parish church in Leeds, England, which was built 700 years ago, 1809.
- Coffin**, supposed to contain the bodies of the queen of Edward IV. and one of her children, discovered in cardinal Woolsey's chapel, at Windsor, October 26, 1810.
- Coffin**, stone one, of immense size, containing the perfect skeleton of a man, with the teeth entire, discovered in digging a road from Burford, in Oxfordshire, to Barrington, sup-

posed to have been deposited there in the middle of the eighth century, December 20, 1814.

Coffins of stone, rudely constructed, have been frequently found in Kentucky, and some other parts of America.

Coimbra. See Universities.

Coin—silver, coined at Rome, 269 before Christ; before then brass money was only used; coin first used in Britain, 25 years before Christ.

The Mint of the United States of America, established 1793, issued gold and silver coin; the copper had been delivered before. The gold coins are eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. The first is exactly five and forty shillings, English money, or ten dollars, American coin. The dollars are coined in the same divisions of half and quarter dollars, which makes the course of exchange simple; as ten quarter dollars make the quarter eagle, ten half dollars the half eagle, and ten dollars the eagle. There is, besides, one more silver coin, which is called a dime, and is the tenth part of a dollar. The copper coin is called a cent, and is the tenth part of a dime.

Coinage of the United States for the year 1827, as appears, from the treasurer's statement, amounted to \$3,024,342 22, consisting of 9,097,845 pieces of coin, viz:

Of gold, 27,713 pieces, making.....	\$0,131,565 00
Of silver, 6,712,400 pieces, making....	2,869,205 00
Of copper, 2,357,782 pieces, making....	23,572 22

A general view of the operations of the mint, from their first commencement:

The whole coinage, executed since the establishment of the mint, amounts to \$30,465,442, consisting of 103,081,178 pieces of coin, viz.

Of gold, 1,538,161 pieces, making.....	\$8,255,667
Of silver, 47,389,086 pieces, making.....	21,695,899
Of copper, 54,153,931 pieces, making : ..	513,876

Total.....\$30,465,442

Coining with a die first invented, 1617; first used in England, 1620.

Colleges, as places of public instruction in which academical degrees were granted, were first known at Paris, A. D. 1215, and was completely established there 1231. See University.

The following list shews the names of the principal colleges or universities in Europe: Cambridge began 626, according to some others, 900; revived, 1110; Cambridge, New-England, projected, 1630; Dublin, 1591; Edinburgh, founded by James VI. 1580; Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506; Geneva, 1365; Glasgow, Scotland, 1450; Goetingen, Hanover, 1734; Leipsic, Saxony, 1409; Moscow, 1754; Oxford, in England,

886; Padua, Italy, 1197; Paris, 792; Petersburg, Russia, 1747; Sorbonne, France, 1253; Strasburg, Germany, 1588; Venice, 1592; Vienna, 1236; Utrecht, Holland, 1636; Wurtemberg, Saxony, 1502.

Colleges, or Universities in the United States.—Harvard college or Cambridge university is the most ancient literary institution in the United States; founded 1638; first degrees conferred, 1642. Providence university, founded 1764. Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine, incorporated 1794. Williams' college, Berkshire, Massachusetts, 1790. Yale college, founded 1750. Dartmouth college, 1769. Middlebury college, 1800. Vermont university, incorporated 1791. King's college, now Columbia college, New-York, granted by royal charter, 1754. but changed its style to Columbia College, by act of assembly, 1787. Union college, in Schenectady, founded 1795. Hamilton college, near Utica. In New-Jersey, Nassau Hall, at Princeton, founded 1738; the university of Pennsylvania, formed by an association of gentlemen, commenced as an academy 1750, and which, after many revolutions and modifications, was created in 1791, by act of assembly, "The University of Pennsylvania." The Roman Catholics have a college in George Town. The college of William and Mary, in Virginia, was incorporated 1693. Lexington, or more correctly Washington college, in 1798. University of Virginia—see art. Virginia. South-Carolina has colleges at Columbia, Beaufort, Abbeville, and Williamsport. Georgia university originated about 1785. Tennessee has at least three colleges, the most ancient of which, Greenville, was incorporated in 1794. The most extensive literary institution yet brought into operation in that part of the United States west of the Appalachian mountains, is that at Lexington, Kentucky, called "The Transylvania University"—it was formed by the union of two academies in 1798. Another university to be located at Danville, Kentucky, was chartered in 1819. Most, if not every other state in the union, beside those whose literary institutions are here briefly noticed, have forwarded the best interests of man, by exertions more or less effectual, to open to the citizens the means of education.

The subjoined summary presents a view of the number of graduates in sixteen of our colleges in different years:

COLLEGES.	GRADUATES IN			
	1823	1824	1825	1826
Waterville College .....	3	3	3	7
Bowdoin College .....	31	13	37	31
Dartmouth College .....	34	28	26	37
Vermont University .....	8	9	13	13
Middlebury College .....	17	24	16	19
Williams' College .....	7	15	19	24
Amherst College .....	3	17	23	32
Harvard College .....	37	67	58	53
Brown University .....	27	41	48	27
Yale College .....	73	68	68	100
Union College .....	67	79	62	71
Hamilton College .....	34	17	23	28
Columbia College .....	29	22	21	24
Princeton College .....	36	47	38	29
Dickinson College .....	19	24	19	14
University of Pennsylvania..	23	14	14	8
Sixteen Colleges .....	448	488	488	517

Colombia, republic of, composed of the former Spanish provinces of Terra Firma, and New Grenada, spreading over the northern part of South America, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Colombia, chronology of, 1806, abortive attempt made by Miranda, to break the Spanish yoke; 1810, decisive revolt under Bolivar, and others; 1811, July 5th, independence declared; 1819, December 17th, union between the Venezuelian provinces and New Grenada, forming COLOMBIA; 1821, May 6th, general congress installed; June 24th, same year, battle of Carabobo, in which the Spanish power in the Atlantic part of the republic, was utterly broken.

Colossus of Rhodes, a gigantic brazen statue set up at Rhodes, about a. C. 300; thrown by an earthquake, 234; lay on the ground nearly 900 years, and was finally sold by the Saracens when they took the island of Rhodes, A. D. 672. The metal was supposed to have weighed 720,000 lbs.

Columbia, District of, seat of the United States general government. It is ten miles square—on both sides of the Potomac. It was formed out of parts of Maryland and Virginia; and was ceded by Maryland and Virginia respectively to the United States in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the United States general government. The lat. of the capitol is  $38^{\circ} 52' 45''$  N. and within a very small fraction,  $77^{\circ}$  W. from the royal observatory, near London. The mean temperature

about 55° Fahrenheit. Population in 1820, 33,039. See art. Washington City.

Columbo, in Ceylon, surrendered to the English, June 12th, 1796; British troops massacred there by the natives, June 6th, 1803.

Commerce of the United States. See art. United States.

Commerce—A late number of the *Revue Encyclopedique* contains the following comparative statement of the commercial transactions of England, France and America, during the year 1827, estimated in francs. A franc is about 18½ cents.

<i>Commerce.</i>	<i>Great-Britain.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>United States.</i>
Domestic....	8,601,850,000	6,476,160,000	2,493,000,000
Foreign ....	1,894,275,000	847,450,000	786,991,000
<b>Total....</b>	<b>10,496,125,000</b>	<b>7,323,610,000</b>	<b>3,279,991,000</b>
<i>Exports.</i>			
Natural prod.	75,725,000	149,050,000	248,955,000
Manufactures	810,850,000	260,000,000	13,036,000
For. produce	253,875,000	52,000,000	142,000,000
<b>Total....</b>	<b>1,140,450,000</b>	<b>461,050,000</b>	<b>403,891,000</b>

*Companies, Societies, Offices, &c. incorporated.*

African company established 1618, 1762. In 1746, government owed the company £11,686,800, and its divided capital amounted to £10,780,000, both of which continued to 1776.

African Colonization Society, originated at Washington city, December 21st, 1816; Auxiliary Societies, soon after formed in many parts of the United States.

American Bible Society. See Bible Societies.

Agricultural Society of New-York, 1797.

Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, formed 1785; revived, 1804; incorporated, 1809.

Aimwell School Society of Philadelphia, 1796.

American Philosophical Society, instituted 1743; incorporated, 1780.

Antiquarian society, incorporated November 2, 1751.

Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh, instituted December 18, 1780.

Antiquarian society in Massachusetts, 1792.

Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, at Boston, 1638; the most ancient society in the United States.

Artists society of Philadelphia, 1810.

Athenian Society for vending domestic manufactures, Baltimore, 1810.

Baltimore Library, 1796.

Baltimore College, 1807.

Baltimore Water Company, 1805.

Bank of Amsterdam, founded 1609.

Bank of Venice, 1157.

Bank of Rotterdam, 1635.

Bank of England, established, 1693.

For other Banks, see art. Banks.

Bible Societies.—Bible Society of Philadelphia, formed May 7th, 1808; first in New-York, December 4, 1809; Salem in Massachusetts, instituted May 15th, 1811; of Baltimore, 1810; the American Bible Society in New-York, established May 8th, 1816.

Boston Athenæum, incorporated, 1807; Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, incorporated, 1724; Boston Female Asylum, incorporated 1800; Boston Library, 1794.

Bricklayers Company of Philadelphia, incorporated, 1809.

British Museum, established 1753.

Cabinet council, first constituted in England, April 25, 1670.

Cattle Society of Philadelphia, instituted, 1809.

Caledonia society of Philadelphia, instituted 1790.

Carpenters Mutual Benefit Society of Philadelphia, formed 1724; incorporated 1790.

Cincinnati, 1783; incorporated in Massachusetts, 1805.

Clement's Inn society, established 1471.

Clergymen's widows' and orphans' corporation, established in England July, 1670.

Clergymen's sons', &c. society, established in Scotland, 'October, 1794.

College of Physicians of Philadelphia, formed 1787; incorporated 1789.

Columbian Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, 1804.

Christ Church Hospital in Philadelphia, for aged women of the Episcopal Church, founded by Dr. John Kearsly.

Companies first established in London, 1198; cooks' company London, incorporated, 1481; coopers' company, London, incorporated, 1501; cordwainers' company, London, incorporated, 1410; curriers' company, London, incorporated, 1605; cutlers' company, London, incorporated, 1417.

Deaf and dumb society, for the instruction of, instituted at Hartford, Connecticut, June 24th, 1816.

Delaware, state of, society for promoting American manufactures, formed February 15th, 1817.

Domestic society, Philadelphia, established 1805.

East-India company, in England, established, 1600; their stock then consisting of £72,000, when they fitted out four ships; and, meeting with success, they have continued ever since; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683; a new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government £400,000 per annum for four years, on condition that they might continue unmolested, 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England, by go-

- vernment, faithfully to administer the laws there, to the company's servants, April 2, 1774; board of control instituted, 1784; charter of renewed, 1813.
- East India company, of Sweden, erected March, 1731.
- East India company of France, established, 1627; abolished by the national assembly, and the trade laid open, January 26, 1791.
- East India company of Holland, incorporated, 1604.
- Episcopal Female charity school at Baltimore, 1799.
- Excise office, formed 1643.
- Franklin donation—£1000 to Philadelphia, and £2000 to Boston, by the will of Dr. Franklin, in trust to the corporations of Philadelphia and Boston, for the purpose of loaning to young married artificers.
- Franklin's Institute, Philadelphia, instituted.
- Friends school established at Philadelphia, 1689.
- Fund, for supplying the poor with fuel, Philadelphia, annual proceeds in 1811, equal to 485 dollars, 96 cents.
- German American Mutual Assistance Society of Philadelphia, incorporated 1801.
- German incorporated society of Philadelphia, 1781.
- Gospel, society for propagating the, among the Indians, instituted in Massachusetts, 1787.
- Hibernian society of Philadelphia, instituted 1792.
- Humane society, instituted at London, 1774.
- Humane society, instituted in Philadelphia, 1780.
- Irish charitable society at Boston, 1737.
- Linnæan society, founded in Philadelphia, June 3rd, 1806.
- Magdalen society of Philadelphia, instituted 1800; incorporated in 1802.
- Marine society of Baltimore, established 1807.
- Mariners' society of Philadelphia.
- Masonic Hall at Philadelphia, consecrated on St. John's day, 1811.
- Masons' company, London, incorporated 1677:
- Massachusetts Baptist Missionary society, 1802.
- Massachusetts Congressional society, for the relief of widows and children of deceased clergymen, 1786.
- Massachusetts charitable Fire company, 1794.
- charitable Mechanic society, 1806.
- charitable Society, 1762.
- Historical society, 1791.
- Humane society at Boston, 1791.
- Medical society, 1781.
- Missionary society at Boston, 1799.
- Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, piety and charity, 1805.
- Massachusetts society for promoting Agriculture, 1792.
- Master Mechanics Benevolent society of Philadelphia, instituted 1810.

- Master Taylors' society of Philadelphia, incorporated 1805.  
 Medical society of Philadelphia, 1771.  
 ———— Lycæum, 1804.  
 ———— Dispensary at Boston, 1796.  
 ———— at Philadelphia, 1786.  
 ———— at Baltimore, 1807.
- Methodist Charitable School of Baltimore, incorporated 1795.  
 Museum, Peale's, at Philadelphia, 1784. By the persevering industry, talents, zeal and science of Charles Peale, esq. has become one of the most respectable museums in the world.  
 Orphaline Charity School at Baltimore, incorporated, 1807.
- Phi Beta Kappa.—This ancient and respectable institution was first founded at the university of Oxford, in England; from thence a charter was granted to William and Mary's college, in Virginia: from the latter institution, (where the society is now extinct) a charter was granted to Harvard university in Massachusetts; from thence to Yale college, and by these two to Dartmouth university.
- Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at Philadelphia, 1805.  
 Pennsylvania Hospital, first meeting of the contributors was in May, 1751.  
 Philadelphia Library, founded 1731; incorporated 1769.  
 ———— Pilots' society, formed 1788; incorporated 1789.
- Philadelphia Provident society, instituted 1793; incorporated 1799.  
 Philadelphia Provident society of House Carpenters, incorporated 1809.  
 Philadelphia Philanthropic society, instituted 1793; incorporated 1799.  
 Philadelphia society, for the establishment and support of charity schools, 1799; incorporated 1801.  
 Philadelphia Union society for the education of poor female children, 1804.
- Insurance Companies of the United States, viz.—Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance company at Boston, capital 400,000 dollars, 1795; Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance company, funds, 300,000 dollars, 1798; Boston Marine Insurance company, capital 300,000 dollars, 1799; Suffolk Insurance company at Boston, capital 225,000 dollars, 1803; New-England Marine Insurance company at Boston, capital 300,000 dollars, 1803; Union Insurance company at Boston, capital 300,000 dollars, 1804; Commercial Insurance Office at Boston; North American Insurance company at Boston, capital 300,000 dollars; private insurance offices in Boston amount in number to five; Newburyport Marine Insurance company, 1799; Merrimack Fire and Marine Insurance company at Newburyport, 1803; Union Marine and Fire Insurance company at Newburyport, capital 100,000 dollars, 1807; Maine Fire and Marine Insurance company at Portland, 1800; United Marine and Fire Insurance company at Portland, 1807; Salem Marine Insur-



ance company, capital 200,000 dollars, 1800; Essex Fire and Marine Insurance company at Salem, capital 300,000 dollars, 1803; Union Marine Insurance company at Salem, capital 200,000 dollars, 1804; Social Insurance company of Salem, capital 100,000 dollars, 1807; Beverly Marine Insurance company, capital 100,000 dollars, 1809; Lincoln and Kennebec Insurance company at Wiscasset, 1803; Marblehead Insurance company, 1803; Marblehead Social Insurance company, 1809; Gloucester Marine Insurance company, 1803; Nantucket Marine Insurance company, 1804; Nantucket Union Marine Insurance company, 1804; Kennebeck Marine Insurance company at Wells, 1804; Hampshire Fire Insurance company at Northampton, 1804; Bedford Marine Insurance company, 1805; first insurance company in Philadelphia, 1720; Insurance company of North America at Philadelphia, capital 600,000 dollars, 1794; Insurance company of Pennsylvania, capital 500,000 dollars, 1794; Union Insurance company, capital 500,000 dollars, 1804; Phoenix Insurance company, capital 600,000 dollars, 1804; Delaware Insurance company, capital 500,000 dollars, 1804; Philadelphia Insurance company, capital 400,000 dollars, 1804; United States Insurance company, at Philadelphia, capital 400,000 dollars, 1810; Marine Insurance company, capital 300,000 dollars, 1809; Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance company, capital 100,000 dollars, 1808; the Philadelphia Contributionship, for insuring against fire, founded in 1752; Mutual Fire Insurance company at Philadelphia, 1784; American Fire Insurance company at Philadelphia, capital 500,000 dollars, 1811; South-Carolina Insurance company; Union Insurance company, Charleston, South-Carolina; Fire Insurance company, do.; New-York Insurance company; Columbian Insurance company at New-York; United Insurance company, do.; Marine Insurance company, do.; Commercial Insurance company, do.; Phoenix Insurance company, do.; Eagle Insurance company, do; Mutual Insurance company, do; Ocean Insurance company, do.; New-York Firemen; Marine Insurance company, Alexandria.

Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated in England, 1701.

Propagation of the Gospel in New-England, society of the, incorporated February 7, 1662.

Religious Tract Society of Philadelphia, formed May 10th, 1815.

Royal society, London, instituted December 30, 1660.

Royal society of Musicians, instituted in London, 1785.

Royal institution of Great-Britain commenced 1800.

Royal society of Arts instituted in London, 1768.

School for the education of blacks at Philadelphia, 1770.

Scot's Thistle society of Philadelphia, instituted 1796.

Ship Masters' society of Philadelphia, instituted 1765.

Beneficial Medical society, instituted 1781.

~~————~~ Missionary society at Boston, 1799.

Beneficial Society for promoting Christian knowledge, piety and charity, 1805.

Beneficial society for promoting Agriculture, 1792.

Master Mechanics Benevolent society of Philadelphia, instituted 1810.

South Sea company began, May 6, 1710; its bubble, 1720; its directors estates to the value of £2,000,000, seized 1721; compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier, for £10,000, who had absconded with £100,000, in 1720; and he returned to England, 1743.

Stamp office established in England, 1164.

Typographical society of Philadelphia, instituted 1802; incorporated 1810.

Washington society's charity school at Baltimore, on the Lancaster plan, 1811, the first in the United States.

Union Manufacturing Society of Maryland, 1808; capital 1,000,000 dollars.

United German Benefit Society of Philadelphia, instituted 1785; incorporated 1798.

University of Pennsylvania incorporated 1753.

Comedy, the first acted in Athens, on a scaffold, by Susarian and Dalon, 562 before Christ; those of Terence first acted 154 before Christ; the first in England 1551.

Compass, or the polarity of magnetised iron, one of the greatest, and as to the *date* of its discovery, most uncertain of human improvements. There is, however, good evidence to prove that the mariner's compass was in use in Europe as early as A. D. 1180; variation first observed by Columbus and his companions, 1492; its dip, about 1576.

Congou, kingdom of, on the western coast of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese 1482, and settled by them immediately afterwards.

Conjunction of the sun and moon, and the planets Jupiter, Venus, Mercury, Mars and Saturn, September 16, 1186.

Congress, continental, first met in Philadelphia September 5th, 1774; October 8th, resolve to support Massachusetts. Second congress assembled May 10th, in Philadelphia; June 7, style the colonies "The Twelve United Colonies," Georgia not having yet acceded to the Union; June 22, 1775, appoint eight major generals; May 5, 1776, declare the authority of England abolished; July 4, declare independence; December 12, 1776, adjourn from Philadelphia to meet at Baltimore; 30th, resolve to send commissioners to Prussia, Austria, Spain, &c.; September 18, 1777, on the approach of the British army, adjourn to meet in Lancaster, from where they again adjourn on the 30th of the same month to meet in Little York. September 14th, 1778, appoint Benjamin Franklin minister to France, who was the first regularly constituted ambassador from the United States, the former foreign agents being styled commissioners; October 4th, 1782, resolve against a separate

peace; June 26th, 1783, adjourn to Princeton, and from thence to Annapolis, where they met November 26th; April 1st, 1789, first assembled under the federal constitution; September 22, 1790, pass an act to remove to Washington city in 1800. See art. President.

**Connecticut**, state of the United States—area 4750 square miles; the coast is finely diversified by harbours; the Connecticut river opens a navigation to sea vessels to Hartford, and the Thames to Norwich. The manufacturing industry of this state has been carried to a greater comparative extent than any other of the United States.

*Cotton.*—There are more than sixty cotton manufacturing establishments, containing 50,000 spindles—cost \$1,500,000; are capable, if all were employed, of manufacturing 9,960,000 yards per annum of common shirting, and other goods of like quality—of employing 10,000 persons, exclusive of weavers; of paying out annually 850,000 dollars for labour.

*Woollen.*—There are thirty-six woollen manufactories, exclusive of five hundred clothier shops, which are worth at the present valuation, \$400,000; these are capable of producing goods at present value to the amount of \$400,000 per annum; will work 160,000 pounds of wool per annum—will pay annually \$280,000 for labour.

*Iron.*—This article is not less important than cotton and woollen. With suitable encouragement, from 4 to \$500,000 value might be annually made—a great proportion of its value would be paid out for the labour in manufacturing.

Total population in 1820, . . . . .	275,248
Of these—Foreigners not naturalized, . . . . .	568
Engaged in agriculture, . . . . .	50,518
do. in manufactures, . . . . .	17,541
do. in commerce, . . . . .	3,581
Population to the square mile, . . . . .	58

Connecticut settled from Massachusetts 1634; form a constitution, 1639; Connecticut and New-Haven united, 1662; form with Massachusetts and Plymouth, in 1673, a confederation under the title of "The United Colonies of New-England"; receives a charter from Charles II. April 23rd, 1662; which was subsequently confirmed by William and Mary, and continued the constitution of that state, until the 18th of September, 1818, when the existing constitution was ratified. Governor and lieutenant-governor elected annually, by the people; judges and justices appointed by the assembly. Judges hold their offices during good behaviour—sends six representatives to congress.

**Conspiracies and insurrections**, the most remarkable in ancient or modern history.—A conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore the banished Sextus Tarquin, and the regal government, in which the two sons of Ju-

nius Brutus, the first consul, being concerned, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507, B. C. Another by the Tarquin faction against the Roman senators; Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators are put to death, 496. Of Cataline and his associates, to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for the year 62. An insurrection in Spain cost the lives of 30,000 Spaniards, and double that number of Moors, A. D. 1560. At Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, June 26th, 1749. At Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the king, 1758.—At St. Domingo, and the other French West-India islands, where near 16,000 negroes were slain, and 400 whites, and 550 plantations destroyed, 1794. Of the prince of Asturias against his father, 1807. Of the inhabitants of Madrid against the French, in which many persons were killed, 1808. In Paris, for which the conspirators, three ex-generals and eleven officers were executed, October 30, 1812. At Travencore, to massacre the European officers at an entertainment, 1812. At Lisbon, to overturn the Portuguese government, May, 1817.

Conspiracies and insurrections in England.—Of the barons against Henry III. 1258. Of the duke of Exeter and others, against the life of Henry IV. discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, against his nephews Edward V. and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483. Of the earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII. 1506. Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 Henry VIII. 1527. Against queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Story, 1571; by Anthony Babbington and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the queen's saddle, 1598; all the conspirators were executed. Against James I. by the marchioness de Verneuil, his mistress, and others, 1605. The Gunpowder plot discovered, November 5, 1605. Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell; discovered by his associates; Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself the day before he was to have been executed, 1656. An insurrection of the Puritans, 1657. An insurrection of the fifth-monarchy men against Charles II. 1660. A conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him if he had not escaped; they afterwards stole the crown, 1670 and 71. Of the French, Spanish and English Jesuits, countenanced by the pope, to assassinate Charles II. discovered by Dr. Tongue and Titus Oates, 1668; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm, near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, in his way from New-Market, called the Rye-house-Plot, 1683. Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others, to restore king James, 1691. Of Granvil, a French chevalier and

his associates, to assassinate king William in Flanders, 1692. A conspiracy by the earl of Aylesbury and others, to kill the king near Richmond, as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrass, called the Assassination Plot, 1635. Of Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, in favour of the Pretender, against queen Anne, 1703. Of the marquis Guiscard, 1710. To assassinate George I. by James Sheppard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been taught to consider the king as an usurper, 1718. Of counsellor Layer and others to bring in the Pretender, 1722. Of colonel Despard and his associates to assassinate George III. and overturn the government, 1803.

Conspiracy for raising the funds, February 21, 1814, of which Charles Random de Beringer, lord Cochrane and others, were convicted, June 9, 1814.

Constantinople, enlarged by a colony of Athenians, under Byza, a. C. 658. This city fell alternately under the Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and finally to the Romans.—About A. D. 320, Constantine the great fixed upon it as the seat of his empire, and removed to it with the archives, records, and court of the Roman empire in 330. Besieged and taken by the French and Venetians, 1204; recovered by the Greeks, 1261; besieged by the Turks, 1402; again in 1422, and finally in 1453, when it was taken May 29th, and since which epoch it has remained the seat of the Turkish empire. See art. Fires, and Plagues.

Copenhagen, founded, 1169; made the seat of government for Denmark, 1443; surrendered to the English, with the loss of its fleet, September 7, 1807.

Copper, first imported from Virginia, October, 1730.

Copper money first coined in Scotland by order of parliament, 1466; in Ireland, 1399; in France, 1580; in England, the first legal, 1689. Tradesmen's tokens, or half pence, were coined in 1672; penny pieces first issued July 26, 1797; half pence on the same principle, issued January, 1800.

Copper mines first discovered in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; revived in England, 1689; found in New-York, 1722. The Paris copper mine in Anglesea has a bed of copper ore forty feet thick, and supplies between 29 and 30,000 tons annually.

Copper mine discovered in Cornwall, 1806.

Copper is found native in the United States, near the south side of Lake Superior, and in some other places.

Corfu, a magazine at, was destroyed by fire, when 72,000 pounds of powder, and 600 bomb-shells blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11, 1789; seized by the French, 1797; taken by the Russians, March 3d, 1799.

Corsica, taken from the Moors by the Genoese, A. D. 1115; revolt in, 1730; offered to the British government, 1759; surrendered to France, 1766; put under the British, 1794, but

abandoned by them in 1796, and taken again by the French; and afterwards permanently annexed to France.

Cortes of Spain, assembled and installed in the Isle of Leon, November 24, 1810; dissolved by Ferdinand VII. May 4, 1814; all the papers in which the proceedings of that assembly were mentioned, collected and burnt at Madrid by the government November, 1814. Patriotic members of, confined at Ceuta, were taken out of their beds, carried on board a xebec, loaded with irons, and conveyed to some unknown place, July 19, 1816. Reassemble July 9th, 1820, and the sitting opened by the king in person; 1823, are forced to retire to the island of Leon or Cadiz, where they are finally dispersed.

Cotton, see arts. England and United States.

Cotton wool used in the English manufactures in 1787, was valued at £7,500,000, and weighed 22,600,000 lbs. The quantity manufactured in 1791, was 32,148,906 lbs. One pound of cotton-wool, when spun, has been worth five pounds sterling; and when wove into muslin and ornamented in the tambour, is worth 15 pounds, yielding £5,900 per cent. on the raw material. Again, one pound of cotton has produced 205 hanks, each hank, when extended, measured 203,000 yards. In this manufacture, in 1787, there were in England and Scotland 143 water-mills, which have cost.....£715,000  
 And 550 mule-jennies, of 50 spindles each, worth.... 19,250  
 20,070 hand-jennies, of 80 spindles each, worth. ....140,490  
 Buildings, carding machines, &c. worth.....125,260

Money employed in the manufacture.....£1,000,000  
 which gives employment to above 60,000 persons for spinning, and with its subsequent stage for preparation, employs near 360,000 men, women and children.

Councils—That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; at Antioch, 269; at Arles, 314, at which three English bishops were present; the first Nicene one, when 328 fathers attended, against Arius, 325; the first at Constantinople, when Pope Damasus presided, and 150 fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended, 400; the first at Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended, 451; the second at Constantinople, when Pope Virgilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 552; one called the Milevetan council, 568; at Constantinople, in 600; at Rome in 649; the third at Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Constantinople, when Pope Adrian presided, and 101 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercellus, when Pope Leo IX. presided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1112; the second Lateran one, when Pope Innocent II. presided, and 1000 fa-

thers attended, 1139; the third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander III. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1175; the fourth Lateran one, when Pope Innocent III. presided, and 1185 fathers attended, 1215 and 1217; at Lyons, 1255 and 1274; that at Vienna, when Pope Clement V. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311; one at Constance, when Pope John XXII. and Martin V. presided, 1414; the sixth Lateran one, when Pope Julian III. and Pius IV. presided against Luther, 1546.— There have been several other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France, and at Bituria, in Tuscany, 1431; at Tours, in France, 1448; at Florence, in Italy, 1449; at Toledo, in Spain, 1473; at Aspurg, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany, 1548; at Treves, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany, 1549; at Mentz, in Almaine, 1549; and at Numantia, in Spain, 1550.

Counties first division of, in England, A. D. 900.

Counties in the United States, are generally adopted, and at this epoch, 1828, exceed 800 in number.

Covent-garden square, London, 1798.

Covent-garden theatre, London, built, 1773; enlarged, 1792; burnt, 1808; rebuilt, 1809.

Cow-pox, inoculation by, as a security against the small-pox, introduced into England, by Dr. Jenner, 1800.

Crayons, art of fixing them, discovered, 1748.

Crimes, table of the increase of persons convicted of, in England and Wales, from 1810 to 1815:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1810.....	3733.....	1413.....	5146
1811.....	3859.....	1478.....	5337
1812.....	4891.....	1685.....	6576
1813.....	5433.....	1731.....	7164
1814.....	4826.....	1564.....	6390
1815.....	6036.....	1782.....	7818

On the 23d of February, 1817, there were a hundred prisoners in Newgate under sentence of death. At the Lent assizes of 1817, at Lancaster, no less than 46 unfortunate beings received sentence of death; at York, 33; at Chelmsford, 27; and in other places a proportionable greater number than usual.

Criminal offences in France, the number of persons charged with, in the year 1826, was according to the official records, 7591. The number in England and Wales in the same year, was 16,147. The population of France is, in round numbers, 31 millions; of England and Wales 14 millions. Twelve hundred were condemned to death in England; one hundred and fifty in France. There was a gradual increase of crime in both countries.

Croisade, or crusade, expeditions undertaken from Europe with the avowed intention to recover the Holy Land from the Mahometans. The first was undertaken from France, 1696. The

- 2nd was undertaken in 1147; the third in 1188; the fourth in 1203; the fifth in 1227, the sixth in 1248; and seventh 1270.
- Croix, St. an island of the West-Indies, belonging to the Dutch, taken by the English March 31st, 1801, but subsequently restored to the kingdom of the Netherlands.
- Cronstadt, city of Russia, at the mouth of the Neva, built by Peter the great, 1704.
- Crown, the first Roman that wore one, was Tarquin, 616 before Christ; first used in England, 872; the first tiara, or triple one, used by the popes, 1364; the first single one used by them was in 553; the first double one in 1303.
- Cuba was discovered by Columbus in 1492; taken possession of by the Spaniards, 1511; invaded by the British 1762, and the Havana taken; given up to Spain 1763. Population of Cuba in 1826, 849,735; 1827, 879,475.
- Curacoa, settled by the Dutch, 1634.
- Customs on exports and imports first collected in England about 979; amounted to but £14,000 in 1580; to £50,000 in 1592; to £300,000 in 1642; to £4,609,000 in 1786; to £4,965,000 in 1787; to £6,890,000 in 1790; to £9,973,240 in 1808; to £11,498,762 in 1823.
- Customs, United States. See art. United States.
- Custom-house, London, first built, 1559; burnt down 1814; rebuilt, and opened for business, 1817.
- Cypher, or the Arabic numerical figures, introduced into Europe by the Moors of Spain, in 813.
- Cyprus, Island of Greece, until in A. D. 1192, it was taken by Richard Cocur de Lion, and made a kingdom in favor of Guy of Lusignan. It continued a kingdom until 1489, when it was taken by the Venetians, who in 1571 were dispossessed by the Turks, who still hold the island.

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## D.

- DANES, under Rollo, made their first descent on France, 895; and made a settlement in Neustra, now Normandy, 905.
- Danish revolution, January 17, 1772; and May, 1784. See Denmark.
- Dantzic, founded 1169; admitted to a suffrage in the elections of the kings of Poland, 1632; put themselves under the protection of Prussia, 1703. Besieged by the French 1807, taken May 21st; taken by the allies May 21st, 1814, and subsequently confirmed to Prussia.
- Darien settled 1700.
- Dartmoor, England, depot at for prisoners, at which, April 8th 1815, seven American prisoners were massacred and thirty wounded.
- Davis's Straits, discovered 1585.



Decameron of Boccacia, a volume in small folio, printed in 1471, was knocked down to the marquis of Blandford, at the sale of the duke of Roxburgh's library, for £2,260, June 17, 1812.

Decimal Arithmetic introduced into common use in Europe, about 1600.

Degrees academical first granted at Paris 1213.

Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.

Deluge, general, threatened in the year of the world 1536—began November 25, 1656, i. e. 2348 before Christ. It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark, on Friday, December 18, 2347 before Christ.

Delft earthenware first made at Faenza 1450.

De la Plate, river of, discovered 1512.

Delaware, one of the United States, first settled by Swedes and Finns in 1627, who were subdued by the Dutch from New-York in 1655. The Dutch subdued by the English in 1664, when they passed under the authority of the British governor of New-York. In 1682 united to Pennsylvania under William Penn. In 1701 rejected the charter offered to Pennsylvania. Constitution adopted, September, 1776; new modelled June 1792. Senate chosen every three years, and the house of representatives annually. Governor every three years, and cannot serve two terms in immediate succession. Judges may be removed on the address of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. Sends one representative to congress. Has an entire outline of 258 miles. Area 2120 square miles. Population in 1820, 72,749.

Demerara, and Essequibo, taken by the English, April 22nd, 1796; restored to the Dutch, December, 1802; taken again by the English, September 23d, 1803.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe.—The most remarkable of the kings of Denmark, from Waldemar I. who united Denmark and Norway, were—Waldemar I. began A. D. 1157; Canute VI. 1182; Waldemar II. 1202; Margaret Waldemar 1387; *House of Holstein*—Christian I. 1448; John 1481; Christian II. 1513; Frederick I. 1523; Christian, III. 1534; Frederick II. 1559; Christian IV. 1588; Frederick III. 1648; Christian V. 1670; Frederick IV. 1699; Christian VI. 1730; Frederick V. 1746; Christian VII. 1766; Frederick VI. 1808; the reigning king, born 1768.

Chronology of Denmark, since the Union of Calmar, 1387. In 1520 Christian II. in order to humble Sweden, murdered a large body of the Swedish nobility; this atrocious act led to a revolution in 1523, by which the Union Calmar was dissolved, and Sweden became independent, and extended to Denmark, where the king was dethroned; in 1532 in an attempt to recover his throne, he was taken and imprisoned, where he languished twenty-seven years, to his death. Except some wars with Sweden, the history of Denmark offered little for record, until 1807, when in full peace, it was attacked by

Great-Britain, her capital taken, and fleet removed to England. In 1814, by the treaty of Kiel, Norway was severed from Denmark, and annexed to Sweden, whilst a part of Pomerania was annexed to the former.

Desague. See Canals of Mexico.

Detroit, Michigan, founded 1670; in great part consumed by fire 1805; taken by the British August 16th, 1812.

Diamonds first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.

Diamond mines discovered in Brazil, 1730; that at Coulour in the East-Indies, 1640; that at Golconda, in 1584; one sent from Brazil for the court of Portugal, weighed 1680 carats, or twelve ounces and a half, valued at 224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for £135,000, to the king of France. That which belonged to Aureng Zebe weighed 793 carats. The Mogul's weighed 279 carats, worth £779,244. The grand duke of Tuscany's weighed 139 carats.

Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt B. C. 356.

Dice invented 1500 before Christ.

Dieu et mon droit, first used as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French, 1194.

Dipping needle invented by Robert Norman, 1580.

Dismal Swamp Canal—The Dismal Swamp is a marshy tract of country, partly in Virginia and partly in North-Carolina.—From the general course of the Blackwater and of the Chowan rivers, below their junction, an extensive flat peninsula is formed between Albemarle Sound, Chesapeake Bay, and James' river, of about 70 miles in length, from N. to S. by 50 mean width, E. and W. or 3500 square miles. This extensive flat region is occupied by Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan and Gates counties, in North-Carolina, and by the Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, Virginia. It is the central part which is occupied by the Dismal Swamp, but much of the residue is marshy, yet by the census of 1820, the ten counties comprise a population of 87,510 inhabitants. The canal already executed between the Albemarle Sound and Nansemond river, penetrates this tract. The canal originated as long ago as the 1st December, 1787, by an act of the assembly of Virginia, which act was concurred in by the legislature of North-Carolina; these acts incorporated a company, with authority to construct a navigable canal from the waters of Elizabeth river, in the state of Virginia, to the waters of Pasquotank river, in the state of North-Carolina.

Distaff spinning first introduced into England by Bonavera, an Italian, 1505.

Distilling first practised in Spain by the Moors, 1150.

Distillation of spirituous liquors began in the 12th century. In Ireland in 1590.

Distillery in 1786 yielded in England 421,193*l.* 1*s.* 3.5*d.* and in 1794, it yielded 680,573*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* If the tax on malt, and the product of the Scotch distilleries are included, it will be 900,000*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Divorce, the first at Rome, 229 before Christ.

Docks, London, the first stone of, laid June 26, 1802; opened January 30, 1805.

Dolort sea between Groningen and East Friesland, formed or enlarged by an inundation, 1277.

Dominical letter.—The first seven letters of the alphabet—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, were made use of in the Julian calendar, to represent the days of the week—and after the christian era, they were termed the Dominical, or Sunday letters—and one of them was made to represent all the Sundays in the year: Thus, if A be the dominical letter, the first day of January is Sunday, and the 31st of December following is Sunday; then the first day of the next year is Monday, and having A against it, G is the Sunday letter for the next year.

Previous to the Gregorian, or new style, the seven letters were used in the calendar for every year, but since the improvement, as in the following account, only one letter is used in common years, and two in leap years.

*Account of the Gregorian, or new style.*

Pope Gregory XIII. made a reformation of the calendar. The Julian calendar, or old style, had before that time, been in general use all over Europe. The year, according to the Julian calendar, consisted of 365 days and 6 hours; which 6 hours being one-fourth part of a day, the common year consisted of 365 days, and every fourth year one day was added to the month of February, which made each of those years 366 days—they are usually called leap years.

This computation, though near the truth, is more than the solar year by eleven minutes, which in one hundred and thirty-one years amounts to a whole day; by which the vernal equinox was anticipated ten days, from the time of the general council of Nice, held in the year 325 of the christian era, to the time of pope Gregory; who therefore caused ten days to be taken out of the month of October, in 1582, to make the equinox fall on the 21st of March, as it did at the time of that council. And to prevent the like variation in future, he ordered that three days should be abated in every four hundred years, by reducing the leap years at the close of each century, for three successive centuries, to common years, and retaining the leap years at the close of each fourth century only.

This was at that time esteemed as exactly conformable to the true solar year; but Dr. Halley makes the solar year to be 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 54 seconds, 41 thirds, 24 fourths, and 31 fifths; according to which, in four hundred years, the Julian year of 365 days, 6 hours, will exceed the solar by 3

days, 1 hour, and 55 minutes, which is near two hours, so that in fifty centuries it will amount to a day.

Although the Gregorian calendar, or new style, had long been used throughout the greatest part of Europe, it did not take place in Great Britain and America, until the first of January, 1752; and in September following, the eleven days were adjusted by calling the 3rd day of that month the 14th, and continuing the rest in this order.

*Table to find the Dominical Letter for the New Style.*

CENTURIES,				1700	1800	1900	2000				
				2100	2200	2300	2400				
ODD YEARS.				2500	2600	2700	2800				
				2900	3000	3100	3200				
				3300	3400	3500	3600				
				3700	3800	3900	4000				
				1	29	57	85	C	E	G	B A
				2	30	58	86	B	D	F	G
3	31	59	87	A	C	E	F				
4	32	60	88	G	B	D	E				
5	33	61	89	F E	A G	C B	D C				
6	34	62	90	D	F	A	B				
7	35	63	91	C	E	G	A				
8	36	64	92	B	D	F	G				
9	37	65	93	A G	C B	E D	F E				
10	38	66	94	F	A	C	D				
11	39	67	95	E	G	B	C				
12	40	68	96	D	F	A	B				
13	41	69	97	C B	E D	G F	A G				
14	42	70	98	A	C	E	F				
15	43	71	99	G	B	D	E				
16	44	72	—	F	A	C	D				
17	45	73	—	E D	G F	B A	C B				
18	46	74	—	C	E	G	A				
19	47	75	—	B	D	F	G				
20	48	76	—	A	C	E	F				
21	49	77	—	G F	B A	D C	E D				
22	50	78	—	E	G	B	C				
23	51	79	—	D	F	A	B				
24	52	80	—	C	E	G	A				
25	53	81	—	B A	D C	F E	G F				
26	54	82	—	G	B	D	E				
27	55	83	—	F	A	C	D				
28	56	84	—	E	G	B	C				
				D C	F E	A G	B A				

**Domingo, St.** (see Hayti) the first part of America settled by Europeans. The city of St. Domingo was founded in 1506 by Bartholomew Columbus; about 1650, the French colonised the western part; in 1791, a most destructive revolution broke out; the negroes revolted, massacred the whites, and have succeeded in forming an independent black nation in America.

**Dominico**, discovered by Columbus on Sunday, November 3rd, 1493; settled by the French about 1700; taken by the English 1759, and ceded to them 1763; taken by the French in 1778, but restored to England 1783.

**Dover castle**, built by Julius Cæsar, 50 years before Christ, tower built, 47; old church built, 156; priory built, 1130; pier built, 1549.

**Dresden**, taken by the Prussians, 1758; the Imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again 1760; the Austrians 1809. The allied army of Austrians, Russians and Prussians, in a grand attack on, repulsed August 27, 1813; surrendered to the allied army November 12, 1813. Art of making very fine porcelain invented at Dresden 1702.

**Drury-lane theatre** built 1662; destroyed by fire 1672; rebuilt 1674; pulled down 1791; rebuilt 1794; burnt 1809; rebuilt and opened to the public November 10, 1812.

**Dublin house of commons, &c.** destroyed by fire, February 27, 1792; was built 1731, at the expense of £40,000; since the union, converted to a national bank. The city greatly damaged by an inundation of the Liffey, December 2 and 3, 1802.

**Duelling** introduced into Europe as a public mode of trial, A. D. 1096; became common as a manner of settling points of honor, about 1520.

**Dunkirk** taken by the English June 24, 1658, from Spain, and delivered to France.

**Dupont**, general, surrendered, with his army to the Spanish patriots July 19, 1808.

**Dusseldorp** surrendered to the French, September 6, 1795.

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## E.

**EARTHEN vessels** first made by the Romans 715 before Christ; the first made in Italy 1710; the present improved kind began in 1763, by Mr. Wedgewood.

**Earthquake**, one in Asia overturned twelve cities, 17; Herculaneum buried by one, 79; four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned 107; Antioch destroyed 115; one that swallowed up Nicomedia and several cities, 120; one in Macedonia swallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicomedia in Bithynia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constantinople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370; one from September to Novem-

ber, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; five in different parts of Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages of the Cimbri, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, September 14, 458; one at Constantinople that lasted 40 days; one at Antioch that destroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompeiopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up 541; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the Isle of Coos shaken, and Tripoli and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; six hundred cities destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca where fifteen hundred houses and ninety towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1043; one on April 8, 1076, in England; and again in 1081 and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a scarcity, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Liege and Rottenburgh, in Sweden, 1112; one in December at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Trialeth, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy for forty days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one in September, 1120; in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania, and 15,000 souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli and Damascus destroyed, 1150; at Oxenham, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; at Calabria in Sicily, a city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost, 1222; a general one that threw down St. Michael's on the Hill, without Glastonbury, 1247; the greatest ever known in England, November 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, September 28, 1426; one in Naples, when 40,000 persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the isle of Cuba, 1530; at Reygate, Croydon and Dorking, in Surrey, May, 1551; in China, 1556; in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston chapel, &c. February 17, 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. February 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell; it was felt at Sandwich and Dover in Kent, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581 and 1582; in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, January 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where several cities were swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became valleys full of water, 1596; at Peru, at Quito and Arequipa, 1600; at

Banda in the East Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1637; in Calabria in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin in Germany, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Ragusa in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677-8; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1688; Smyrna destroyed July 10, 1688; Lime in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1689; Fort Royal in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, September, 1692; Messina in Sicily overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished, and in the island, 60,000, January, 1693; a dreadful one in the isle of Teneriffe, December 24, 1704; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly swallowed up, September 1726; at Boston in New-England, October 29, 1727; the whole kingdom of Chili swallowed up, with St. Jago, July 30, 1730; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, October 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1731; another in the city of Avelino, which it destroyed, and Oriana in great part, November 29, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk 29 feet without destroying a building, April 18, 1733; at Arundel and Shoreham, October 25, 1734; in Ireland, which destroyed five churches and above 100 houses, August, 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, October 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, February 4, 1739-40; at Leghorn, January 5 and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from October 27 to November 20, 1746; it extended itself to Callao, which was destroyed, with about 5000 of its inhabitants; in London February 8 and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester and Manchester, April 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the gulph of Venice, February 5, 1751; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, August 22, 1752; Grand Cairo had two thirds of the houses and 40,000 inhabitants swallowed up, September 2, 1754; the city of Quito in Peru destroyed, April 24, 1755; the island of Mitylene, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houses were overthrown, May, 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal and Seville, in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where in about eight minutes, most of the houses and 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Bruga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro, 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed; one half of Fez in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs swallowed up, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended 5000 miles; at the Azores

isles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, July 9, 1757; at Bordeaux in France, August 11, 1758; at Tripoli, in Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damas lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed between October and December, 1759; Truxillo in Peru was swallowed up November, 1759; in Syria, October 30, 1760; in the Molucca islands, 1763; one at Constantinople that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, August, 1767, where 1600 persons lost their lives; and at St. Pierre, 1767; at Comora and Buda, June 28, 1768; one in the Brazils, 1772; in the Archipelago, 700 houses and 100 inhabitants were lost, in December, 1770; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1773; in Kerry in Ireland, June, 1773; Guatimalia in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, December 15, 1773; at Smyrna, June 25, 1778, which destroyed great part of that city; at Taurus in Persia, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished March 3, 1780; at Calabria, and in the isle of Sicily, 1783; again 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c.; at Archindschan, when it destroyed the town and 12,000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784; Arequipo destroyed 1785; in the north of England, August 11, 1786; at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, November, 1784; at Barbados, October, 1784; in Calabria in Italy, April 10, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts of the north of England, August 11, 1786; in Mexico and other parts of New Spain, April 18, 1787; Bergodi-Sansapolora, in Tuscany, had its cathedral, bishop's palace, &c. destroyed September 30, 1789, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c. and Borgo had 150 houses destroyed, and thirty houses, &c. swallowed up by an opening of the earth; in Westmoreland at Arnside, March 6, 1790; and in Scotland in October, 1791; in Sicily and Calabria, October, 1791, particularly at Mileto and Monte Leone; at Lisbon the 27th of November, 1791, when many chimnies were thrown down, and much damage done; at Zant, in the Adriatic sea, where many buildings were thrown down, and above 60 persons perished, December 2, 1791; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. March 2, 1792; at Domingo, where 33 houses were overthrown at the Cape, April, 1793; at Shaftsbury and Salisbury, on September 29, 1793, but no very material damage done; in Turkey, where three towns, containing 10,000 inhabitants were lost, July 3, 1794; near Naples, where the city of Torre del Grecco was nearly destroyed, June 13, 1794; in different parts of the north of England, November 18, 1795; at Sumatra in the East Indies, great damage was done, and above 300 persons perished, February 20, 1797.—The whole country between Sta. Fee and Panama destroyed by an earthquake, including the cities of Cuzco and Quita, with 40,000 inhabitants, in February, 1797. There were several



violent shocks in the West-India islands in the same month. At Sienna in Italy, when 50 persons lost their lives by the fall of buildings, May 25, 1798. At Constantinople, October 26, 1800, which destroyed the royal palace, and an immensity of buildings. it extended into Rumania and Wallachia, to Bucharest and Adrianople; June 12, 1802, an earthquake nearly destroyed Crema in Upper Italy; Minguin was entirely swallowed up in a lake; Brescia had three churches and twelve houses destroyed. So violent a shock in Holland, as to cause the chandeliers in Maslin church to vibrate two or three feet, in January, 1804. At Dunning in Scotland, January 18, 1808. The church of La Tour, and most of the houses in Lucerne, partly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1808; in Italy, 1809, which was supposed to have produced in the gulf of Spezzia tides of extraordinary height. In Louisiana, a very extensive, and in what is now Missouri, very severe and destructive, January, 1812; same year the city of Caraccas in Colombia, overwhelmed. March 9th, 1828, shock very sensibly felt over the middle states of the United States. Koliteran near Sahore in Indostan, overwhelmed in 1827.

East-Indies were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know, that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C.; by the Portuguese, 1497; conquered in 1500, and settled by them 1506. The first settlement was Goa. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East-Indies, was a private venture of three ships fitted out from England, 33 Eliz. 1591; only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but this information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first East-India company's charter, on December 31, 1600, their stock consisting of £72,000, they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, they have continued ever since. A new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government £400,000 a year, for five years, so they might continue unmolested, February, 1769; house built, 1726; India bill passed, 1773, sent judges from England thither, 1774. Dutch East-India company established, 1594. East-India company at Copenhagen established, 1612; another at Embden, 1750; in Sweden, 1731; charter of the English East-India company renewed 1813.

Eclipses, the most remarkable, of the sun, observed at Sardis, and predicted by Thales, 585 B. C. At Athens, 424 B. C. At Rome, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A. D. 291. At Constantinople, 968. In France, 1033, June 29, dark at noon-day. In England, March 21, 1140, occasioned a total darkness. Another on the 22d of June, 1191, entire darkness, and the stars very visible at ten in the morning. In the same year the true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astrono-

mers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses. Another, 1331. A total eclipse of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22, 1715.

Eclipses of the moon, total, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon, 721 B. C. At Syracuse, 413 B. C. In Asia Minor, 219 B. C. At Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus, 168 B. C. Another, which terrified the Roman troops, and prevented their revolt, A. D. 14.

Edifices, highest now known, with their elevation.

<i>Names and Situation.</i>	<i>Eng. Feet.</i>
Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt.....	543
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cologne .....	501
Steeple of the Minster at Ulm.....	481
Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp.....	476
Steeple of the Minster at Strasburg.....	486
Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt.....	452
Steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna.....	442
Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome.....	431
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt.....	426
Steeple of St. Martin's at Landshut.....	422
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremona.....	396
Steeple of the Minster at Friburg.....	395
Cupola of the Cathedral at Florence.....	384
Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony.....	382
Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan.....	357
Steeple of the Cathedral at Utrecht.....	356
Pyramid of Sackkarah in Egppt.....	356
Steeple of Notre Dame at Munich.....	348
Cupola of St. Paul's at London.....	347
Steeple of St. Anscharius at Bremen.....	345
Steeple of the Cathedral at Magdeburg.....	335
Steeple of St. Mark's at Venice.....	328
Cupola of the Jesuits' church at Paris.....	314
Assinelli Tower at Bologna.....	314
Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin.....	305
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris.....	292

Edinburgh, built 950; fortified 1074, and castle erected; made the metropolis of Scotland by James III. 1482; James II. was the first king crowned there, 1437.

Eddystone light-house, near Plymouth, England, first built, 1696; blown down, November 26, 1703; rebuilt 1706; burnt down, December, 1755; rebuilt October, 1759; again burnt down 1770; rebuilt 1774.

Eel, of the silver kind, measuring six feet in length, from 25 to 30 inches in circumference, and weighing 34 lbs. was taken on the shores of the Medway, August, 1810.

Egypt, kingdom of, began a. C. 2188, conquered by the Persians, and reduced to a province, 524; in the divisions of the Macedonian empire after the death of Alexander, Egypt fell to Ptolemy Lagus, who there founded a kingdom under a dynasty called the Lagide, who continued 282 years to the death of Cleopatra, a. C. 30, when Egypt was made a province of the Roman empire; conquered by the Saracens A. D. 640; by the Turks 1515; by the French 1798; by the English, 1801; and afterwards evacuated by them, and left under a pacha, nominally subject to the Ottoman empire.

Elba, isle of, near Leghorn, Italy, taken by the English, July 6th, 1796; evacuated by them 1797. See Bonaparte.

Electricity, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric spark discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the aurora borealis and of lightning in 1769.

Elgin marbles purchased by government at £35,000, and added to the British Museum, 1815.

Eleusian mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1350 before Christ. His family continued to officiate as priests in the temple of Ceres at Eleusis upwards of twelve hundred years.

Ellen Ellis. See Birth remarkable.

Elsineur in Denmark, built two before Christ.

Emigrants, French, resident in Great-Britain, including laity and clergy, made from the registers of the Alien Office, February 28, 1800:

Laity, (including 530 domestic servants).....	4,153
Clergy .....	5,621

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9,774

Emigrants, French, law passed for restoring to them such portions of their confiscated property as remained in the hands of the government, or were unsold, September, 1814.

Emigrations from England and Ireland to America, extremely numerous, from the distressed nature of the times, in 1815. In 1816, 1192 American and foreign vessels arrived at New-York, bringing to that port alone 7122 passengers.

Emperor of Germany, made elective 996, renounced that title and assumed that of emperor of Austria, August 11, 1804.

England originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls or Celtæ. Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ, subdued by Claudius 44, and completely so by Agricola in 85. The Romans kept possession till 410. Conquered by the Saxons 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and they divided into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy. Ravaged by the Picts and Scots 448. Erected into a kingdom by the union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 823. Call-

ed England, by order of Egbert, who was the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A. D. 827. The name of England and of Englishman, had been used as far back as 688, but had never been ratified by any assembly of the nation. Conquered by the Danes 877. Recovered by Alfred 880. Divided into counties and hundreds 886. A general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester 896. An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides £16,000 in money, provided they retired and discontinued their invasions, 995. In 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committing cruelties and devastations, and Ethelred II. paid them £24,000 for peace, which sum was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for Danegelt, by which ignominious name this first land tax was known and collected in England, till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor, in 1051. William I. revived it as a crown revenue. In 1012, Swein totally conquered England, and obliging Ethelred to retire to Normandy, was proclaimed king; it remained in the hands of the Danish kings till 1042. William duke of Normandy, claimed the crown, invaded England, defeated the reigning king Harold II. and the English were next governed by the Norman line, 1066. A new survey made of England, and the register called Domesday-book, being however only an alteration or improvement of Alfred's, 1080; the taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the new Domesday-book. Put under an interdict by the pope, for John supposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1206. Interdict taken off on John's submission, 1214. All in arms 1215. Underwent a reformation in government 1258. Put under an interdict on Henry VIII's shaking off the pope's supremacy 1535. The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James Stuart, the sixth of that name, king of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of James I. 1603. The two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named Great-Britain, 1707. Ireland united to England and Scotland, and the whole denominated the British empire January 1, 1801. Prince of Wales sworn in regent of the kingdom during the indisposition of George III. February 5, 1811.

#### ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

Before the Romans came into this island, the Britons who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own kings; and when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such were Cogidunus and Prastitagus mentioned by Tacitus. Lucius, who is

said to be the first Christian king, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, the real government returned to the Britons, who chose for their king Constantine, brother of Aldroinus king of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood, to whom succeeded Constantine, his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but being harassed by the Scots and Picts, in 448, to maintain his usurpation first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain in 449. These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons quiet until they were possessed of the whole. And though they were overthrown in many battles, by king Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by king Arthur, yet the Britons were soon, after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the fertile and plain part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader the last king of the Britons, began to reign 683, killed in battle Lothair, king of Kent, and Ethelwold, king of the West Saxons; turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy; Kent, the first kingdom, was in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom until Hengist erected it into one.

#### THE HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of Kent contained only the county of Kent; its kings were 17. This kingdom began 454, ended 823. Its first christian king was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of South Saxons contained the counties of Sussex and Surrey: its kings were 8. This kingdom began 491, ended 685. Its first christian king was Adelwach.

The kingdom of East Saxons contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex; its kings were 14. This kingdom began 527, ended 827. Its first christian king was Serbert.

The kingdom of Northumberland contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Northumberland: its kings were 31. This kingdom began 547, ended 827. Its first christian king was Edwin.

The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford and Hertford: its kings were 18. This kingdom began 582, ended 827. Its first christian king was Peada.

The kingdom of East Angles contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely: its kings were

14. This kingdom began 575, ended 792. Its first christian king was Redwald.

The kingdom of West Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks; its kings were 17. This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its first christian king was Kingills.

The Saxons though they were divided into seven kingdoms, were, for the most part subject to only one monarch, who was styled king of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, and succeeded as follows:

Hengist, first monarch of Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarch in 455; massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury plain, May 1, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as now borne by the dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years; died in 484.

Ella, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, in 477; died in 499.

Cherdic, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, in Somersetshire, 519; began the kingdom of the West-Saxons, the same year; died 534.

Kenrick, eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in 534; and died in 560.

Cheveline, succeeded his father, 560; seized on Sussex in 590; abdicated 591; and died in banishment in 592.

Ethelbert I. in 592; St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by the king at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. The king was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected and translated into Saxon. He died February 24, 617, and was buried at Canterbury.

Redwald, third king, 616; he died 624.

Edwin the Great, succeeded in 624. He was the first christian, and the second king of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, October 3, 633.

Oswald, in 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, August 1, 642.

Oswy, on October 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, king of the East Angles, November 6, 655. He died February 15, 670.

Wolfhere, in 670; died 674, and was buried at Peterborough.

Ethelred, in 675. He desolated part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to atone for which he became a monk, 703, and died abbot of Bradney, in 716.

Cenred, his nephew, in 704, reigned four years, and following his uncle's example, became a monk.

Ceolred, in 709; was killed in battle with the West Saxons in 716; and was buried at Litchfield.

Ethelbald I. in 716; was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 756.

Offa, 757. He was born lame, deaf and blind, which continued until he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harbored in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfryd, a partner in his sovereignty; and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794.

Egfryd, July 13, 794; but died December 17, following.

Cenole, in 795. He conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty. He died 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

Egbert, 17th king of the Saxons and 19th monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the south of the island to be called England, 827. He died February 4, 837.

Ethelwolf, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding, at the time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from legal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him, 356. He died January 13, 857.

Ethelbald II. eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 857. He died December 20, 860.

Ethelbert II. second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 860, and was harassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866.

Elthelred I. third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and in East Anglia they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the

Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872.

Alfred, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 872, in the 22d year of his age; was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born in Berkshire 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877 another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Alderney, in the county of Somerset, till in 878, collecting his scattered friends, he attacked and defeated them in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land: in 897 they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, where king Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died October 28, 901. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the ground work of the present. He divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds and tithings, and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and to induce them thereto, admitted none into offices except they were learned; and to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the University of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

Edward the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 901. In 911, Leolin, prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 924, and was buried at Winchester.

Athelstan, his eldest son, succeeded him, in 929. In 937 he defeated two Welsh princes; died October 17, 940.

Edmund I. the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of eighteen, 940. On May 26, 947, in endeavouring to part two who were quarrelling, he received a wound, of which he bled to death, and was buried at Glastonbury.

Edred, his brother, succeeded in 947; died in 955.

Edwy, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given to the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years.

Edgar, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother in 959. He imposed on the princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that for three years amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 974. He died July 1, 975.

Edward the Martyr, his eldest son, being but 16 years of age, in 975. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe castle, in Dorsetshire, on March 18, 979.



**Ethelred II.** succeeded his half-brother, 979. England ravaged by the Danes, who, in 999, received at one payment, about £16,000, raised by a land-tax called Danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes on November 13, 1002. Swein revenged his countrymen's deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him £36,000, which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. In the spring of 1008 they subdued great part of the kingdom. To stop their progress it was agreed to pay the Danes £48,000 to quit the kingdom, 1012. In the space of 20 years they had £469,687 sterling. Soon after Swein entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swein took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013.

**Swein** was proclaimed king of England in 1013; he died February 3, 1014.

**Canute**, his son, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success; retired to Denmark, and

**Ethelred** returned at the invitation of his subjects. **Canute** returned 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. **Ethelred** retired to the north, but by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to London, he expired April 24, 1016.

**Edmund Ironside**, his son, April, 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, **Canute** was likewise crowned at Southampton. In June following, **Canute** totally routed **Edmund**, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met **Canute** in the isle of Alderney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. **Edmund** did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, November 30, 1016, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters **James I.** of England descended, and from him **George III.**

**Canute** was established 1017; died at Shaftesbury, 1036.

**Harold I.** his son, began his reign 1036; died April 14, 1039.

**Hardicanute**, king of Denmark, died at Lambeth, 1041; succeeded by a son of **Ethelred II.**

**Edward the Confessor**, 1042; died January 5, 1066; buried in Westminster abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1206.

**Harold II.** in 1066; defeated the Normans, who had invaded his dominions, at Stamford, September 25, 1066, but was killed by them at Hastings, October 14 following.

*House of Normandy, eighty-eight years.*

**William I.** duke of Normandy, a descendant of **Canute**, paid a visit to **Edward the Confessor** in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to **Harold II.** 1058; made a claim of the crown of

England 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on October 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, December 29, 1066; fell from his horse and contracted a rupture; he died 1087; succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son and in England by his second son.

**William II.** crowned September 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, August, 1100; succeeded by his brother,

**Henry I.** crowned August 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, November 11 following; made peace with his brother Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Louis of France 1117; married Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Lovain, January 29, 1121; died December 1, 1135. He was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. He left £100,000 in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

**Maude**, daughter of Henry I. born 1101, married to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, 1109; buried her husband, 1127; married Jeffery Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed a right to the crown, September 30, 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, and concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died in Normandy, September 10th, 1167.

**Stephen**, crowned December 2, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's half-brother, February, 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the earl of Gloucester; taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died October 25, 1154, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

*House of Anjou, or Plantagenet, French, three hundred and thirty-one years.*

**Henry II.** grandson of Henry I. married Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII. king of France. He invaded England 1153; was, with his queen Eleanor, crowned at London, 1154; died 1189, and was succeeded by his son Richard.

**Richard I.** 1189; wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, in Normandy, and died April 6, 1199; succeeded by his brother,

**John**, the youngest son of Henry II, 1199; divorced his wife Avisia, and married Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulesme; imprisoned his queen 1208; died October, 1216; was buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire in 1797, having been buried 580 years. He was succeeded by his son,

**Henry III.** born October 1, 1207; crowned 1216; married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, January 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of Scots, 1242; died 1272; and was succeeded by his son,

**Edward I.** married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered and landed in England 1274; Eleanor his queen, died on her journey to Scotland, 1296; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, September 12, 1299; conquered Scotland 1299, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c.; died July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, where, on May 2, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years. He was succeeded by his fourth son,

**Edward II.** was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284. He ascended the throne, July 7, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, 1308; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, December 13, 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; conveyed his French dominions to his son Edward, September 10, 1325; dethroned January 13, 1327, and succeeded by his son, Edward III.; murdered at Berkeley castle, September 21 following, and was buried at Gloucester.

**Edward III.** 1327; he married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, January 24. 1328; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, November 23, 1330; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, 1341; made the first distinction between the lords and commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346; the queen took the king of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken August 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the house of commons, built 1347; the order of the garter instituted 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers, their king and prince taken, and the king of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the king of Scotland ransomed for £100,000, 1357—in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, of a consumption; the king of France ransomed for £300,000, 1359; four kings entertained at the lord mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his queen, died at Windsor, August 16, 1369; Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to

**Edward the Black Prince,** who was born June 15, 1330; created duke of Cornwall in full parliament, March 7, 1337, the first

in England that bore the title of duke; created prince of Wales 1344; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, September 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died June 8, 1376.

**John of Gaunt**, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III.; born 1340; married Blanch, daughter of the duke of Lancaster, 1359, by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died 1369, and in 1372 he married the daughter of the king of Castile and Leon, and took that title; in 1396, he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII. He died 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

**Richard II.** born at Bordeaux, January 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not seven years old, and crowned at Westminster, July 16 following; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378; married Anne, sister to the emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, January, 1382, who died without issue, 1395; married Isabella, daughter to the king of France, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry, duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, September 1, 1399; resigned his crown September 29 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret castle, February 13, 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

**Thomas**, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered February 28, 1367.

**Thomas Beaufort**, duke of Exeter, half-brother of Richard II. died without issue, December 24, 1424, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted in 1772, after his burial 348 years.

**Henry IV.** duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. married Mary, the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned October 13, 1399, when he instituted the order of the Bath, and created forty-seven knights; defeated by the Welsh 1402; married a second queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of January following, and died in 1437; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following. He died March 20, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son,

**Henry V.** who, when prince of Wales, was committed to prison for insulting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, October 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for £20,000 to push his conquests, 1416. The emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed knight of the garter,

1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catherine of France, on May 30, 1420; outlived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Henry died August 31, 1422, and succeeded by

Henry VI. ascended the throne on August 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, November 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, December 17, 1430; married to Margaret; daughter of the duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, April 22, 1445; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty 1461, and deposed March 5 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV.; fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, October 6, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury by Edward, May 4; the prince killed in cold blood May 21, and Henry murdered in the Tower June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

Humphry, duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. was strangled by the order of his nephew, Henry VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

Edward IV. descended from the third son of Edward III. elected king March 5, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 35,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the earl of Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster June 28, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster Hall, 1462; married lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward was taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick in Yorkshire, whence he was brought to London with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1467; escaped and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned March 25, 1471, and restored; and caused his brother, the duke of Clarence, who had joined the earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of malmsey wine, March 11, 1478; died at Westminster, April 9, 1483, and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son,

Edward V. proclaimed king at London, April 9, 1483; deposed June 20 following, and with the duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

Richard III. duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. took prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married) 1471; drowned the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England May 27, 1483; elected king June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, September 8; lost

his queen March 6, 1485; slain in battle at Bosworth August 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by Henry, duke of Richmond, or Henry VII.

*House of Tudor, Welch, one hundred and eighteen years.*

**Henry VII.** 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field, and was elected king in 1485; crowned the same year; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. January 18, 1486; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, £186,250, besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII. of France, August 12, 1514, by whom she was left without issue; and she married October following, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue, and died 1533, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury; where her corpse was discovered September 6, 1784, in a perfect state. She was grandmother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1501; died April 22, 1509, aged 54, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son,

**Henry VIII.** married Catharine, infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24, following; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; styled Head of the Church, 1532; divorced queen Catharine and married Anne Bulleyn, November 14, 1532; Anne crowned June 1, 1533; assumed the title of head of the church of England, in the presence of his whole court, January 18, 1535; he was excommunicated by pope Paul, August 30, 1535; Catharine, his first queen, died at Kimbleton, January 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second queen to death, May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbed October 12, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Ann of Cleves, January 6, 1540; divorced her July 10, 1540; married Catharine Howard, his fifth wife, August 8 following, and beheaded her on Tower Hill, with Lady Rochford, February 12, 1542; the title of king of Ireland was confirmed by act of parliament, January 24, 1543, to the king and his successors; married Catharine Parr, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, January 28, 1547, in the 56th year of his age; he was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son, **Edward VI.** 1547; who died 1553, and was succeeded, agreeably to his will, by his cousin,

**Jane Grey,** born 1537; proclaimed queen July 9, 1553; deposed soon after and sent to the tower, where she, with lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, February 12, 1554, aged 17, by order of

**Mary,** proclaimed July 9, 1553; and crowned October 1, following; married Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of a dropsy November 17, 1558; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half sister,

Elizabeth, born September 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the tower, 1554; began to reign November 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, January 15, 1559; Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and was imprisoned in Tutbury castle, January, 1569; Elizabeth relieved the Protestants in the Netherlands, with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the queen by the duke of Alencon, 1571; but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary, queen of Scots, at Fotheringay castle, in Northamptonshire, February 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish armada destroyed, 1588; Essex, the queen's favorite, beheaded, February 25, 1602; the queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary, queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

*House of Stewart, Scotch, and also including the Protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, one hundred and eleven years.*

James I. born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned king of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Anne, princess of Denmark, August 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled king of Great-Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7, following; married his daughter Elizabeth to the prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612; from whom his late majesty George III. is descended; died March 27, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

Charles I. born November 19, 1600; succeeded to the crown, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of the king of France, the same year; crowned February 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633; went to the house of commons and demanded the five members, January 1641-2; retired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, August 25 following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for £200,000, August 8, following; seized by col. Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1646; escaped from Hampton court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; closely confined in Hurt castle, December 1, following; removed to Windsor castle December 23; to St. James's house, January 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day; condemned the 27th; beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Oliver Cromwell, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; chosen member of parliament from Huntingdon, 1628; made a colonel 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned May, 1650; made protector for life, December 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, October, 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England, in 1656, after their expulsion for 365 years; refused the title of king, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, September 3, 1658; and was succeeded by his son,

Richard Cromwell, proclaimed protector, September 4, 1658; resigned April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712.

Charles II. born May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, January 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, May 20, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned April 13, 1661; married Catharine, infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, December 18, 1674; died February 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James.

James II. born October 15, 1633, married Anne Hyde, September 1660, who died 1671; married the princess of Modena, November 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne February 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20, following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, following, aged 35; James's queen had a son born June 10, 1688; the king fled from his palace, December 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, December 23, following; landed at Kinsale in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, August 6, 1701.

William III. prince of Orange, born November 4, 1650; created stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary of England, daughter of James I. November 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, November 4, 1688; declared king of England, February 13, 1689; crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690; and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, following; a plot laid for assassinating him, February 1690; fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone, February 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51; was buried April 12, following, and left his sister-in-law Anne, his successor to the crown.

Mary, William's queen, born April 30, 1612; proclaimed (with her husband) queen regent of England, February 13, 1689; died of the small-pox December 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

Anne, born February 6, 1665; married to prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had 18 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown March 8, 1702, crowned April 13 following; lost her son George, duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, October 28, 1708, aged 55; the queen died of an apoplexy, August 1, 1714, aged 49; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by



*House of Brunswick, German.*

George I. elector of Hanover, duke of Brunswick, Lunenburgh, born May 28, 1660; created duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706. Princess Sophia, his queen, mother of George II. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed August 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, September 18, following; died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, 1727, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George II. born October 30, 1683; married the princess, Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburg, Anspach, 1704; ascended the throne June 11, 1727; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly at Kensington, October 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

Frederick Lewis, prince of Wales, son of George II. born January 20, 1706; arrived in England, December, 1729; married Augusta, princess of Saxe Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbidden the court the year following; died March 20, 1751, aged 44; having had issue, Augusta, born August 11, 1737, afterwards duchess of Brunswick; George Augustus, the late king of England; Edward Augustus, born March 25, 1759, died duke of York, September 17, 1769; Eliza Caroline, born January 10, 1740, died September, 1759; William Henry, born November 23, 1743, late duke of Gloucester, died August 25, 1805; Henry Frederick, born on November 7, 1745, late duke of Cumberland, married October, 1771, Anne Horton, daughter of lord Irnham, and died without issue, September 18, 1790; Louisa-Anne, born May 29, 1748, died May 21, 1768; Frederick William, born May 24, 1750, died May 10, 1765; Caroline Matilda, born July 22, 1751, died queen of Denmark 1775. His princess died of a consumption, February 8, 1772, aged 52.

George III. eldest son of Frederick, late prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1735; created prince of Wales, 1751; succeeded his grandfather, October 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte Sophia, princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, September 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744, and both were crowned, September 22, 1761. His majesty was deranged in mind from October, 1788, to March 1789; on April 24, 1789, he went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral; recovered from a second attack, March 16, 1804; relapsed, 1810; died, January 29th, 1820.

George IV. born August 12, 1762; married April 8, 1795, Caroline Amelia Augusta, the second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, (by Augusta, the eldest sister of George III.) born May 17, 1768, by whom he had issue Charlotte Carolina Augusta, born January 7, 1796—succeeded his father, January 29th, 1820, and is now the reigning king.

N. B. Every king's reign begins at the death of his predecessor. For example, George III. began October 25, 1760. The first year of his reign is complete, October 25, 1761.

*Population of the British Islands in 1821.*

England .....	11,260,555
Wales.....	717,103
Scotland.....	2,092,014
Army and Navy .....	310,000
Ireland .....	6,846,919
Isle of Man.....	40,081
Guernsey and dependent isles.....	20,827
Island of Jersey.....	28,600
Scilly Isles.....	2,614
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Total.....	21,318,743

Government, annual expense of, was 62,000*l.* in 1652; 1,300,000*l.* in 1658; 2,200,500*l.* in 1659; 1,200,000*l.* in 1660; 6,000,000*l.* in 1694; 7,000,000*l.* in 1756; 75,670,641*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* in 1808; 117,587,984*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* in 1814; 102,808,294*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* in 1815; 180,185,826*l.* in 1816.

Engraving on metal plates, first known in Europe a. C. 504, by a map on brass brought from Qonia by Anazagoras of Samos; and yet it was not until A. D. 1423, that impressions were taken on paper from engraved plates; the art of taking impressions from engravings on copper as now used, 1511; in mezzotinto, and improved by prince Rupert, of Palatine, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris by Bonnet, 1769.

Engraving on wood invented in Flanders, 1423; revived by Alb. Durer, 1511; on glass invented 1799, at Paris, by Boudier.

Epsom mineral spring first discovered 1630.

Era, that of Nabonassar, was 747 before Christ; Phillipic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of Seleucidæ, 312 before Christ; the Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 4004, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the Mahometans began their Hegira (for so they term their computation) from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 622; the Grecians reckon by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing fifteen years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used; the Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was A. M. 3251, and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic; the Jews had divers epocha; as 1st, from the creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2nd, from the universal deluge, ann. 1656; 3rd, from the confusion of tongues, ann. 1771; 4th, from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into

- Canaan, ann. 2008; 5th, from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, ann. 2515; 6th, from the year of the jubilee, ann. 2540; 7th, from the building of Solomon's temple, ann. 2999; and 8th, from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3397; but in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh; the Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c. in 525, and in England in 816.
- Erie, fort, taken by the American general Brown, July 3, 1814; attacked unsuccessfully by the British, with the loss of 962 men, August 15, 1814; sortie from, repulsed by the British, but with great loss, September 17, 1814; evacuated by the Americans, November 5, 1814.
- Esopus on North river, in New-York, totally destroyed by the British, with great quantities of stores, October 15, 1777.
- Etching on copper invented with aqua fortis, 1512.
- Etna, celebrated volcanic mountain in the island of Sicily, rising to 10,936 English feet, which, on that parallel, is above the region of perpetual snow. The irruptions of this remarkable mountain reach beyond history; in modern times, beside many of lesser note, there were eruptions in 1169, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1669 and 1694, when the city of Catania, with the adjacent country was destroyed, and 18,000 people perished; again in 1699 and 1787.
- Eustatia, island of, settled by the Dutch 1632; taken by the French from Holland, 1689; by the English, 1690 and 1781; re-taken by the French the same year; restored to Holland, 1783.
- Excise, the first used in England, 1643.
- Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the Normans, 1074; exchequer bills invented, 1695; first circulated by the bank, 1706.

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## F.

- FAIRS and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886. The first fairs took their rise from wakes; when the number of people then assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on these days. From these holidays they were called *feriæ*, or fair.
- Fans, muffs, masks and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.
- Falmouth, seaport of Massachusetts, taken and burnt by the British, October 18th, 1775.
- Famine which lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 before Christ; in Britain, so that the inhabitants ate the barks of trees, 272 after Christ; one in Scotland, where thousands

were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents ate their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted four years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which lasted two years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the dear summer, 1358; in England 1389 and 1438, so great that bread was made of fern roots; in 1565 two millions were expended on the importation of corn; one in 1748; another in 1798; in the province of Vellore, in 1810, by which 6000 people perished; in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, in consequence of the intercepting of supplies by Sweden, 5000 persons perished, 1813.

Ferrol surrendered to the French, January 26, 1809; evacuated by the French, June 21, 1809.

Festival of the Jews, the principal, being the feast of the tabernacles, is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 before Christ, but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 before Christ.

Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all christians, 68. Rogation days appointed 469; jubilees in the Romish church instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300; (at first they were observed every hundred years, but future popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years.)

Feudal laws, the tenure of land, by suit and service, to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600; the slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers.

Figueras, fortress of, surprised by the Spaniards April 10, 1811; retaken by the French August 19, 1811.

First fruits and tenths instituted by Clement V. 1306; first collected in England, 1316; granted by queen Anne for the relief of poor clergy, February 7, 1704.

Fire engine, to force water, invented 1663.

—ships first invented 1588.

—under water invented 622.

#### FIRES IN AMERICA, EUROPE, &c.

Ajax, a British ship of the line, burned off Tenedos, February 14th, 1807, when 350 men perished.

- Auburne, Wiltshire, England, two thirds of, destroyed, September 10th, 1777; Auburne, state of New-York, S. Dill's mills and carding machine consumed, December 21st, 1816.
- Auxonne in France, destroyed September, 1810.
- Bergen in Norway, sixty houses destroyed, December 20, 1795.
- Berlin in Prussia, theatre consumed, July 28th, 1817.
- Bombay in the East-Indies, February 27th, 1803, when the city was almost entirely destroyed.
- Brest, marine hospital at, consumed, with many sick and fifty galley slaves, December 1st, 1776.
- Casan in Russia, almost totally destroyed, September 8th, 1815.
- Charleston, South-Carolina, 200 houses of, consumed, July 15th, 1778.
- Colmar in Sweden, 150 houses destroyed, August, 1800.
- Copenhagen, one third of, destroyed June 9th, 1795.
- Constantinople, September 4, 1778, 2,000 houses consumed; October 22nd, 1782, 10,000 houses and 50 mosques destroyed; July 8th, 1783, 7,000 houses destroyed; 1791, upwards of 30,000 houses in the course of the year; September 22nd, 1818, great injury and many thousand houses consumed; January 28th, 1820, destructive conflagration and insurrection.
- Dublin, February 28th, 1792, common's house destroyed.
- Flemish theatre, at Amsterdam, consumed with about thirty persons; May 15th, 1772.
- Gottenburgh in Sweden, in great part consumed, September 27th, 1813.
- Kingston, Jamaica, February 8th, 1782, conflagration at, when was destroyed property to the amount of £500,000.
- Konigsberg in Prussia, July 1st, 1811, 250 houses destroyed, damage estimated at 10,000,000 of rix dollars.
- Liverpool, January 18th, 1795, council room burned September 14th, 1802, property in warehouses, &c. destroyed to the amount of £1,000,000.
- Manchester theatre, burned January 18th, 1789.
- Mittau in Coinland, palace of, destroyed December, 1788.
- New-Orleans, March 21st, 1788, a most ruinous conflagration, by which the far greater part of the city was reduced to ashes.
- New-York, August 7th, 1788, 300 houses destroyed.
- Petersburgh in Russia, August 26th, 1780, damage done by fire to the amount of 2,000,000, of rubles.
- Petersburg, Virginia. See Petersburg.
- Richmond theatre. See Richmond.
- Portsmouth, New-Aampshire, 300 houses destroyed December 26th, 1802.
- Queen Charlotte, British man of war, burned off Leghorn, with the loss of above 700 lives, April 6th, 1800.
- Sarragossa, theatre at, burned December 17, 1778.
- Smyrna, destructive fire, January 5th, 1820.
- Spanish town in the island of Trinidad, destroyed March 24th, 1808.

Venice, very destructive fire at, January 14, 1789.

Warradin in Croatia, 600 houses consumed, April 26th, 1776.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, a most destructive fire, November 1798; July 22nd, 1810, three stores and five houses consumed, occasioned by lightning.

Baltimore, fires in, December 4th, 1796, the Methodist Church and academy, with seven houses destroyed; September 21st, 1804, destructive fire at Fell's Point; March 16th, 1810, Commerce-street; November 21st, 1812, Johnson's brewery; March 5th, 1817, in the penitentiary.

Boston, March 21st, 1673, castle at the harbor burned; November 27th, 1676, 45 houses, the north meeting house, &c. destroyed; August 8, 1679, 80 houses, 70 warehouses, and a number of vessels destroyed; February 2nd, 1798, theatre in Federal-street destroyed; October 4th, 1804, in Beach-street, when two men perished; March 21st, in Fish-street; May 10th, on the Long wharf; December 24th, 1816, in several parts of the city; 3d November, 1818, the fine and spacious Exchange consumed.

New-York, December 29th, 1773, government house destroyed; a great fire by which about 1000 houses were consumed with Trinity church, the Charity school, Lutheran church, &c. September 21st, 1776; 300 houses destroyed, August 7th, 1778; December 9th, 1796, destructive fire at Maiden-lane, between 60 and 70 houses were destroyed; December 18th, fire began at 104, Front-street, about 40 houses, amount of loss estimated at \$106,700; June 5th, and again on December 15th, 1810; in 1811, on May 19th, October 29th, and November 3rd; the first on Duand and Chatham-streets, 100 houses destroyed; 1813, August 12th, Beekman-street; August 31st, 21 houses destroyed on Dover, and Water-streets, and again same year, 1816; on December 4 and 5, a most ruinous conflagration on Water-street, loss estimated at \$200,000; January 15th, 1817, in Chatham-street; same year March 3rd, two fires; one in Broadway, and the other in Wall-street. From a report presented to the common council of New-York, by the chief engineer, it appears that 131 fires occurred in that city, from the 2nd of January, to the 3rd of December, 1828, and the supposed loss of property is estimated at \$680,402.

Philadelphia, 1790, March 24th, calico manufactory, S. W. corner of Market and Ninth-streets; 1793, Coates-street; and on the 10th and 11th of the same month and year, destructive conflagration on Third below Chesnut; again same year, September 8th, Dobson's printing office, Chesnut; 1794, December 26th, German Lutheran or Zion church; 27th January, 1797, fire in the printing office and dwelling of Andrew Brown, in Chesnut-street—his wife and three children perished, and he lingered until the 4th of February, when he expired; 1799, December 17th, Ricketts' circus, &c. destroyed;

1803, March 3rd, in Whalebone alley, the first in the city, after the establishment of hose companies; 1811, destructive fires on March 1, 5, April 11th, June 15th, August 11th, October 19th and 23rd; of these, that on the 11th of April, on Locust-street, and that of the 19th of October, on Drinker's alley, were very destructive; 1816, on May 8th, July 12th, and December 10th and 24th; that on the 8th of May, on Coates'-street, was very destructive, seven houses being consumed; February 19th, 1817, Gaskill-street, fire overcome with great difficulty, from the fire plugs being frozen; October 23rd, same year on Arch, between Front and Second.

The most lamentable fire which ever occurred in Philadelphia, was that of the Orphan Asylum, on the very severely cold night between January 23rd and 24th, 1822, in which twenty-three of the poor orphans perished.

A statement by the agent of the Virginia Mutual Assurance Society, of the losses which that institution has sustained by fire in the four towns of Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg, from 1796 to 1826 inclusive, shows the total loss to have been \$673,850 74.

Detroit. See Detroit.

Washington City, August 24th, 1814, the capitol, president's house, many private houses, the bridge over the Potomac, dock yard, &c. The Goths retreated on the 25th.

Alexandria, most distressing conflagration, January 18th, 1827, in a most inclement season. Congress aided the sufferers with a donation of 20,000 dollars.

Fires in London, one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1087, 1132, and in 1136; on London-bridge, which destroyed 2,000 persons, July 10, 1212; the remarkable fire that burnt down 113,000 houses, the city gates, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of this city were 436 acres, extending from the tower to the Temple church, and from the north east gate to Holborn bridge and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the Monument, September 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights; Drury-lane playhouse and near 60 houses were burnt, January, 1671-2; in Southwark, 600 houses, 1676; in the Temple, January 26, 1679; Gray's-inn, February 7, 1680; 150 houses were burnt down in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, December 4, 1716; Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, September 10, 1736; Covent-garden had 50 houses burnt, £70,000 damage, December 23, 1759; at Hermitage-stairs, which destroyed 31 houses, besides other buildings, March 16, 1779; at Horsleydown, April 30, 1780, of near 30 houses, besides warehouses and shipping; at the foot of Westminster bridge, 20 persons killed or maimed, February 18, 1790; from Cherry-garden stairs to West-lane, Rotherhithe destroyed, and several vessels, with sixty houses, September 14, 1791; at Wapping, where upwards of 630 houses were destroyed, together

with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were destroyed, July 22 and 23, 1794; the whole loss was estimated at above £1,000,000 sterling; there was £40,000 worth of sugar in one sugar-house; the whole is said to be the most dreadful accident of the kind since the fire of London in 1666. At Astley's theatre, near Westminster bridge, which destroyed to the value of near £30,000, together with 19 other houses, August 17, 1794. The elegant church of St. Paul's, Covent garden, was burnt down by the carelessness of workmen employed in its repair, September 17, 1795; the water works at Shadwell, which conveyed the water from the Tower to Limehouse, and raised 903 gallons in a minute, were burnt down in one hour and a half, on December 12, 1797; near the custom-house, three large warehouses of West-India goods, valued at £300,000, destroyed February 11, 1800; at Wapping, where 30 houses, besides warehouses, value £80,000, were burnt, and many lives lost, October 6, 1800; it extended from New-stairs to Execution dock; at an inn in Chelmsford, at which 120 Hanoverian troops had been lodged a few hours before, 12 of whom were burnt, October 22, 1804; eight persons burnt in Adam-street, Edgeware-road, January 27, 1805; Covent garden theatre totally destroyed by fire, September 20, 1808; Drury-lane theatre, completely destroyed, February 24, 1809; at the wharf of Messrs. Pocock and Buckley, Whitefriars-dock, by which timber to the amount of £30,000, and nine valuable horses were destroyed, January 1, 1810. At Reeves's floor-cloth manufactory, Little Titchfield-street, by which seven houses and Mr. Huntingdon's chapel were destroyed, July 13, 1810; at the Mexican coffee-house, Lisle-street, Mr. Simeon, the proprietor, and his wife, destroyed in the flames, December 8, 1810; Goullee's pork-shop, corner of Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate-street, in which Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, nurse, maid servant, and shop-boy perished, April 22, 1811, at Mr. Merles, picture-frame maker, Leadenhall-street, by which every house to Billiter-lane was consumed, and three others, October 17, 1812; at the custom-house, Thames-street, by which the whole range of buildings and many other houses were destroyed, February 12, 1814; at the mustard mills of Messrs. Lingard and Jones, Southwark, by which great devastation was made, several adjoining warehouses being destroyed, and a great extent of stabling belonging to Thell and Stell, August 28, 1814; in Narrow-street, Limehouse, by which 16 dwelling houses and several warehouses were burnt down, November 11, 1814; at the warehouse of Mr. Henderson, by which several houses were burnt down, others damaged, and property to the amount of £40,000 destroyed, October 23, 1816; near Wapping docks by which the warehouses of Messrs. Viner and Co. and several adjoining ones were burnt, December 16, 1816; at Poplar, at the house of Mrs. Cock, by which that and nine other houses



were destroyed, Mrs. Cock, at the age of 80 years, perished in the flames, December 30, 1816; the extensive premises in Fleet-street, lately belonging to Mr. Mist, but since converted into a bazaar, destroyed by fire, May 23, 1817; house of Mr. Black, oilman, facing Beïmondsey church, destroyed by fire, and Mr. Black, his wife, and eldest child, found suffocated in the adjoining house, June 28, 1817.

Fire-works, at the Parisian, exhibited in honour of the dauphin's marriage, the passages being stopped up occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; near 1000 persons lost their lives.

Fish, the increase of, is said to be in the following proportion: A flounder of two ounces contains 133,407 eggs or spawn; herrings weighing from four ounces to five and three-fourths, from 21,285 to 36,960; lobsters, from fourteen to thirty-six ounces, contain 21,699; mackerel, twenty ounces, 454,061; shrimps, from 2,849 to 6,807; smelts, from 14,411 to 38,278; soal of five ounces. 38,772; one of fourteen ounces and a half contains 100 362; to which may be added the cod, which produces 3,686,760.

Flanders dismembered from France, 866; overrun by the French 1792 and 1794, and declared part of that republic.

Florence, founded a. C. 1400; was taken possession of by the French in July, 1796, and March 20, 1799, and evacuated in July 18 following; evacuated by the Austrians, and entered by the Neapolitans, April 6, 1815.

Florida, discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, in 1512, and named 'Pasqua Florida;' granted by the crown of Spain to Francis de Guerray, and after his death to Allyon, 1524; in 1528, invaded by Narvaex, who was destroyed by the savages with nearly his whole party; visited and traversed in 1539, 1542, by de Soto—this leader died on his route, but his men made the first civilized settlement in the country, on the Ocklockney and Swaunee rivers; 1562, a French colony under Ribault, and Spanish colony under Mendez, were fixed on the Atlantic coast, but in 1562 the former was destroyed by the latter, who were themselves retaliated upon 1568, by a French force from Dieppe, under Dominique de Gorgues; in 1568, St. Augustine founded, which place was taken and pillaged by sir Francis Drake, 1586; taken and burnt by the Indians, 1611, and again devoted to destruction in 1665, by a captain Davis, an English pirate; Pensacola founded 1696; taken by governor Bienville, from Louisiana, 1719; retaken by the Spaniards and French, but finally restored to the former, 1722; the whole of Florida ceded to Great Britain 1763; receded to Spain, 1783; Amelia island taken by general Mathews, 1811; August, 1814, a British force under colonel Nichols, entered Pensacola and hoisted the British flag, and

were driven from it by general Jackson, who entered that place with a military force, November 14th, and evacuated it on the 16th. In the month of March, 1818, general Jackson entered Florida in pursuit of the Creek Indians, and in May again took possession of Pensacola, which he garrisoned under colonel King. In 1819, February 22, the two Floridas were, by treaty, ceded to the United States; and on the 17th of June, 1821, the exchange of flags left that country in the full possession of this government, which by an act of congress, passed March 30th, 1822, erected it into a territory, with the first form of that kind of jurisdiction, viz. under a governor and legislative council appointed by the United States. In June, 1823, the territorial legislature fixed upon as the seat of government, Tallahassee.

Fonts for baptism, instituted, A. D. 167.

Fontainebleau, treaty of, by which Bonaparte renounced all claim to the throne of France, signed April 5, 1814.

Formosa, in the Chinese seas, shook off the Chinese yoke, and massacred 10,000 Chinese, driving the remainder into the woods and rocks of the island, 1788.

Fort St. George, in India, first settled by the English East India Company, 1620.

Fortification, the present mode introduced, about 1500.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls, a colony of the Belgæ, from Germany, were permitted to settle in it, 200 before Christ. It was conquered by the Romans 25 before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Allans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it among them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Meuse, completed the foundation of the late kingdom under Clovis. Conquered except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. An entire conquest by Henry V. who was made regent during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420. The English crown lost all its possessions in France, in the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450. This is the only state in Europe that could boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of the Western empire. Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first christian king, 481. It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine, to invade the Gauls. The assemblies, called the states general, first met in 1302, and continued to 1614. Scots guards were ever about the king, from the reign of St. Louis to that of Henry II. It continued through 41 reigns of kings from Charlemagne. King of, taken prisoner by the English, 1356, by Edward the black prince. The Taillon tax established, 1549. The French began to date from the birth of Christ, 1618; before they reckoned from the creation. Queen, mother of, visited England, 1638. Law's banking scheme, some-

thing like the South Sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed, 1720. Francis I. taken prisoner by the imperialists, and carried into Spain, August, 1525; killed at a tilting match, 1559. Revolution there, July, 1789. King attempted to escape, June 21, 1791; confirmed the constitutional laws presented him, September 15, 1791; resigned the regal dignity, and was sent to the temple for confinement, August 20, 1792. Convention met, royalty abolished, republican year commenced, September 22, 1792. King beheaded January 21, 1793. Brissotine party arrested, condemned 9th, and guillotined 10th Brumaire, (May 31.) Robespierian party guillotined, July 27, 1794. New constitution put in force of five directors, September 22, 1795. Two directors and fifty-two deputies arrested for a conspiracy to introduce royalty, September 4, 1795. Bonaparte seizes the government, and establishes the consulate, November 9, 1799; named first consul. Battle of Marengo, June 14, 1800. Bonaparte first consul for life, with power to name his successor, August 2, 1802; crowned emperor December 2.

The war establishment, (1805) was 554,407 men, viz.	
Infantry of the line.....	341,401
Light infantry.....	100,180
Cavalry of the line.....	14,150
Light cavalry.....	68,988
Artillery on foot.....	20,656
Horse artillery.....	3,229
Sappers, miners, and engineers.....	5,873

Total.....554,407

The population of France is estimated at. 30,000,000

The national debt of France, considering the efforts made during and subsequent to her revolution, and the heavy contributions of her enemies, is comparatively small. Her annual expenditure is about \$130,000,000. The revenue is nearly an equal sum, but nominally a fraction higher.

With all its reverses, this nation has gained immensely by the revolution. The crowd of useless nobility and governmental priests diminished; its internal industry revived, active and flourishing. The literary institutions are on a most respectable footing. There now exists in the kingdom 26 universities; 36 royal colleges, 3070 primary schools; upwards of 40 divinity schools; about 1400 boarding schools; and near 22,500 primary schools. In all these seminaries are educated nearly 800,000 pupils. Without distracting foreign colonies; without paper money or false credit; and with a mild and limited government, France is now no doubt, one of the most happy and prosperous nations in Europe.

*Kings of France from Pharamond, Merovingian Dynasty.*

Pharamond, began to reign A. D. 418; Clodion. 428; Merovee, 448. Childeric I. 458; Clovis I. 481; Childebert I. 512; Clotaire I. 559; Cherebert 569; Chilperic I. 574; Clotaire II. 584; Dagobert I. 628; Clovis II. 638; Clotaire III. 650; Childeric II. 668; Thiery I. 674; Clovis III. 690; Childebert II. the younger, 695; Dagobert II. 711; Clotaire IV. 715; Chilperic II. 716; Thiery II. 720; Childeric III. 743.

*Kings of the second race or Carolingian Dynasty.*

Pepin the small, 752; Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, 768; Lewis the Courteous, also emperor of the Western empire, 714; Charles II. the Bald, emperor of the Western empire, 840; Lewis II. 877; Lewis III. and Carloman, 879; Charles III. also emperor of the Western empire, 885; Cudes, 888; Charles the Simple, 898; Raoul or Rodolph, 923; Lewis IV. 936; Lothaire, 954; Lewis V. 987.

*Third race or Capetian kings.*

Hugh Capet, 987; Robert. 996; Henry I. 1031; Philip I. 1059; Louis VI. 1106; Louis VII. 1137; Philip II. 1180; Louis VIII. 1223; Louis IX. 1226; Philip III. 1271; Philip IV. 1285; Charles VII. 1422; Henry VI. of England, proclaimed; Louis XI. 1461; Charles VIII. 1483; Louis XII. 1498; Francis I. 1515; Louis X. 1314; John, 1316; Philip V. 1316; Charles IV. 1322; Edward of England crowned; Philip VI. 1328; John 1350; Charles V. 1364; Charles VI. 1380; Francis II. 1559; Charles XI. 1560; Henry III. 1574; Henry IV. 1589; Louis XIII. 1610; Louis XIV. 1643; Louis XV. 1715.

Louis XVI. king of France, 1774; deposed August 10, 1792; beheaded January 21, 1793, and the country declared a republic. Louis XVII. died June 4, 1795, in prison. Napoleon Bonaparte crowned emperor, December 2, 1804. Louis XVIII. to whom the kingdom was restored in 1814, born October 9th, 1757. Bonaparte reinstated emperor, March, 1815.

Louis XVIII. reinstated king June, 1815, and died September 16, 1824, and was succeeded by Charles X. the reigning king, who was crowned at Rheims, May 29th, 1825.

The duke d'Angouleme, his son, heir apparent, married the only daughter of Louis XVI. but they have no issue. His brother the duke of Berry, who was assassinated at a theatre in Paris in 1818, married a princess of Sardinia, and has left a son, duke of Bordeaux, and a daughter.

Frankfort declared by the allied Austrians, Russians and Prussians, an independent government, 1813.

Franking letters first claimed 1660; restrained 1764, 1775, and 1793. Counterfeiting a franking privilege in England, is a capital offence.

Freemason's-hall, Queen-street, Lincoln-inn fields, London, built 1775; consecrated May 23, 1776. Lodges of, prohibited by the pope, 1814.

French Protestants expelled their country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685; hospital, London, incorporated, 1718.

Frenchtown taken by the American general Winchester, January 18, 1813; retaken by colonel Proctor, 22d of the same month.

Friars and nuns, 10,000 turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535; in Germany in 1785; in France 1790.

Friesland, East, and Harlingen, annexed to the kingdom of Hanover, 1815.

Frost, in Britain, lasted five months, 220. The Pontus sea was entirely frozen over for the space of 20 days, and the sea between Constantinople and the Scutari, 401; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from October 1, to February 26, 760 one in England which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; the Mediterranean sea was frozen over, and passable in carts, 860; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen thirteen weeks, 923; one that lasted 120 days, which began December 22, 987; the Thames frozen five weeks, 998; a frost on midsummerday, so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames frozen fourteen weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from January 14 to March 22, 1205; one of fifteen weeks, 1207; the Mediterranean sea was frozen over, and the merchants passed with their merchandise in carts, in 1234; the Cattegatt, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxslo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, in 1294; the sea between Norway and the promontory of Scagernit frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice fourteen weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, in 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horse-men, for six weeks, in 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, in 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, in 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Restock to Gezoer, in 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubeck to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburgh to Denmark, in 1423, 1426, and in 1459; the sea between Constantinople and Iskodar, was passable on ice in 1420; in 1709, the Adriatic sea was frozen, and the olive-trees killed in the south of Europe; in 1779-80, the ice was

driven out of the mouth of the Mississippi into the Mexican gulf—a circumstance never known before or since; in 1788, which lasted only from November to January, 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the custom house, the tower Execution-dock, Putney, Brentford, &c.; it was general throughout Europe, particularly in Holland, at the same time; the most severe on December 25, 1796, that had been felt in the memory of man; severe one in January, 1814, when booths were erected on various parts of the Thames, and the antiquarian society of New-castle recorded, that the rapid river Tyne was frozen to the depth of twenty inches; severe frost at Quebec, August 7, 1815.

Fruits of foreign countries first brought into Italy, 70 before Christ, and flowers, sundry sorts before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from about 1500 to 1578. Among others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine, and tulips. Several sorts of plum-trees and currant-plants; also saffron, woad, and other drugs for dying, attempted to be cultivated, but without success.

Fugee islands, considerable number of the crew of a vessel, at one of these islands, massacred and devoured by the natives, September, 1813.

Funeral service performed at Paris for Louis XVI. and XVII. queen Maria Antoinette, and madame Elizabeth de France, May 14, 1814; the remains of Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinette disinterred and re-buried, December, 1814.

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## G.

**GAMUT** in music invented by Guy L'Aretein, 1025.

**Gansevoort** fort, built 1812.

**Gardening** introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported, till 1509; the pale gooseberry, with salads, garden roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois 1520; the damask rose brought by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525; currants or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555; brought from the isle of Zant, belonging to Venice; the musk rose and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by king Henry VIII's gardener; tamarisk plant from Germany, by archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. 1567;

wood originally from Thoulouse, in France; tulip roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; also beans, peas, and salads, now in common use, 1660. To which subjoin the following list, with the countries whence they originally came.

Rye and wheat, from Tartary and Siberia, where they are yet indigenous; barley and oats unknown, but certainly not indigenous in England; rice from Ethiopia; buckwheat, Asia; borage, Syria; cresses, Crete; cauliflower, Cyprus; asparagus, Asia; chervil, Italy; fennel, Canary Islands; annise and parsley, Egypt; garlick, the East; shallots, Siberia; horseradish, China; kidney-beans, East Indies; gourds, Astracan; lentils, France; potatoes, Brazil; tobacco, America; cabbage, lettuce, &c. Holland.

Jassamine comes from the East Indies; the elder tree from Persia; the tulip from Cappadocia; the daffodil, from Italy; the lily, from Syria; the tube-rose from Java and Ceylon; the carnation and pink, from Italy, &c.; ranunculus, from the Alps; apples, from Syria; apricots, from Epirus; artichokes, from Holland; celery, from Flanders; cherries, from Pontus; currants, from Zant; damask and musk roses, from Damascus, as well as plums; hops, from Artois and France; gooseberries, from Flanders; gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. from Thoulouse, in France; oranges and lemons from Spain; beans and peas from Spain.

Gas, use of, introduced in London, for lighting shops and streets, 1814; first into the United States, at Baltimore, 1821.

Gauging of wine, &c. established by law, 27 Edward III. 1350.

Gavilgar, in the East Indies, taken by the English, December 15, 1803.

Gauze, lawn, and thread manufactures, began at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1759, which in 1784 yielded £575,185, and employed 26,664 hands. In gauze alone, £350,900.

Gazettes, of Venetian origin, and so called from the price being gazetta, a small piece of money; the first published in England, was at Oxford, November 7, 1665; the London Gazette was first published February 5, 1665-6. One was ingeniously forged for a stock-jobbing purpose, November, 1787; the first published at Paris, was in 1723; at Leipzig, in 1715.

Gazette Universal, Spanish newspaper, the editors of, condemned to six years labor in the galleys, for stating that one of the Spanish armies had declared their determination to support the constitution and the Cortes, June 16, 1814.

Gemappe, battle of, November 6th, 1792; French defeat the Austrians

Geneva, republic, founded 1512.

Geneva entered by the allied army, under general Budna, by capitulation, which permitted the French governor to retire with his garrison, December 30, 1813.

Genoa, taken by the English and Austrians, in May, 1800; surrendered to the French the July following; surrendered to the combined English and Sicilian army, April 18, 1814; transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1816.

Genoese republic, founded 1096. Genoa annexed to the French empire, 1805. Transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1814.

Georgia, one of the United States. Length 380 miles; mean width 150; area within a small fraction of 58, 00 square miles. Population in 1820, 340,972. In 1824, the population of Georgia had risen to 222,282 whites, and 170,618 people of colour; aggregate, 392,900. It now, 1828, probably exceeds 400,000. The aggregate population of Georgia, in 1820, in respect to employment, was subdivided as follows:

Persons engaged in Agriculture.....	97,231
Do.....do....Manufactures.....	3,427
Do.....do....Commerce .....	1,989

*Chronology of Georgia.*—1732, general Oglethorpe obtains a patent for a colony south from the Carolinas; 1733, first body of settlers arrive in the country, and form a treaty of friendship with the native Indians, and found Savannah; 1736, a colony of Highlanders; 1742, invaded from Florida by the Spaniards, who were repulsed, and a new model of government introduced; 1752, the proprietary patent relinquished, and the province made a regal government; 1778, Savannah taken by the British, on December 29th; 1779, October 4th, Savannah besieged by the Americans and French, who are repulsed with great loss on the 9th, in an attempt to take the place by assault; 1782, May 21st, a body of the British near Savannah, defeated by general Wayne; 1786, the founder of Georgia, general Oglethorpe, dies; 1798, May 29, constitution of Georgia ratified at Louisville.

Georgia, government of, general assembly annually chosen; senate and house of representatives, senators one for each county, house of representatives in proportion to population, excluding two-fifths of people of colour; governor by the legislature biennially, with powers of a qualified negative. Judiciary elected by the people; judges of the superior court for three years, and justices of the peace annually. Sends seven representatives to congress.

George, prince, man of war, burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758.

George, the royal, of 100 guns, overset at Portsmouth, by which misfortune admiral Kempenfelt, with the crew were lost; there were near 100 women and 200 Jews on board, June 28, 1782.

Georgium Sidus discovered by Herschel, 1781.

Germany was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 before Christ, when they withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them,



who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled about A. D. 290. In 432, the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802. He was the first emperor, and added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the Empires of Rome and Germany were in him united. It was called *Allemania*, from *Alleman*, i. e. in German, 'Every man,' denoting that all nations were welcome there. Dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces, they claimed a right to sovereignty; hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany. It continued united to the crown of France till 841. Conrad I. was the first elected emperor, 912; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen, but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an interregnum of 22 years.—The electors, according to some, reduced to seven, in 999. To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their life-time, politically got them elected king of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected, 1054. The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths by the princes and great men. The emperor Philip murdered, 1208. Seven electors first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258. Louis V. made the empire independent of the holy see, August 8, 1338. Golden bulls relating to the election of the emperors, established by Charles V. of Germany, 1357. To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the possession of them. Charles V. born 1500; resigned his crowns to his brother and son, 1556. Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria, in which family the German empire continued till it passed into the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, the celebrated queen of Hungary, to Francis, duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor, 1745. There are nine electors, three ecclesiastical and six secular, in whom is invested the right of electing the emperors of Germany. The three ecclesiastical are the archbishops of Mentz, Treves and Cologne. The secular are Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatine, Bavaria and Hanover. The two last have been added in violation of the golden bull, which restricted the number to seven. The heir apparent to the empire must be chosen by the electors, king of the Romans, to secure his succession. The emperor Leopold was poisoned, March 1, 1792. The emperor of Germany, Francis II, resigned that title and assumed the title of emperor of

Austria, August 11, 1804. By the confederation of 1815, Germany was new modelled, and now stands as follows: A permanent diet is formed, and holds its sessions at Frankford on the Maine. The states which are entitled to representation in that body are as follows: Austrian Germany, Prussian Germany, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Hanover, Saxony, Baden, Grand Dutchy, Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, Holstein and Lunenberg, Luxemburg, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Brunswick, Nassau.

*Emperors of Germany, from Charlemagne.*

Charlemagne begun 800; Lothario I. 840; Lewis II. 855; Charles the Bald, 874; Lewis III. 875; Charles the Fat, 879; Arnould, 888; Guy and Lambert, 891; Lewis the Infant, 899; Conrad I. 911; Henry the Fowler, 918; Otho the Great, 936 Otho II. 973; Otho III. 983; Henry II. 1002; Conrad II. 1024; Henry III. 1039; Henry IV. 1056; Henry V. 1106; Lothario II. 1125. Conrad III. 1133; Frederick I. 1151; Henry VI. 1190; Philip, 1197; Otho IV. 1208; Frederick II. 1212; William, or Conrad IV. 1250; Rodolphus of Hapsburgh, 1273; Adolphus of Nassau, 1291; Albert I. of Austria, 1298; Henry VII. 1309; Lewis V. 1314; John and Philip V. the Long, 1317; Charles VI. 1342; Gunther of Schwartzburg, 1349; Wenceslaus, 1378; Frederick and Robert Palatine, 1400; Joseph of Moravia, Sigmund of Luxemburg, 1410; Albert of Austria, 1438; Frederick III. 1440; Maximilian I. 1493; Charles V. 1519; Ferdinand I. 1558; Maximilian II. of Hungary, 1564; Rodolphus II. 1576; Mathias, 1611; Ferdinand II. 1619; Ferdinand III. 1639; Leopold I. 1656; Joseph I. 1705; Charles VI. 1711; Charles VII. of Bavaria, 1742; Francis I. of Lorraine, 1745; Joseph II. 1765; Leopold II. 1790; Francis 1792, who took the title of emperor of Austria August 11, 1804.

Ghent, British and American commissioners met at, for the negotiation of peace between the two powers, August 6, 1814; treaty of peace and amity signed by them December 24 following.

Gibraltar was taken from the Moors by the Castilians in 1463; taken by sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards September 13, 1782, when their floating batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by general Elliott

Giessen, circle of the Upper Rhine, a piece of ground of twelve acres, gradually sunk, from August 13 to September 4, 1812, fifteen feet, and on September 19 presented a level sheet of water.

Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273; on wood, 1680.

Gipsies quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks in 1515, and wandered over almost all Europe.

Glass, the art of making it, known to the Romans at least before 79; known to the Chinese about 200; introduced into England

- by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate glass for looking glasses and coach-windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire, 1773; window glass first made in England, 1557.
- Globe of the earth, the first voyage round it was by sir Francis Drake, 1589; the second by Magellan, 1591; the third by sir Thomas Savendish, 1586; by lord Anson in 1740; by captain Cook in 1768; and by Peyrouse in 1793—4.
- Grammarians, the first regular ones flourished, 276 before Christ.
- Granada recovered from the Moors, 1491, surrendered to the French, January 28, 1810.
- Grand Cairo taken by the Turks from the Egyptian Sultans, and their empire subdued, 1516; seized by the French in 1799.
- Grapes brought to England and planted first at Blaxhall, in Suffolk, 1552; cultivated in Flanders 1276.
- Great seal of England first used 1050; stolen from the lord chancellor and destroyed, March 24, 1784
- Greek first introduced into England, 1491.
- Greek empire mastered by the Latins, 1204; reconquered 1261; invaded by the Turks, 1350; its final overthrow, 1453
- Green dye for cotton, invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1777.
- Gregorian calendar, first used in the Catholic states of Europe, 1582; in most of the others, 1710; in England and in Sweden, 1752.
- Greenwich hospital instituted 1694, first began to receive disabled seamen, 1737; had the Derwentwater estate given it, 1735; injured by a fire, January, 1779; chapel rebuilt and opened for service. September 2, 1789.
- Grenelle, near Paris, an explosion at, occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, when near 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, September 3, 1794.
- Gristmills invented in Ireland, 214.
- Guadaloupe isle, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by France, 1635; taken by the English, 1759 and 1779, and again 1794; surrendered to the British, February 6, 1810.
- Guinea coast discovered by the Portuguese, 1482; slave trade commenced here by captain Hawkins, an Englishman, 1563. He was assisted with a subscription by sundry of his countrymen—sailed from England with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home, richly laden with hides, sugar and ginger, 5 Eliz. 1563.
- Guineas were first coined, 1673, from gold brought from the coast of Guinea.
- Gunpowder invented, 1330; first made in England, 1418; first used in Spain, 1344.
- Gunpowder-plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.
- Guns, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors at the siege of Algeiras, in Spain, in 1344; used at the battle of Cressy, in

1346; when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais, in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of brass, 1635; of iron, 1547; invented to shoot whales, 1731. first used in England, at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634.

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## H.

- HABEAS** corpus act passed, 1641, and May 27, 1679; attempt made in the senate of the United States to suspend it, but rejected by the house of representatives, 1806
- Hackney** coaches first used, twenty in number, in London, 1625.
- Hair-powder** in use, 1590; a guinea per year tax on those who wear it, 1795.
- Hamburgh** founded, 804; walled, 811; disfranchised, and incorporated with France, January, 1810; restored to independence by the allied sovereigns, 1814.
- Handkerchiefs** first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, 1748, when £15,886 worth were made; in 1784 the manufacture yielded above £164,385.
- Hanover**, hitherto but a village, walled, 1556; obtained the privileges of a city, 1578; made the ninth electorate, 1692; annexed to Westphalia, by Bonaparte, March 18, 1810; regained to England, November 6, 1813; principality of Hildesheim annexed to it, 1813; erected into a kingdom, 1814; assembly of the states of the new kingdom, opened by the duke of Cambridge, December 15, 1814; East Friesland and Harlingen added to it, 1815; duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant-governor of, November, 1816.
- Harmonicon** or Musical Glasses, invented by Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelphia; also attributed to Dr. Franklin. Without knowledge of the preceding facts, Francis Hopkinson Smith, of Baltimore, greatly improved and adapted this simple, rich and delicate instrument, to every key of the gamut, 1825.
- Hastings**, Warren, gov. gen. of India, tried by the peers of Great-Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors, which trial lasted seven years and three months, and was acquitted on April 23, 1795, with only six dissenting voices. The East India Company, in June following, proposed an annuity of £5,000 per annum on him, for his services.
- Hats** invented at Paris, 1404; first made in London, 1510.
- Hebrew** points invented, 475.
- Heidelbergh**, first great wine vessel or tun, built at, 1343.
- Helena**, St. discovered, 1502; first possessed by England, 1600; settled by the English, 1651.

**Hemp** and flax first planted in England, 1533. There are 180,000lb. of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first rate man of war.

**Heraldic lines** for colours in coats of arms invented, 1639.

**Heraldry** had its rise, 1100.

**Herculaneum** suffered first by an earthquake, February 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, November 1, 79; discovered 1730; 150 volumes of MSS. found there in a chest, December, 1754.

**Herculaneum**, the ancient city of, discovered, 1730; which had been buried in the lava of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, November 1, 79.

**Hermoire** Spanish ship, taken March 21, 1762, which sold for £544,684 clear of expenses.

**Herring fishery**, first practised by the Hollanders, 1164; herring pickling first invented 1397.

**Holland**, originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, 47 before Christ; a sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 868; continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the duke of Burgundy, A. D. 1534; being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of stadtholder, or captain general of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747; a revolt formed, but prevented by the Prussians, 1787; invaded by the French in 1793; who took possession of it, January, 1795, and expelled the stadtholder; erected into a kingdom by the command of Bonaparte, and the title of king given to his brother Louis, June 5, 1806; the throne abdicated by Louis, July 1, 1810; united to France by a decree of Bonaparte, July 9, 1810; restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to it, November 1813.

**Hospitals** in England have a revenue of above £250,000 per annum; Greenwich alone has near £70,000.

**Hour Glasses** were invented in Alexandria, 240, and introduced at Rome, 158 years before Christ.

**Hudson's bay** discovered by captain Hudson, 1607.

**Hudson Bay** forts destroyed by the French, 1686 and 1782.

**Huguenots** murdered at Paris, August 24, 1672.

**Hungary** conquered by Charlemagne, 791.

**Hurricane**, violent winds, particularly in the torrid zone, and in a manner particularly destructive in the West Indies: The following is a list of the most remarkable of these phenomena. 1670, 1674, 1675, Barbados; 1691, Antigua; 1700, 1702, Barbados; 1707, Carribbee Islands in general; 1712, Jamaica; 1720, Barbados; 1722, Jamaica, August 31; 1733, Carribbee Islands in general; 1744, Jamaica; 1764, Martinico, Carthage, and particularly over some of the Carribbee Islands;

1772, most of the Caribbee Islands; 1760, October 3, Jamaica; 1828, February 18, violent gale at St. Ubes, Portugal, British ship Terror, and 100 men lost.

These gales are also highly destructive along the southern coast of the United States, and have extended with great force as far north as Boston. It is, however, in southern Asia, where the ravages of the wind have been most extensive and ruinous in their effects.

Hydrostaticks taught by Archimedes, 200 before Christ.

## I.

IAMBIC verse invented by Archilochus, who flourished 686 before Christ.

Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, first used by the prince of Wales after the battle of Cressy, 1346.

Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, the commemoration of, celebrated with great pomp at Rome, December 31, 1814.

Illinois, between lake Michigan, the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Illinois has a boundary on N. lat.  $42^{\circ} 30'$  210 miles. Has an outline of 1206 miles. Area 58,900 square miles. By the census of 1820, there were found in Illinois, whites, 53,788; free coloured persons, 506; and slaves, 917; the whole amounting to 55,211, thus classed:

Foreigners not naturalized.....	598
Persons engaged in Agriculture .....	12,395
Do.....do.....Manufactures .....	1,007
Do.....do.....Commerce .....	233

Illinois was admitted into the confederacy, December, 1818.

In 1810, the number of inhabitants was, 12,282; and in 1825, by the state census, 72,817.

1783—This country was included in the great western territory, ceded by Great-Britain to the United States. Government of, legislature, a senate and house of representatives—the members of both bodies elective biennially by the people.

The senate vacate their seats annually by rotation. Executive, a governor, lieutenant-governor, and council of revision; the two former chosen by the people quadrennially. The council of revision, formed of the governor, lieutenant-governor, and judges of the supreme court. The council of revision having a qualified negative on the acts of the legislature, but on a bill being returned, a simple majority of both houses is sufficient to give it the authority of a law. The judiciary is composed of a supreme court and such inferior courts as may, from time to time, be established by the legislature.

Indiana, state of the United States, bounded by Ohio river, S. the state of Illinois W., Lake Michigan N. W., Michigan territory N., and state of Ohio E.

Indiana has an interior boundary on Ohio river, opposite Kentucky, from the mouth of Great Miami, to Wabash of . . . . . 360 miles

Up Wabash river to a meridian line extending  
 from N. lat.  $39^{\circ} 23'$  . . . . . 150  
 Along meridian line to lake Michigan . . . . . 160  
 Along lake Michigan, to N. lat.  $41^{\circ} 45'$  . . . . . 32  
 E. along parallel of N. lat.  $41^{\circ} 45'$  to the north  
 east angle of the state . . . . . 110  
 Due S. to the mouth of Great Miami . . . . . 185

Having an outline of . . . . . 973

Area . . . . . 34,000 sq. ms.

They are classed by the census thus:

Foreigners not naturalized . . . . . 833

Engaged in Agriculture . . . . . 61,315

Do . . . . . Manufactures . . . . . 3,229

Do . . . . . Commerce . . . . . 429

Indiana was admitted into the Union as a state, December, 1816.

*Chronology of Indiana.*—1690, explored by the French; 1702, Vincennes settled by the French; 1763, ceded to England; 1778, taken by an American force, under general Clark; 1783, included in the United States by the treaty of Paris; 1788-95, exposed to Indian war; 1801, formed into a territory, including Illinois and Michigan; 1811-13, exposed to Indian war; 1815, permitted by act of congress to form a state constitution; 1816, June 10th, constitution ratified by the convention, and the state admitted into the union in December. Indiana, government of, legislature, a senate, and house of representatives; the former elected for three, and the latter for one year. Executive, a governor, and lieutenant-governor, each elected for three years, and re-eligible once. The governor has a qualified negative on the acts of the legislature, but a simple majority of both houses is sufficient, to give a bill returned, with his objections, by the governor, the validity of a law. The judiciary is composed of a supreme and circuit courts; the judges holding their offices for seven years. Judges of the supreme court appointed by the governor and senate; presiding judge of the circuit court, appointed by the legislature, and two associates by the people.

Indigo, first produced in Carolina 1747; cultivated in the open air at Vacluse, in France, 1808.

Inoculation first tried on criminals, 1721.

Inhabitants of the principal cities of Europe, at the distance of a century from the most approved authors:

	In 1688	In 1788
London .....	696,000.....	1,100,000
Paris .....	438,000.....	800,000
Madrid .....	400,000.....	160,000
Marscilles .....	200,000.....	180,000
Lyons.....	250,000.....	150,000
Naples .....	200,000.....	354,000
Rome .....	200,000.....	157,000
Amsterdam .....	187,000.....	185,000
Venice .....	134,000.....	100,000
Bordeaux .....	100,000.....	200,000

Inquisition, court of, began, 1204; abolished in Naples, 1782; in Tuscany, 1785; in Spain, 1811; in Rome, 1809; restored in Spain, 1814.

Inscriptions first collected for publications, 1505.

Installation of Knights of the Bath, at Westminster-abbey, May 19, 1803.

Institution, Royal, of London, founded 1799.

Insurance on ships and merchandise, Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.

Insurance on shipping began in England, 1560.

Insurance offices established in London, and its vicinity, 1696.

Insurance policies were first used in Florence in 1523; first society established at Hanover, 1530; that at Paris, 1740.

Interest first mentioned as legal, 1199, at 10 per cent.; in 1300, at 20 per cent.; in 1558, at 12 per cent.; in 1571, at 10 per cent.; in 1625, at 8 per cent.; in 1749, the funds were reduced from 4 to 3½ and 3 per cent.

Ionian islands ceded to Britain, by the allied sovereigns in congress, November 5, 1815.

Ireland, the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly among a number of petty sovereigns. King Henry II. set sail from Milford Haven with a large army on board 440 transports, for the conquest of Ireland; he landed near Waterford, October 26, 1171, and completed the conquest of the whole island, 1172; in 1314, the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce, their sovereign, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315; the Scots were driven out by the English, 1318; all the Irish were ordered home, 1423; the kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1542, when Henry the VIII. took the title of king; erected into a kingdom by a bull from Pope Paul IV. 1555; invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again by the Spaniards, at Baltimore, 1601; admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; and released from subserviency to the English privy council, 1782; harassed by the Peep-of-day boys, 1789; invaded by the French, 1797. Broke out in open revolt in May, 1798, which



- was suppressed in August following; again the French made an unsuccessful landing at Killala Bay, and were all taken prisoners, 1798; union with England took place on the first of January, 1801. Population of Ireland in 1824, estimated at 7,500,000.
- Iron discovered by the burning of mount Ida, 1406 before Christ; first cast in England at Backstead, Sussex, 1544; first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715; bullets first used in England, 1550.
- Iron wire, English, before 1568, all made and drawn by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part of iron wire and ready made wool cards, hitherto imported.
- Iron mill for slitting bars, the first in England was set up at Dartford, 1590.
- Isthmian games instituted by Sisyphus, king of Corinth, fifteen years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 B. C.
- Italian method of book-keeping, published in England, 1569.
- Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards 1509; plundered, 1595; pillaged by the English, 1635; taken by the English, May 7, 1655. Earthquakes at, June 7, 1692; hurricane, August 20, 1722, September 1, 1734, and October, 1744; another which did £300,000 damage, August 10, 1751; in 1781, July 30, 1784, and 1790; had a violent storm of hailstones, which measured three inches and a half in circumference, April 25, 1793; a most tremendous hurricane at, by which the whole island was deluged, many vessels wrecked, many houses washed away, and many seamen and white people drowned, with some hundreds of negroes, October 18, 1815.
- Jamestown, first capital of Virginia, founded 1607.
- Japan discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.
- Java, island of, capitulated to the British, September 18, 1811; Sultan of Djojacarta, in the island of Java, dethroned by the British, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne in his stead, June 22, 1813.
- Java, British frigate, captured by the American ship Constitution, December 29, 1812, and afterwards burnt.
- Jenite, a new mineral discovered in the island of Elba, 1808.
- Jesuits' bark introduced into France, in 1050; in general use, 1680.
- Jeremiah wrote his Lamentations, 610 B. C.
- Jerusalem built 1800 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, 70; rebuilt by Adrian, 130; again destroyed, 136; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by the Crusaders, July 14, 1099, when 70,000 infidels are said to have been massacred; taken from the christians by Saladin, 1190; taken by David from the Jebusites, 1048; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, August 31, A. D. 70; taken by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1100.

**JESUS CHRIST** was born December 25, A. M. 4004, year of Rome 752, his baptism by John, and his first ministry, 30; celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2; was crucified April 3; arose April 5; and ascended Thursday, May 14 following, in the 33d year of his age.

**Jews**, the seventy years captivity of, began 606 B. C.; they about Cyrene, headed by one Andree, murdered near 100,000 Greeks and Romans; above 580,000 destroyed by the Romans, 135; first arrived in England, 1079; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England apprehended in a day, their goods and chattles confiscated to the king, and they to the number of 15,660 banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; they remained banished 364 years, till Oliver Cromwell restored them; a general massacre of them at Verdun by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them; five hundred of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other 1317; driven out of France, 1394; driven out of Spain to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal and France. It was against them that the Inquisition was there first established. There was not a Jew in the island of Great-Britain from 1610 to 1624; act passed to naturalize them, 1753; repealed on the petition of all the cities in England, 1754.

We find the Jewish nation scattered over all parts of the world—no where do they form an independent people.

The number has not decreased nor increased much since the time of David and Solomon. Their population was then four millions; at the present day they amount to about three millions two hundred thousand souls. There are no Jews in Spain nor Portugal; there never have been any in Norway; Sweden did not admit them until lately; in the Austrian states they enjoy some rights; in England they participate in all the rights of Dissenters; in Russia they are tolerated under strict surveillance; in the states of the German confederacy, in France, in the Netherlands, and in Prussia, the Jews enjoy all the rights of the citizens, without however being eligible to places of public trust.

**John**, St. the baptist's, festival instituted, 488.

—— the apostle wrote his epistles, 92; the evangelist, wrote his Revelation, 96; his Gospel, 97, his festival instituted, 313.

**Joshua**, book of, written 1415 B. C.

**Journals** of the house of peers, the first taken, 1550.

Jubilee, general throughout the kingdom, celebrating the entrance of George the third, on the fiftieth year of his reign, October 25, 1809; jubilee among the christians at the end of every century, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every fifty years by order of Clement VI.; Urban VI. reduced it to every 33rd year; and Paul II. to every 25th year, at which period it is now fixed.

Jude, St. wrote his epistle, 71; festival instituted, 1030.

Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.

Julius Agricola, totally subdued by the Britons, 78.

Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen, 1590.

Juries first instituted by Ethelred, 979; the plaintiff and defendant in those times used to feed them; whence the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence.

Justinian published his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after, his work of the same kind, called the digest.

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## K.

**KAMTSCHATKA** discovered by the Russians, 1739.

**Kentucky**, bounded by Virginia, east; Tennessee, south, and the Ohio river west, north west and north; having an entire outline of twelve hundred and seven miles. Area, 37,680 sq. ms. or 24,115,200 acres. The greatest length of Kentucky, is from the south-west angle of the state on Mississippi river, to the head of Great Sandy river 380 miles; mean width 99 miles. Population in 1820, 564,317, nearly 15 to the square mile. Of this population, 2,759 are free blacks, and 126,732 are slaves, leaving a white population of 434,826. The different members of this mass, according to the census of 1820, were classed thus:

Foreigners not naturalized .....	529
Engaged in Agriculture.....	132,161
Do ....Manufactures .....	11,779
Do ....Commerce .....	1,617
	146,086

*Chronology of Kentucky.*—1769 to 1771, explored by Daniel Boone, who headed the first colony, which formed an establishment on Kentucky river, March, 1775; 1780, the settlers had been so severely harassed by the savages, and pressed by other difficulties, that they came to the resolution of abandoning the country, but being timely succoured by new settlers, persevered; 1782, supreme court formed; 1792, June 1st, admitted into the union. Government—a general assembly, a

senate and house of representatives; the senators are chosen by districts, and hold their seats four years; one-fourth re-chosen annually; must be a citizen of the United States, and thirty-five years of age—state residence six years, and district residence one year; number limited to 38. Members of the house of representatives, chosen by counties or by towns; must be a citizen of the United States, and 24 years of age; state residence two years. The governor is chosen by the people; term four years, and ineligible the ensuing seven years; he must be a citizen of the United States, have resided in the state six years, and be 35 years of age. A lieutenant-governor is chosen by the same means, for a like term, and with the same requisite qualifications. The governor, and when acting as governor, the lieutenant-governor, has the pardoning power, and qualified negative. Judiciary, a supreme court, and such inferior courts as may from time to time be established by the legislature; the judges holding their offices during good behaviour.

King of the Romans in Germany, first instituted, 1096.

Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233 years before Christ.

King's speech, the first delivered, 1107, by Henry I.

King's evil, supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058. It was dropped by George I.

Kissing the pope's foot first practised, 709.

Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

Knitting stockings invented in Spain, about 1550.

Knives first made in England, 1563.

## L.

LABOUR, price of—Anno Dom. 1352, 25 Edw. III. wages paid to haymakers, was but one penny a day. A mower of meadows 5*d.* per day, or 6*d.* an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week of August, 2*d.* in the second 3*d.* per day, and so till the end of August, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools; a master carpenter 3*d.* a day, other carpenters 2*d.* per day, a master mason 4*d.* per day; other masons 3*d.* per day; and their servants 1½*d.* per day. By the 34th of Edward III. 1361, chief masters of carpenters and masons 4*d.* a day, and the others 3*d.* or 2*d.* as they are worth; 13th Richard II. 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry 13*s.* 4*d.* per year, and his clothing once a year at most; the carter 10*s.*; shepherd 10*s.*; oxherd 6*s.* 8*d.*; cowherd 6*s.* 8*d.*; swineherd 6*s.*; a woman labourer 6*s.* a day; driver of plough 7*s.* From this up to the time

of 23d of Henry VI. the price of labour was fixed by the justices by proclamation. In time of harvest, a mower 4*d.* a day; without meat and drink 6*d.*; reaper or carter 3*d.* a day; without meat and drink 5*d.*; woman labourer, and other labourers, 2*d.* a day; without meat and drink 4½*d.* per day. By the 11th Henry VII. 1496, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance; as, for instance, a freemason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6*d.* a day, without meat and drink, or with meat and drink 4*d.* from Michaelmas to Easter to abate a 1*d.*; a master, having under him six men, was allowed a 1*d.* a day extra. By the 6th of Henry VIII. 1515, the wages of shipwrights were fixed as follows: a master ship-carpenter, taking charge of the work, having men under him, 5*d.* a day in the summer season, with meat and drink; other ship-carpenter, called an hewer, 4*d.*; an able clincher 3*d.*; holder 2*d.*; master caulker 4*d.*; a mean caulker 3*d.*; a day labourer, by the tide, 4*d.*

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold—one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 4*l.* Such an ounce made into lace may be sold for 40*l.* which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

Lacteals, the, discovered by chance, in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon, of London, 1770.

Lake of Harantoreen, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, a mile in circuit, sunk into the ground with all its fish, March 25, 1792.

Lamp for preventing explosion by fire-damp in coal mines, invented by sir Humphrey Davy, 1815.

Land-carriage, fish first brought to London by, 1761.

Land, piece of, in Findland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants escaped, February, 1793. A tract of, amounting to 120 English acres, and of the depth of sixty feet, slid, with a tremendous crash, into the river Nid, near Drontheim in Norway, March 7, 1816.

Lancaster was created a county palatine by Edward III. in favor of John of Gaunt.

Lancastrian schools of education established in most of the principal towns of England, 1810.

Lanterns invented by king Alfred, 890.

Lapis calaminaris discovered in England, 1561.

Laplanders, several arrived in London with game, which were in fine preservation after travelling upwards of 1000 miles, February 8, 1816.

Laquer varnish first used instead of gilding, 1633.

Latin ceased to be the vernacular tongue over western Europe, between A. D. 450 and 600.

Lavalette, condemned at Paris for high treason, escaped from prison, in the clothes of Madame Lavalette, December 21, 1815.

Lawns and thread gauze were in 1784, manufactured at Paisley to the value of 164,385*l.* 16*s.* 6.5*d.*

### LAWS, COURTS OF JUSTICE, OATHS, TAXES, &c.

- Abjuration oath, first required, 1701.  
 Admiralty, court of, erected, 1357; incorporated June 22, 1768.  
 Adultery punished by cutting of the nose and ears, 1031; made capital, 1650.  
 Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702; alteration made in it, December 13, 1721.  
 African bill, to supply that trade with calicoes, 1765.  
 Agrarian law introduced at Rome, 486 before Christ.  
 Ale and ale-houses in England made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex; first licensed, 1551.  
 Aliens forbidden to hold church livings, and juries for their trials to be half foreigners, 1430; prevented from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.  
 Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.  
 Almanack stamps increased, 1781.  
 Ambassadors first protected by a law, 1709; their protection restrained, 1773.  
 American duties, act passed, 1764; on tea, 1767.  
 Arbitration act passed in England, 1698.  
 Armorial bearings introduced into England, to distinguish nobles, 1100; taxed, 1798, 1808.  
 Arrest, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733; for less than 10*l.* forbidden, 1779; for less than 20*l.* or on a bill of exchange for 15*l.* June 14, 1810.  
 Artificers' bill, to prevent their seduction, 1787.  
 Assaying of gold and silver, legally established, 1354.  
 Assize of bread and ale in England established, 1266; again, legally, 1710.  
 Auction and sales tax began, 1779.  
 Bachelors' tax, 1695 and 1796.  
 Bankrupts in England first regulated by law, 1543. Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats, 1812.  
 Birth of children taxed, 1695, 1783.  
 Boston port bill, for its removal, 1775.  
 Bread ordered not to be sold, till 24 hours old, to lessen its consumption, March, 1800.  
 Brokers regulated in London, by law, 1697.  
 Buckingham-house bought for the queen of England, 1775.  
 Bonaparte, bill for detaining him in custody in the island of St. Helena, passed April 9, 1816.  
 Burials taxed in England, 1695, 1783.  
 Buttons and button holes of cloth prohibited by law, 1721.  
 Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.

- Caps.**—A law enacted that every person above seven years of age, should wear on Sundays and holidays, a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, excepting maids, ladies and gentlemen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies, 1571.
- Chancery**, court of in England, established 605. The first person qualified for chancellor by education, was sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state, than the president of a court of justice.
- Christenings** taxed in England, 1783.
- Circuits**, justiciary, established, 1176; in Scotland, 1712.
- Clergy** forbidden drunkenness by law, in England, 741.
- Clocks** and watches taxed, 1797; repealed, 1798.
- Common pleas** in England, court of, established 1215.
- Copy-right** secured, by an act passed 1710; farther secured, in England, by an act passed in 1814.
- Corn**, bill to permit the exportation of, passed 1814, to permit the importation when British wheat shall be at 80s. per quarter, 1815.
- Courts of justice** instituted at Athens, 1272 before Christ.
- Criminals** ordered for transportation instead of execution, 1590; Henry VIII. executed 72,000 during his reign.
- Curfew bell** established by William the conqueror, 1068; abolished in 1100.
- East-India company's act** in England, passed, 1718.
- Exchequer chamber**, court of, erected by Edward III. 1359; improved by Elizabeth, 1584.
- Feodal or feudal laws**, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI. about 1470; restored, and limited by Henry VII. 1495; abolished by statute, 12 Charles II. 1662.
- Fiery ordeal** enforced in England, 1042.
- Forgery** first punished with death in England, 1634.
- French tongue** abolished in the English courts of justice, 1362.
- Game acts** passed in England, 1496, 1670, 1753, 1784, 1785, and 1808.
- Gipsies** expelled out of England, 1563.
- Gladiators**, the combats of, abolished, 325.
- Hackney coaches** established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694; regulated 1734, 1786, 1800, 1815.
- Hanover succession** established by law, 1701.

- Harlots**, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards, 27 Edward III. 1355.
- Hat tax** commenced, October 1, 1784; stamps for ditto, 1796; repealed, 1811.
- Juries** first instituted, 970; trial by, in civil causes, in Scotland, passed into a law, March, 1815.
- Justices of the peace** first appointed in England, 1076.
- Justinian** published his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after, his work of the same kind, called the Digest.
- Land-tax**, the first in England, 991; amounted annually to £82,000, in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3s. in 1109.
- Laws primitive**.—The Laws of Moses were given, a. C. 1452; those of Minos in Crete, 1406; of Lycurgus at Sparta, 884; those of Draco, and Solon at Athens, the former 623, the latter 580; of the Twelve Tables at Rome, 451; of Locri by Dalericus, 450; and of Thurium, in Italy, by Charondas, 446.
- Latin tongue** abolished in courts of law, 1731.
- Laws of the land** first translated into Saxon, 590; published, 610.
- Laws of Edward the confessor** composed, 1065.
- Legacies** taxed, 1780; advanced, 1796, 1808.
- Licenses** for public houses first granted, 1551; for brewers and exciseable articles enforced, 1784.
- Longitude**, a reward promised by parliament for the discovery of, 1714.
- Lords lieutenants** of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
- Luxury** restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of £100 per annum, from wearing furs, skins or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.
- Magna charta** granted by king John, June 12, 1215.
- Mail coaches** first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them, 1785, and exempt them from tolls.
- Maiming and wounding** made capital, 1670.
- Marriages** taxed, 1695, 1784.
- Marriage act** passed, June, 1753; amended 1781.
- Marriages of the royal family** restrained by an act passed 1772.
- Mortmain act** passed, 1279; and another, May 20, 1736.
- Mutiny act** first passed, in 1689.
- Nantz**, edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685; by this infamous policy 50,000 French Protestants left France, and came to England, and other parts of Europe.



- Naturalization, first law for in England, 1437 and 1709.
- Naturalization of Jews, bill passed 1753; repealed December following.
- Navigation act first passed, 1381; again 1541; again for the colonies, 1646, 1651; which secured the trade of the British colonies, 1660 and 1778.
- New style act passed 1752.
- Notes and bills first stamped, 1782; advanced 1796, 1808, 1815.
- Ordeal by fire and water, abolished 1261.
- Papal authority abolished by law, 1391.
- Papists excluded the throne of England, 1689; their estates valued at 375,284*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* per annum, in 1719; taxed 100,000*l.* November 23, 1722.
- Parliament of England, began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in king John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the house of commons, January 23, 1265; peer's eldest son, Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first who sat in the house of commons, 1549; the lord mayor and an alderman of London committed to the Tower, by the house of commons, 1771.
- Pleading introduced 786; changed from French to English, 1362.
- Polygamy forbidden by the Romans, in 393.
- Poor, the first act for the relief of, in England, 1597.
- Popery abolished in England, by law, 1536.
- Registers, parochial, first appointed in England, 1530.
- Registers of births, baptisms, marriages, and burials, law for the better regulation of, passed July 28, 1813.
- Roman Catholics in England relieved by an act passed 1776; and 1791.
- Roman Catholics in Ireland, relieved by an act passed 1792.
- Salic law first quoted 1327.
- Secretaries of state first appointed in England; lord Cromwell was so made by Cardinal Woolsey, 1529.
- Septennial parliament, act passed 1716.
- Shoes—the people had a way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.
- Slave—a statute made in England, enacting that a runaway servant, or any who lives idly for three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be

marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S. and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion, felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and on running away, a slave to his master, 1547; obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772.

Stamp act in America, passed 1764; repealed March 18, 1766.  
Swearing on the Gospel, first used in England, 528.

Taxes—the net produce of all the permanent, existing before the year 1793, and also of the taxes imposed in each subsequent year, in England. For the year ending the 5th of January, 1800—Totals of customs, excise, stamps and incidents, prior to the year 1793, including the proportionate part of the produce of duties on sugar, the additional duty on malt, and the duty on tobacco, now annually voted, 15,586,504*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Total of duties pro anno 1798, 732,576*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*—Ditto 1799 260,491*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*—General total, 23,791,794*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.* Permanent taxes, to January 5, 1802, 25,199,088*l.* net produce; 1803, 27,531,358*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; 1804, 30,676,000*l.*; 1812, 40,986,860*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; 1817, 42,370,230*l.* The land tax redeemed, to February 1st, 1808, amounts to the sum of 22,976,829*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* the interest of which amounting to 689,304*l.* 17*s.* 4¾*d.* is transferred over to the consolidated fund and constitutes part of the produce of the land tax in the ways and means of the current year.

Tithes first granted in 854.

Transportation of felons introduced 1590.

Treason requiring two witnesses, in England, 1552.

Tribute of wolves' heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 48,000*l.* 997.

Watches and clocks taxed, 1797; repealed 1798.

Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America, prohibited to be carried any where but to England, 1700; enacted that none should be buried but in woollen, under the penalty of 5*l.* 1678.

Wool exportation forbidden by an act passed 1788.

Leaden pipes for conveying water invented, 1236.

Leghorn was taken possession of July 29, 1796; by the French under Bonaparte, April 15, 1799.

Leghorn attacked by the British and Italian forces without success, December 14, 1814.

Leipsic, taken from the French by the allied Austrians, Russians and Prussians, October 19, 1813.

Llewellyn, the last prince of the Welch, defeated, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1286.

Lent, the fast of, instituted 142.

Letters invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 before Christ.

Letters of marque were issued by the Americans against Great Britain, March 22, 1776.

**Leyden**, the most magnificent part of, blown up by the accidental explosion of a vessel lying in the Rapenburg canal, laden with gunpowder, January, 1807.

**Liege**, the city of, taken by the English, 1702; by the French, in 1792; by the French, in 1795; by the Austrians, in 1798.

**Library**, the first private one, the property of Aristotle, 334 before Christ; the first public library in history was founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 B. C.; the second of any note was founded at Alexandria, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. (400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.)—The first library at Rome was established, 167; at Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335; destroyed, 477; a second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, and reputed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water of their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, 642; the Vatican at Rome, by pope Nicholas V. 1446; re-built and the library considerably improved by Sixtus V. 1588; the imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I. about 1500; the royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520; the escurial at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557; of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560; the Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598; the Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by sir Robert Cotton, about 1600; appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III. 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British museum, 1753; the Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left £40,000 to the university for that purpose, 1714; at Cambridge, 1720, to which George I. gave £5,000, to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.

**Linen** first made in England, 1253; the luxurious wore linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.

**Litanies** first used in churches, 443.

**Litany** first used in England, in English, 1543.

**Lithographic printing**, art of, first brought into England, 1801.

**Little Belt sloop and American frigate the President**, rencontre between, December 14, 1813.

**Little theatre**, in the Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trodden to death at the, by endeavouring to get admission to see the performance, on February 3, 1794, and several others greatly bruised, of whom some died.

**Liverpool** received £4,000 damage by fire, February 20, 1762; and by a storm, June 29, 1789; had its Exchange, &c. burnt, January 18, 1795; suffered immense damage, January 19, 1802; and on September 14, following, the warehouses and goods, valued at one million, were destroyed at France's wharf.

**Liverpool**, the keystone of the tower of St. Nicholas church in that town gave way, by which fifty persons were killed, February 12, 1810.

*Trade to Liverpool.*—The number of American vessels which entered the port of Liverpool in 1827, from America, was 519; British vessels from foreign ports, 802; British and foreign vessels from Europe, 1,117; from Ireland, 2,491; coast ways, 3,531; total, 8,441. The gross receipts of the customs during the year, was over three millions and a quarter sterling, and the net receipt, after deducting bounties, expenses, &c. was over £3,113,000, which is a large advance on the preceding year, £180,000 more than the very productive year, 1825.

**Load-stone**, polar attraction of, known in France before 1180.

**Loans.** See the latter part of art. War.

**Locusts**, the country of Palestine infested with such swarms of, that they darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, 406. A similar circumstance occurred in France, 873; a large swarm of, flew over the city of Warsaw, June 17, 1816; swarms of, made their appearance near Aschersleben, June 24, 1816.

**Log-line** in navigation used, 1570.

**Logwood** first cut in the bay of Honduras and Campeachy by the English, 1662.

**London** fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bisopic, 653; repaired by Aifred, 885; a charter by king John to the Londoners to choose a mayor out of their own body, annually, to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common councilmen annually, 1208; aldermen first appointed, 1242; the houses thatched with straw; Cheap-side lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; the city chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; built a mansion house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752. London is now supposed to contain 160,000 houses, 7,000 streets, to cover 3,000 acres, and to be in circumference 23 miles, and its population 1,200,000. There are in London about 4,050 public and private schools, including inns of court, colleges, &c.; 10 societies for learning and arts; 139 asylums for the sick; 13 dispensaries, and 704 friendly societies; charities distributed £750,000 per annum. There are about 2,500 persons committed for trial in one year. The annual depredations amount to about £2,000,000, and on the Thames previous to the erection of the docks, £461,000. There are 18 prisons, and 5,204 alehouses within the bills of mortality. The amount of coin counterfeited is £200,000 per annum. About 9,000 receivers of stolen goods; about 10,000 servants at all times out of place; 20,000 persons rise every morning without knowing how they are to subsist during the day. London consumes annually 110,000 hul-

locks, 776,000 sheep and lambs, 210,000 calves, 200,000 hogs, 60,000 sucking pigs, 6,980,000 gallons of milk, the produce of 8,500 cows, 10,000 acres of ground cultivated for vegetables, 4,000 acres for fruit, 700,000 quarters of wheat, 600,000 chaldrons of coals, 1,113,500 barrels (34 gallons) of ale and porter, 11,146,782 gallons of spirituous liquors and compounds, 32,500 tons of wine, 16,600,000 pounds of butter; 21,100,000 pounds of cheese, and 14,000 boat loads of cod.

## LONGEVITY.

Extract from a very valuable English Chronology of public events, including fifty years, or from 1772 to 1822.

TABLE I.

- 1772, in Fishmonger's alms houses, Mrs. Jane Simmonds, aged 119 years; at Ophurst, near Litchfield, the widow Clun—she left two daughters above 100 years old, 138; in Emanuel Hospital, Mrs. Wyndamore—she was second cousin to queen Anne, 108; James Roberts, a soldier at Chelsea, 111; at Utrecht Margaret Aufree, 119; Peter Rogers, a fisherman of Southwark, 107; John Simpson, of Stradford, 112; in Hackney work-house, John Morse, 112; Dr. Baroughton, formerly master of the charter-house, 112; Alexander Doysdale, a gardiner near Edinburgh, 107; at Dunkirk, captain Creed, 110; at Carney, in Cumberland, John Nobb, 114; Mrs. Williams, of Putney, 169.
- 1773, at Eamont-bridge, near Penrith, James Ball, 115; John Nichols, at Darlington, a labouring man, 111; at Birmingham, Mr. Clarkson, 112, in Virginia, William Wootton, an old soldier, 111; in the island of Grenada, James Forthner, esq. he retained his faculties to the last, except his eyesight, 127; capt. Creed, served in Queen Anne's wars, 110; Rachael Solomons, a Jewess, at Rotterdam, 110; Charles M'Findley, of Tipperary, he was a captain in the reign of Charles I. 143; Mungo Humphries, a fisherman of Folkstone, 113; at Ashbourne, Elles Hitchcock, 115; Mrs. Rebecca Weldemear, of Deptford, 115; in Virginia, Mrs. Eleanor Spicer, 121; Mr. Hopley, a hop-merchant, of Newnham, 114.
- 1774, Mr. William Beaby, in the county of Londonderry—he was an ensign at the battles of the Boyne and Aghrim, 130; Allen Duncan, at Nize, Scotland, 112; Mr. Tice, of Hegley, in Worcestershire, 125; at Mortimer, Berkshire, Mr. John Smith, 108; Shelah M'Allister, of Londonderry, 118; Hugh Cummy, of Rathfarland, in Ireland, 114.
- 1775, at Aucterless, North Britain, Peter Gordon—he retained his senses almost to the last, 131; David Mullary, at Liney, Ireland, 127; in Camberwell work-house, a woman named Jones, 125; at Pinner, Middlesex, Mr. William Skillingsby, 119.

- 1776, Mary Coon, of Westborough, Ireland, 112; Mr. Movet, surgeon near Dumfries, 139; David Brian, of Tennicrane, Ireland, 117; at Marle, in Piccardy, De Metz, a soldier, 106; Mrs. Dorothy Clarke, near Southwell, Northamptonshire, 112; Martha Jackson, of Kill James, Ireland, 127; at Sheffuals, Mary Yates, 128; Mrs. Sarah Brookman, of Glastonbury, 166; Mrs. Kennedy, of Dumfries, 110.
- 1777, Peter Fierville, comedian, 107; Peter Derry, Dublin, 119; Mrs. Davis, of Hackney, 113; Francis Wilkes, of Stourbridge, 109; John Houseman, Thirsk, 111; John Dyer, of Burton, Lancashire, 112.
- 1778, at Newton Regis, near Tamworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington, 117; in St. Giles's, Jonathan Williams, a soldier in the reign of queen Anne, 113; at Blenchingly, in Surry, Thomas Cockey, a laboring man, 132.
- 1779, J. Simpson, in Derbyshire, 114; John Aragus, near Ragusa, 123; Mrs. Mary Pollard, of Barbados, 115.
- 1780, at Stepney, Mrs. Armstrong, 110; Robert McBride, a fisherman, in the island of Herries, 130; St. Just, Cornwall, Maurice Bengham, a fisherman, 116; Jane Petit, St. Martin's workhouse, London, 113; Mr. German, of Louth, in Ireland, 125; Liverpool, Mr. W. Ellis, 130; Gray's-in-Lane, Mrs. Swanbroke, 111; Queen's county, Ireland, Mr. John Woodworth, 112; Cullridge, in Kildare, Ireland, Mrs. Mary McKee, 110; near Clevenage, Mrs. Thorpe, 109; Carrickfergus, in Ireland, Mr. James O'Brian, 114.
- 1781, Drury-lane, Mary Parker, 108; Rottingdean, Richard Solomons, 110.
- 1782, Valentine Catesby, at Preston, near Hull, 116.
- 1783, at Paris, Joseph Buller, 114; in Russia, Hadel, a gentleman who served under prince Sobieski, 124; at Treaty, in Armagh, Ireland, Mrs. Bridget Scover, 108.
- 1784, Llanvier in Anglesea, Hugh Rowland Hughes, 114.
- 1785, General OGLETHORPE, the founder of Georgia, 102; Fobhill, near Coventry, a poor woman named Noah, 112.
- 1786, Fionia, in Sweden, Christian Soughen, 114; Magnus Reid, of Dunbar, 114; James Buller, a Savoyard, 113; Mrs. Heath, of Ottery, Devonshire, 119; Vicessimo Noguiero, in Portugal, 117.
- 1787, Mary Brook, Horton, in Staffordshire, 148.
- 1788, at Galway, Patrick Conolly, esq. 114; at Selkirk, Mr. Riddell, 116.
- 1789, J. Hewett, at Llantrepent, Monmouthshire, 109.
- 1790, at Ferny Hill, Edinburgh, John Buchanan, 113.
- 1791, in St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, a negro woman, named Coona, 110; at Inch Keith, an island of Scotland, Alexander Cameron, 112; at Valencia, in Spain, Pascal Serva, 111.
- 1792, Mrs. Judith Scott, at Islington, 162; Mr. Johnson, near Birmingham, 120; the great grand daughter of the celebrated Thomas Par, in Ikeddy's almshouse, near Cork, 102; W. Marshall, a tinker, at Kircudbright, Scotland, 120.

- 1793, Flora Gale, a negress, at Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, 120; Deretend, near Birmingham, Mrs. Johnson, 120.
- 1806, John Strouge of Eltham, 110; Mary Farmer, of Sunderland, 112; Mrs. Roope, of Thurston, 113; John Blakeney, of Aberdeen, 114; Mr. Creek, of Thurlow, 125; John Tucker, of Ilchiu Ferry, 131; Catharine Lopez, of Jamaica, 134; among the deaths in Russia, this year, twelve were recorded above 120 years of age.
- 1807, at Limerick, Michael Macnamar, 110; at Belfast, a poor woman, 120; Michael M'Namara, Limerick, 110; John Ramsay, Colercoats, near N. Shields, 115; a poor woman of Belfast, 123.
- 1808, Valentine Walsh, Glencullen, Ireland, 109; Mrs. Ann Picup, Blackburn, Lancashire, 111; Martha Hannah, Cullybacky, Ireland, 126.
- 1810, Elizabeth Burnet, widow, Edgeworth, Ireland, 116; Sarah Malcomson, Drumgorlin, Nathfryland, 121; Dorothy Richards, Haverdordwest, 109; John Rees, Llanelly, 109; Anne Taylor, Spetchly, near Worcester, 114; Thomasin Robinson, Newcastle, 111.
- 1811, Mr. Maley, Cappaghviear, near Castlebar, 110; Mrs. Anne Jarrard, Lynn, 111; John North, South Holme, Yorkshire, 111; John Leary, Limerick, 112.
- 1812, Morgan Corslett, Crosswen, Glamorganshire, 109; Mrs. Dorothea Borough, Limerick, 109; Sam Mog, a soldier under general Wolfe, at Quebec, 102; Thomas O'Brien, county of Limerick, 110; Cornelius Madigan, county of Clare, 117; Mrs. Belinda Crawford, county of Galway, 115; Mrs. Mary Harris, Falmouth, 113; Elizabeth Williams, Tavistock, Devonshire, 111; Ann Harris, Baddock, Cornwall, 113; Isabella Sharp, Gateshead, 114.
- 1813, Thomas Warden, Epping, 111; Eliz. Freer, Wigston poor-house, Leicestershire, 116; Charles Haveran, near Newry, Ireland, 115; Mrs. Mary Meighan, Donoughmore, 129.
- 1814, Mary Innes, Glasnakilly, Isle of Sky, 127; John Garrow, Northumberland, 110; William Ruthven, Avondale, Scotland, 116; James Beaty, Noyalty, county of Meath, 112; Thomas Gaughan, county of Mayo, 112.

## TABLE II.

## LONGEVITY OF THE LEARNED.

*Greek*—Zenophilus, 169 years of age, died — B.C.; Theophrastus, 106, 288; Zenophanes, 100, 500; Democritus, 100, —; Isocrates, 98, 338; Thales, 92, 348; Carneades, 90, —; Pyrrho, 90, 284; Sophocles, 91, 406; Simonides, 90, 468; Zeno, 97, 264; Pythagoras, 90, 510; Hyppocrates, 80, —; Chrysippus, 83, 204; Diogenes, 88, —; Pharycides, 85, —; Solon, 82, 558; Periander, 87, 579; Plato, 81, 348; Thucydides, 80, 391; Zenocrates, 81, 314; Zenophon, 89, 359; Polybius, 81, 124; Socrates, *poisoned*, 70, 400; Anaxagoras, 72, 428; Euripides, 76, 407;

Æschylus, 70, 456; Aristotle, 63, 322; Anaximander, 64, 547; Pindar, 69, 452—Greek authors 30—died above 100, 4; 90, 8; 80, 11; 60, 7.

*Roman*—Varro, 87 years of age, died 28 years before Christ; Lucian, 80, —; Epicurus, 73, 168; Cicero, 63, 43; Livy, by a violent death, 67, A. D. 17; Pliny, the elder, 56, 79; Pliny, the younger, by a violent death, 52, 113; Ovid, 59, 17; Horace, 57, —; Virgil, 51 B. C. 19.

## TABLE III.

## MODERN AUTHORS.

Adams, John, died July 4th, 1826, aged 91 years; Bacon, Roger 1294, 80; Bacon, chancellor, 1625, 57; Boerhaave, 1738, 70; Boyle, 1691, 65; Brahe Tycho, 1601, 55; Burnet, 1725, 85; Camden, 1623, 72; Copernicus, 1543, 71; Erasmus, 1536, 69; Fontenelle, 1557, 100; Fothergill, 1780, 68; Franklin, Benjamin, 1790, 84; Frederick II. 1786, 74; Gallileo, 1623, 76; Grotius, 1645, 62; Hale, sir Mathew, 1676, 67; Haller, 1777, 69; Hales, 1761, 84; Halley, 1742, 85; Hoadley, 1761, 83; Hobbes, 1679, 92; Jefferson, Thomas, 1826, 84; Johnson, Samuel, 1784, 75; Locke, 1704, 73; Liebnitz, 1715, 69; Milton, 1674, 66; Murray, Lindley, 1826, 80; Newton, 1727, 84; Puffendorff, 1693, 62; Robertson, 1793, 72; Scaliger, J. J. 1609, 69; Scaliger, J. C. 1558, 74; Selden, 1654, 70; Sherlocke, 1762, 84; Sloane, Hans, 1752, 92; Swedenborg, 1772, 83; Voltaire, 1779, 85; Vossius, J. Gerard, 1649, 72; Vossius, Isaac, 1683, 70; Whiston, 1762, 95.

*Brief notices of some of the great actors in our revolution.*

General Benjamin Pierce invited his revolutionary companions, who are now citizens of the town of Hillsborough, to dine with him on the 25th of December, 1825. The following veterans attended, viz: Ammi Andrews, Ipswich, Massachusetts, aged 89 years; John M'Colley, Hillsborough, N. H. 83; \*James Taggert, Londonderry, N. H. 81; \*William Johnson, Billerica, Mass. 77; \*William Gamel, Boston, Mass. 74; \*James Carr, Litchfield, N. H. 73; William Taggert, Merrimack, N. H. 73; William Parker, Chelmsford, Mass. 72; \*Thaddeus Munroe, Billerica, Mass. 71; \*Thaddeus Goodwin, Leominster, Mass. 70; \*Nathaniel Parmeter, Spencer, Mass. 70; \*William Dickey, Londonderry, N. H. 70; Daniel Russell, Andover, Mass. 70; \*John Shed, Dunstable, N. H. 70; \*Isaac Andrews, Ipswich, Mass. 69; Daniel Killam, Wilmington, Mass. 69; Robert Carr, Litchfield, N. H. 68; \*Zachariah Robbins, Westford, Mass. 68; \*Benjamin Pierce, Chelmsford, Mass. 66; David Livermore, Sudbury, Mass. 62; Samuel Morrill, Manchester, N. H. 59; Nathaniel Johnston, Andover, Mass. 59.

Those marked \* were in the battle of Bunker's or Breed's Hill.



## MUSTER ROLL OF REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS,

*Who met at Richmond to welcome Gen. Lafayette, October 26th, 1824.*

Francis Smith, captain in the 1st Virginia regiment, aged 83 years; \*Gabriel Long, do. in Morgan's regiment, 73; W. J. Stevens, do. in do. 73; Charles Cameron, do. in 10th regiment, 72; Robert Porterfield, do. in 11th regiment, and aid to general Woodford, 72; Thomas Price, in Gunpowder expedition and various other services, but not in continental service, 71; John Smith, 1st lieutenant 4th Virginia regiment, 73; Samuel Carter, captain 1st regiment, 70; John L. Crute, lieutenant 15th regiment, 70; JOHN MARSHALL, captain 11th do. (the present distinguished chief justice of the supreme court of the United States—see Biography MARSHALL) 69; James Morton, 4th Virginia regiment, 68; William Evans, 10th do. do. 63; John Nichols, 1st Virginia state regiment, 66; Churchill Gibbs, captain 1st do. do. do. 66; Carter Page, do. legion of dragoons continental, 66; D. M. Randolph, Bland's regiment dragoons, 65; Wade Mosby, captain horse, under colonel Call, 63; William Broadus, captain 1st Virginia state regiment, 63; Edward Eggleston, state legion, 64; Francis Brooke, 1st lieutenant 1st regiment continental artillery, commanded by Harrison, 60; Clermont Carrington, ensign in Lee's legion, 62; James Lyons, private in captain C. Page's cavalry, 61; Daniel Verser, captain in 15th V. regiment, 69; Charles Woodson, captain 3d do. do. 65; Charles Gee, 2d North Carolina regiment, Nash's brigade, 67; William Price lieutenant 1st Virginia regiment, 67; R. A. Saunders, lieutenant in first Virginia regiment, 67; Matthew J. Eggleston, Call's cavalry, 61; Peter Foster, lieutenant in 1st Virginia state regiment, 66; Philip Holcomb, major in state service at surrender of York, 61; Robert Pollard, Culpepper battalion of minute men, 67; James Dozwell, 14th Virginia regiment, 69; major Allen McLane, of the old dominion continental line, 78 years of age, 8th August, 1824, 78; Samuel Tinsley, lieutenant colonel Dabney's regiment of Virginia, 64; Philip Slaughter, captain 11th Virginia continental regiment, 66; John Slaughter, private 1st regiment dragoons col. Bland, 66; John Trabue, 7th Virginia regiment, 62; John Nelson, major commanding state cavalry, 71; Richard Thurnon, private, Holcomb's regiment, 81; John Kilby, navy, Bon Homme Richarde, 66.

\*The last of Morgan's captains is no more!—Major *Gabriel Long*, died at his residence, in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 3d February, 1827, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

*Boston, July 4, 1824.*—The survivors of those who fought on Bunker's Hill, in 1775, are more than 90. The whole number of those who served in the revolutionary war, and who were present in the procession of this day, exceeded 200. There were present seven captains, three lieutenants, and one en-

sign. Of the captains were colonel Clark, aged 95; captain Mann, aged 85; captain R. S. Trevell, of artillery, aged 74; and general Henry Dearborn, aged 74.

Died in Lexington, Massachusetts, on the 25th December, 1825, William Tidd, in the 91st year of his age, a lieutenant in the company of provincials, at Lexington Common, on the memorable 19th April, 1775; and with the exception of colonel William Monroe, was the last surviving officer.

Colonel William Monroe, the last surviving officer of that little band who met the British at Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19th, 1775, died October 29th, 1827, aged 86.

Died on same day with John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in Wayne township, Mifflin county, Pa. Mr. William Ross, aged one hundred and nine years, a soldier of Braddock's Field, in 1755, slightly wounded; enlisted at the commencement of the revolutionary war, and was in most of the engagements. He served with credit to himself during the whole war, was in most of the engagements, and was honorably discharged. Although poor, he never received a pension.

Longevity, miscellaneous instances of, in Limestone county, South Carolina, 1826, Mrs. Phœbe Johnson, in the 114th year of her age. She was born in 1712, and was married in 1732, to captain Johnson, in the British service, who removed to Georgia, with general Oglethorpe, at the first settlement of that state. Mrs. J. retained her faculties in an eminent degree to the last. She never used spectacles until she was 100 years old, and in her latest days conversed with great accuracy of the occurrences of her early life.

Died on the 22d of January, Mary Sutton, of Baden county, N. C. aged 116 years. She was a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and had five sons and seven daughters, all now living. Her descendants amount to 1492. At 52 her eye-sight failed her, but returned again at 76 as good as ever, and continued so till 98, then failed again to her death. She had been at the births of 1121 children.

Died on the 12th September, 1826, in the town of Alexandria, a colored woman named Winny Williams, who had lived to the extraordinary age of 119 years.

*Longevity in certain animals.*

Cricket lives 10 years; Spider, sometimes more than 1; scorpion, generally, and sometimes more than 1; river cray-fish, 20; carp, 100 to 150; pike, sometimes more than 40; crocodile, 100; tortoise, 100; hen, 10; peacock, 24; nightingale and lark, 16 to 18; canary, if it does not couple, 24; canary, if it breeds annually, 10; sparrow hawk, 40; goose, 50, one died in England, January, 1815, aged 54; swan, 100; eagle, 100; parrot, 110; rabbit, 8 to 9; goat, 10; sheep, 10; hog, 20; cat, 18; squirrel, 7; hare, 7 to 8; dog, 23 to 28; wolf and bear, 20; fox, 15;

lion, 60; cow, sometimes more than 20; bull, 30; ox, employed in agriculture, 19; deer, 20; horse, 25 to 30; ass, 25 to 50; camel, 50 to 60; Elephant, 150 to 200.

Looking-glasses made only at Venice, 1300.

Looms, the power-loom invented by the Reverend Mr. Cartwright, a clergyman of Kent, in England, 1787.

Lord mayor's shows instituted 1453; public feast instituted 1501.

Lotteries, the first mentioned by historians for sums of money, 1630; established 1693.

Lottery for repairing the fortifications on the coasts of England, in 1569, and drawn at the west end of St. Paul's cathedral, for pieces of plate. The first in France was in 1657.

Lotteries prohibited from their immoral tendency, by the grand duke of Hesse, October, 1816.

Lottery for Cox's Museum, in 1774.

——— for the Pigot diamond, 1801.

——— for alderman Boydel's collection of pictures and prints, 1805.

Lottery for Dr. Thornton's botanical engravings, 1813.

Louisiana, state of the United States; bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, south and south east, Mississippi north east; Arkansas Territory, north or rather north west, and by Texas west. Having an entire outline of 1212½ miles; area about 48,220 square miles. Population in 1820, 153,407.

*Chronology of Louisiana*—1717, New-Orleans founded, and Louisiana ceded by Crozat to the West company; 1731, West company cede the province to France, and it became a royal government; 1763, ceded by France to Spain; 1769, taken possession of by Spain; 1800, October 1st, treaty entered into at Paris, by which Louisiana was receded to France; 1803, April, Louisiana formally purchased by the United States from France, and on the 20th of December of the same year, transferred by the latter to the former power at New Orleans; 1804, March, divided into two territories, separated by north lat. 33°; the southern the "*Territory of Orleans*," and the northern "*the Missouri Territory*." 1811, admitted into the union; 1812, January 22d, constitution ratified. Louisiana, government of, legislature, a senate elected for four years; one half vacating their seats every second year, and members of the lower house elected for two years; governor elected for a term of four years, and ineligible for the next four years. Two persons to be elected by the people, from whom the legislature in joint ballot chooses one, who is to be the governor; his powers, nomination to office, remission of fines and forfeitures, qualified negative, &c. The judiciary, a supreme court, with appellate jurisdiction only, and such inferior courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

Louvre, in Paris, built 1552.

Lubec, entered by the Prussians, March, 1801, taken by the French, June, 1803; taken by storm by the French, November 6, 1806; capitulated to the allied Austrians, Russians and Prussians, December 5, 1813.

## M.

**MACEDON**, kingdom of, began 814 before Christ; continued to exist 646 years, to a. c. 168, under thirty-nine kings; about 360, Philip II. raised Macedonia to the command of Greece, and from 336 to 323 his son Alexander swept over Asia and Africa, forming an empire, which fell to pieces when he died. Macedonia gradually declined, and was finally overrun in the conquests of the Romans, a. c. 168.

Macedonian war commenced 200 years before Christ.

Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1500.

Madeira, island of, discovered 1344 and 1418.

Madras, fire at, consumed 1,000 houses, February 14, 1803; hurricane at, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town, and seventy sail of small craft sunk, with their crews, May, 1811.

Madrid, king Joseph Bonaparte made his public entry into, July 20, 1808; evacuated by the French, July 27, 1808; retaken by them December 7; entered by the allied army under lord Wellington, August 12, 1812; reoccupied by the French, November 1, 1812.

Magdalen college, Oxford, in England, founded 1479.

————— Cambridge, England, founded 1519.

Magellan, straits of, discovered 1520.

Magic lantern, first invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Magna Charta was signed by king John, at Runna Mead, in England, June 15, 1215.

Magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

**MAINE**, one of the United States, bounded by the Atlantic ocean S. E. New-Hampshire S. W. Lower Canada N. W. and New Brunswick E.; has an entire outline of 850 miles; its area 35,000 square miles; population in 1820, 297,839.

*Chronology of Maine.*—1635, first permanent settlement; 1639, granted to sir Ferdinand Gorges; 1640, first general court held at Saco; 1652, claimed as a part of Massachusetts, and made a county by the name of Yorkshire; 1676, the claim of Gorges quieted by purchase; 1691, included in the charter then granted to Massachusetts; 1785, convention held at Portland for the purpose of considering the subject of separation from Massachusetts, which was finally voted for in town elections, 1819; in the same year, a constitution was

ratified at Portland, and on March 3d, 1820, the former district of Maine was received into the Union as an independent state. Government—the legislative power consists of a senate and house of representatives. The senate, the house of representatives, and the governor, elected by the people annually, and a council of seven persons appointed for the same term by the legislature; the governor having the power of qualified negative. The judiciary is composed of a supreme court, and such inferior courts as the legislature may, from time to time, organize. Judges tenure of office during good behavior but superannuated and removed at the age of seventy years.

Malt liquor used in Egypt 450 before Christ.

Malta given to the knights of Rhodes by the emperor Charles V. 1522; had its observatory, with its valuable apparatus and manuscript observations, destroyed by fire, April 6th, 1789; surrendered to the French, June 12, 1798; the emperor of Russia declared himself grand master, June 1799. See Malta under military orders.

Mammoth, a complete one discovered on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, 1799; the skeleton of one found in the ice at the mouth of the river Lena, in Siberia, 1809; the skeleton of an enormous one discovered in erecting a causeway in the county of Hout in Germany, 1814.

Man—Politico—Arithmetically considered. On an equal space where there exists in Iceland 1 man, there are in Norway 3; Sweden 14; Turkey 36; Poland 52; Spain 63; Ireland 99; Switzerland 114; Great Britain 119; Germany 127; England 152; France 153; Italy 172; Naples 192; Venice 196; Holland 224; and in Malta 1,103.

Out of 1000 men, 28 die annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country, is nearly renewed every thirty years.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth; of 100, one does not die during the mother's lying in; of 1000 infants fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, 500 die. The natural small pox usually carries off 8 out of every 100 attacked; but of 300 inoculated, no more than one dies. One tenth of all the deaths in London during the last century were of the small-pox.

Among 3125 who die, it appears by the registers, that there is only one of 100 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevated situations, than in plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women and men is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but at that period the calculation is more favourable to them, than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

In the country the spring is the most fatal period; but in great cities it is the winter.

One half of those who are born, die before 17.

The number of old men who die in cold weather, is to the number of those who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to Boerhaave the most healthy children are born in January, February and March.

The married women are to the single in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5. The number of twins born to that of single children as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country as 175 to 1000.

In the country there are about 4 children produced by every marriage: in cities there are but 35 to 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms, form a fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

In the course of the year 1806, in the empire of Russia, among the deaths were,

1 between	145	and	150 years.
1.....	130	.....	135
4.....	125	.....	130
6.....	120	.....	125
32.....	115	.....	120
26.....	110	.....	115
86.....	105	.....	110
137.....	100	.....	105
1134.....	95	.....	100

**M**anchester calico manufactory, valued at above £100,000, destroyed by fire, March 15, 1792.

**M**anheim was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the Austrians, November 22, 1795, with 10,338 prisoners, 4 generals, and 400 guns, besides stores; was taken by the French 1796, but retaken by the Austrians, September 18, 1799.

**M**anufactures of England, at the close of the last century, were computed at eighty-two millions. In the statistical researches published by the prefect of the Seine in 1823, the shawls and fancy tissues made at Paris are valued in round numbers at £15,000,000; the goldsmiths work and jewelry at £27,000,000; the clock and watch making at £19,000,000; the gilt bronzes at £5,000,000; and on these goods alone, the mere wages paid to workmen in the city, amount annually to £22,000,000 or \$97,680,000.

**M**anufactures of the United States:—The following cannot be regarded as any other than an attempt to shew the probable value of some of the manufactures of the United States, which value is supposed to include all the cost of the materials used, and of the various processes by which they are fitted for consumption:—

Cotton, flax and hemp, for all purposes .....	\$75,000,000
Wool.....	65,000,000
Hides and skins and furs.....	40,000,000
Various minor articles, ornamental or useful, and chiefly used by persons .....	10,000,000
Precious metals, such as jewelry and plate, and those of iron, brass, &c. for personal or household purposes .....	8,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$198,000,000
Iron, lead, copper and other metals, including machinery.....	75,000,000
Wood, such as in furniture, ships, and farming utensils, &c.....	55,000,000
Mineral and other earths, glass, &c.....	15,000,000
Grain and fruits, for drinks .....	25,000,000
Paper and books, &c.....	15,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$383,000,000

In making this rough estimate, the idea was entertained of excluding the value of the products of mechanics proper; such as bricklayers, carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths and many highly important branches of business, which chiefly operate on materials supplied by others, and make little or nothing for promiscuous sales.

The first aggregate would shew that only \$16.50 are allowed to each person in the United States for *all* articles of personal clothing, use or ornament, including the value of all manufactures of cotton, wool, leather, &c. required for household purposes, which are supposed to be of domestic manufacture; or, if the value of such articles, and for such purposes, imported, be added, the average for each person may be about \$18 per annum. The whole value of the household and other *manufactures* of the United States much exceeds four hundred millions of dollars.

It is probable that one million of spindles were operating, and required 200,000 bales of cotton, the last year.

**Map of England**, the first, 1520, by George Lilly: maps and globes invented by Anaximander, 600 before Christ; maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489.

**Mareley Hill**, near Hereford, moved from its situation on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1571; continued in motion till Monday following; carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface; overthrew a chapel in its way; formed a large hill 12 fathoms high, where it settled, having left a chasm 40 feet deep and 30 long, where it stood before. In 1583, a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire; a field of three acres, with the

trees and fences, at Black-moor, moved from thence, passed over another field, and settled in the highway to Hearn.

Mark, St. wrote his gospel, 44.

Marriage in Lent forbidden, 354; forbidden the priests, 1015; first celebrated in churches, 1226; banns of, first published in churches, about 1200; act of solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653; first celebration of a marriage in Virginia, 1608.

Maryland, one of the states of the United States, having the Atlantic Ocean, Chesapeake bay, and part of Virginia, south-east, other parts of Virginia, south, south-west and west, Pennsylvania north, and Delaware east. Has an entire outline of 770 miles; area, exclusive of water, about 9,300 square miles. Between lat. 38° and 39° 43' N. Maryland is the most irregular in its form of any state of the United States, and contains the least surface when compared with its outline. Maryland produces in itself iron ore and mineral coal, with inexhaustible masses of limestone, and other building stone. Flour and tobacco are its most abundant and valuable staples. Its manufactures are numerous and increasing. In 1815, the tonnage exceeded 156,000. Population 407,350. Of this mass, in 1820, there were found whites, 260,222; free blacks, 39,730; slaves, 107,398. In respect to pursuit or employment, the population of Maryland in 1820, were thus classed:

Engaged in Agriculture.....79,135

Do.....Manufactures.....18,640

Do.....Commerce .....4,771

There were in the state, unnaturalized foreigners 3,776

Population to the square mile..... 37

Progressive population since 1790, inclusive: in 1790, 319,723; in 1800, 349,692; in 1810, 380,546; and in 1820, 407,350.

*Chronology of Maryland*—1631, First settlement on Kent island by Clayborne; 1632, Charles I. granted a patent to lord Baltimore; 1634, first colonial assembly, under the patent of lord Baltimore; 1635, first legislative assembly composed of one house; 1639, legislature divided into two branches, or rather species of representation, viz. Burgesses elected by the people, and the other called by special writ.—when convened, they sat in one chamber; 1650, legislature actually divided into two houses; 1660, population about 12,000; 1689, taken from the proprietary by the government of England—restored in 1716; 1639, seat of government fixed at Annapolis; 1774, June 22d, five delegates from, sit in continental congress at Philadelphia. Maryland, government of, the legislature is composed of a senate and house of delegates; the senate are chosen by electors, who are themselves elected by the freemen every fifth year, two from each county, and one from each of the two cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. These electors choose nine senators from the western and six from



the eastern shore, who hold their offices five years. The delegates are chosen annually, four from each county, and without any reference to respective population. The governor is chosen annually, in joint ballot of the two houses, with a council of FIVE to assist him; but has no negative on the acts of the legislature. The governor nominates, and the council appoints to office. He cannot serve more than three years successively, and is ineligible four years after he goes out of office. The judiciary is composed of a court of appeals, chancery, and county courts. The charter admitted into Maryland, all English and Irish subjects, without exception to creed or profession, and by an act of 1649, it was provided that all professing christians should be equally protected; notwithstanding this signal liberality, Jews were alone excluded from political rights, until 1826.

Mass first used in Latin, 394; introduced into England, 680; elevation required prostration, 1201.

Massachusetts, state of the United States, having the Atlantic ocean east and south-east, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, south, New-York west, and Vermont and New-Hampshire north. Has an entire outline of 540 miles; area 7,250 square miles. Total population in 1820, 521,725. Of this mass were,

Foreigners not naturalized.....	3,425
Persons engaged in Agriculture.....	63,460
Do.....do.... Manufactures.....	33,464
Do.....do.... Commerce.....	13,301

*Chronology of Massachusetts.*—The aborigines were of the powerful tribes of Massachusetts, the Mohegies, Narragansetts, Pequods, &c.; 1620, first settlement at Plymouth; 1628, royal charter obtained; 1639, first representative legislature: from which period to 1692, the two colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, were alternately harassed by intestine religious disputes, Indian wars, or in resisting the encroachments of the crown of England; 1674, bloody war with the Indians, called Phillip's war; 1692, the second charter uniting Plymouth to Massachusetts Bay, fixed the government of the united colony up to the revolution 1775. In every war between France and Great-Britain, from 1692 to 1763, Massachusetts was an actor and sufferer, and in that contest particularly, called "The French War," contributed not a little to the conquest of Canada. The mad design of taxing all the colonies without giving them a representation in the British parliament, was principally aimed at, and met its first resistance from the people of Massachusetts, who first proposed a congress in June, 1774, which led to the union among themselves, and whereby they became an independent empire; a constitution March 1st, 1780, and amended November, 1820; Massachusetts, government of, the legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, chosen annually by the people. The executive consists of a governor, lieu-

tenant-governor, annually elected by the people, and a council of nine members. The governor having a qualified negative. Judiciary, a supreme court, county and probate courts. Judges hold their office during good behavior.

**Massacres**, of all the Carthagenians in Sicily, 397 before Christ; 2,000 Tyrians crucified, and 8,000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 before Christ. The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants and massacre 100,000, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154; a dreadful slaughter of the Tuetones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102; the Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontos, 89; a great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, and several of the patricians dispatched themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86; again, under Sylla, and Cataline his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79; at Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 44; at the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were put to the sword, A. D. 70; Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 197; at Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus 213; the emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul 277; of eighty christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship, which was set on fire, and driven out to sea, 370; of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7,000 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390; Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 532; of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184 (at Constantinople); the Sicilians massacred the French throughout the whole island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers 1282; at Paris 1418; of the Swedish nobility at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520; of 70,000 Huguenots, or French protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager, Catharine de Medicis, his mother, which is styled in history the massacre of St. Bartholomew; of the christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592; of a great number of protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in

a tumult occasioned by a popish procession 1724; at Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, October, 1740; in England, 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A. D. 475; of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23d Etheldred II. at London the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded; of the Jews, (some few pressing into Westminster Hall, at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people,) 1189; of the English, by the Dutch at Amboyna 1624; of the protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641 of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to king William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692; several dreadful massacres in France during the revolution, from 1789 to 1794 massacre of 600 negroes, by the French at St. Mark's. 1802; massacre at Algiers, March 10, 1806; insurrection and dreadful massacre at Madrid, May 2, 1808; dreadful massacre of the Mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.

**Massacres in the United States**, of the first settlers of Virginia, of whom 347 were murdered in one night, 1622, by the savages; at Wilkesbarre by the British and savages, July 3rd, 1778; by the British and savages at Cherry Valley, in New-York, November 11th, 1778—both these sanguinary acts were done under the direction of colonel John Butler; of the Moravian Indians, by a party from the western part of Pennsylvania, headed by colonel Williamson, June, 1782; American garrison of Chicago, on their retreat from the place, by the savages, August 15th, 1812; of the American wounded prisoners at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, January 22nd, 1813, by the Indians, with the privity of the British.

**Massacre of the Greeks in the island of Scio**, to the number of twenty or thirty thousand, June, 1822, by the Turks; and again of the Greek garrison and inhabitants of the island of Hydra, 1824, which was, however, most severely retaliated upon the Turks in a few days, a body of Greek troops landing and putting the whole Turkish force to the sword; April 23rd, 1826, the inhabitants and garrison of Missilonghi, were murdered under circumstances of accumulated horrors.

**Matthew. St.** wrote his Gospel, 44.

**Mahomet** began to promulgate his opinions, 604.

**Medical simples** first brought from the east into Europe 1300.

**Mercator's charts** invented 1556.

**Mercury** discovered to be anti-venereal 1512.

**Methodists**—It appears that in 1806, a conference of this society was held at Leeds, and the numbers appeared as follows:

In Great-Britain there are . . . . .	110,894
In Ireland . . . . .	23,773
In Gibraltar . . . . .	40
In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Newfoundland,	1,418
In the West-Indies, whites . . . . .	1,775
In the West-Indies, blacks . . . . .	13,165
In the United States, whites . . . . .	95,623
In the United States, blacks . . . . .	24,316

Total . . . . . 270,919

**Methodist Church in the United States**, taken from the annual conference reports for the year 1827. From documents it appears there are seventeen annual conferences, divided into eighty-five districts, embracing eight hundred and fifty-nine circuits and stations—there are fifteen hundred and seventy-six travelling preachers; one hundred and eleven of whom are superannuated; and there are three hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven church members; being a nett increase since the last year, of twenty-one thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven. The following table, presents at one view the number of members and preachers in each conference:

<i>Conferences.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Trav. P.</i>
Pittsburg, . . . . .		20,432	82
Ohio, . . . . .		30,048	90
Kentucky, . . . . .		20,492	100
Illinois, . . . . .		14,272	52
Missouri, . . . . .		3,356	20
Holstein, . . . . .		17,567	54
Tennessee, . . . . .		17,682	76
Mississippi, . . . . .		11,497	51
S. Carolina, . . . . .		45,974	109
Virginia, . . . . .		31,363	75
Baltimore, . . . . .		35,020	97
Philadelphia, . . . . .		38,827	107
New-York, . . . . .		30,223	155
New-England, . . . . .		18,035	161
Maine, . . . . .		8,254	61
Genesee, . . . . .	1	30,446	136
Canada, . . . . .	522	8,565	39
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>523</b>	<b>381,997</b>	<b>1,465</b>
	<b>Superannuated,</b> . . . . .		<b>111</b>
			<b>1,576</b>
<b>Total last year,</b> . . . . .		<b>360,800</b>	<b>1,406</b>
<b>Increase this year,</b> . . . . .		<b>21,197</b>	<b>170</b>

Meteoric-stones, a shower of, fell in Connecticut, January 30, 1810; shower of, at Agen, in France, September 5, 1814.

Metonic cycle, a period of 6,940 days, in which are completed very nearly 19 tropical revolutions of the sun, and 235 lunations or changes of the moon. The Metonic cycle is not, however, exact; 6,940 days exceed 19 tropical years 9½ hours, and 235 lunations 7½ hours. It is still, however, used in common calculations. It was adopted July 16th, a. c. 432.

Mexico, republic of, once an empire under native monarchs, then a viceroyalty of Spain, and now an independent republic of confederated states. The country extends from latitude 15° 50' to 42' N.: the intermediate space embracing every variety of soil. The elevated plains are broken and decorated by colossal summits, rising from 12 to upwards of 17,000 feet.

In one of those aerial valleys, stands the city of Mexico, 7,400 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico; it possesses every climate of the earth; its metallic wealth is no less abundant than its vegetables.

Spanish provincial sub-divisions.	Recent divisions into states and territories.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1845.
Mexico,	Mexico and Querataro.	30,482	1,503,900
Puebla,	Puebla de los Angeles.	13,482	754,992
Guanaxuato,	Guanaxuato,	18,441	1,212,495
Valadolid,	Mechoacan,	6,255	813,150
Guadalaxara,	Jalisco,	24,166	563,874
Zacatecas,	Zacatexas,	72,389	944,867
Oaxaca,	Oaxaca,	17,580	230,298
Yucatan,	Yucatan,	32,697	801,076
Tabasca,	Tabasca,	79,534	695,732
Chiapa,	Chiapa,	14,676	78,056
Vera Cruz,	Vera Cruz,	18,750	93,750
San Louis Potosi,	San Louis Potosi,	27,660	156,740
Interior of the E.	Coahuila y Texas, Taumalipas, New Leon,	19,017	174,957
Interior of the N.	Durango, Chihuahua, New Mexico territory,	348,559	346,824
Interior of the W.	Sonora y Cinaloa,	269,077	299,828
Old California,	California, Lower territory,	254,705	188,636
New California,	California, Upper territory,	57,021	13,419
Amount,	.....	376,344	25,400
		1,670,835	8,902,994

*Chronology of Mexico.*—1810, revolution, which terminated in independence, commenced. This sanguinary struggle produced the temporary elevation of Iturbide, and his expulsion as emperor, from the country, with the condition of perpetual exile, but disregarding the stipulations into which he had entered, returned, and landed at Santander, October 14th, 1824, was arrested, carried to Padilla, tried, condemned and shot on the 19th October, 1824.

**Michigan Territory**—This expanse is composed of two parts naturally divided or separated. The first is formed by the peninsula between the lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan; the the second from the immense former NW. territory between the river Mississippi, N. latitude  $49^{\circ}$ , the river Rain, the lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and the northern limits of the state of Illinois, on N. latitude  $42^{\circ} 30'$ . The second part is merely annexed to the first for temporary purposes of civil government. This territory has an outline of 2610 miles; area 174,000 square miles; population in 1820, 8896.

*Chronology of Michigan*—1648–50, discovered and explored by the French; 1670, Detroit founded; 1763, ceded with other parts of Canada to Great Britain; 1783, included in the United States, by the treaty of Paris, but held by Great Britain until 1796; 1805, separated from the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, and made a territory by the name of Michigan; 1812, August 16th, Detroit taken by the British and Indians; 1813, September 29th, Detroit retaken by General Harrison. Legislative power vested in a governor and supreme court, judges appointed by the president and senate.

Microscopes first used, 1621; the double ones, 1624; solar microscopes invented, 1740.

**Milan**, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, 408 B. C.—It submitted to the Romans, 222 B. C.; was formed into a republic, A. D. 121; given to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748; seized by the French, 1796; retaken by the Austrians, May, 1799. This city now forms a part of the Austro-Lombardian kingdom.

**Mile**, a measure of length common in Europe, but of very unequal length; the subjoined table shews the length in yards of miles, leagues, &c. ancient and modern:—

English and United States mile, 1760 yards; ancient Roman mile, 1610.348; stadium olympic, or furlong, the 1-8 of a Roman mile, 201.293; stadium, equal to 1-10 of a Roman mile, 161.035; stadium, the 1-1100 of a degree of the great circle, 111.2; risin, Jewish,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to a Roman mile, 214.713; leuca, gallic  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Roman mile, 2415.522; rast, German or common French league, 4831.044; schoene, Egyptian, 4 Roman miles, 6441.392; league, German or Scandinavian, 2662.088; mile, German, 8239.846; mile, Arabian,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  Roman miles, 2415.522; mile, Roman modern, 1628.466; mile, Greek mo-

dern, equal to the Russian werst, 1409.0545; league, modern French, equal to 2500 toises, 5328.75; werst, common of Russia, 1409.0545; league of Spain, 6441.392; league of Spain, large, 8051.74.

*Military and Religious Knights, and Titles of Honour.*

- Admiral, the first in England, 1297.
- Ædiles first created at Rome, 971 B. C.
- Alexander, St. knighthood began in Russia, 1700.
- Aldermen of London first appointed, 1242.
- Andrew, St. order of knighthood instituted in Scotland, 809; renewed in Scotland, 1452, 1605; in Russia, 1698.
- Baron, the title first by patent in England, 1388.
- Baronets first created in England, 1611.
- Bath, order of knighthood, instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399; renewed, 1725.
- Cincinnatus order began in America, 1783.
- Common-council of London first appointed, 1208.
- Consuls first made at Rome, 307 B. C.
- Creation by patents to titles first used by Edward III. 1344.
- Decemviri, first creation of, 450 B. C.
- Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the king of England, 1520.
- Dennis, St. order began in France, 1267.
- Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.
- Dictators began at Rome, 498 B. C.
- Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III. March 17, 1336.
- Earl first used by king Alfred in 920, as a substitute for that of king.
- Earl, the first created in England, October 14, 1066.
- Electors of Germany began, 1298.
- Eminence, the title of, first given to cardinals, 1644.
- Esquire, first used to persons of fortune, not attendants on knights, 1345.
- Garter, order began, April 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557, and 1788. It is remarkable, that this is the only order which has been granted to foreign princes.
- Golden Fleece, order of knighthood, began in Flanders, 1492.
- King of England, the title first used, 820; of Ireland, 1542; of Great Britain, 1605.
- King of France, the title assumed by the king of England, and his arms quartered with the English, and the motto "Dieu et mon Droit," first used, February 21, 1340.—Relinquished January 1, 1801.
- King of the French began, 1791; abolished, 1792.
- Knighthood first used in England, 897.
- Legion of Honour, instituted by Bonaparte, confirmed by Louis XVIII. 1814.

Lord Mayors of London first appointed annually, 1268.

Louis, St. order of knighthood, began May 10, 1698; abolished 1791.

Majesty, the title used to Henry VIII. of England.

Malta, knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; the foundation of that order laid, by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1019; and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, the emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called Knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; did great exploits against the Infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.

Poet Laureat, the first in England, 1487.

Pope, the title first assumed, 154.

Ship and Double Crescent, order of knighthood, began in France, 1269.

Templars, Knights, the first military order established, 1118; all of them arrested in France in one day being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive in Paris, October 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1342.

Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military ones, with consular powers, created 455 B. C.

Mississippi bubble, in France, ceased June 27, 1720, when its amount was £100,000,000, sterling.

Mississippi, state of the United States, having the Mississippi and Pearl rivers on the W. the 35th degree of N. latitude, or the state of Tennessee N. the state of Alabama on the E. and the Gulf of Mexico, and N. latitude 31<sup>o</sup>, or Louisiana on the S.; has an entire outline of 1185 miles; area 45,760 square miles.

The country near Natchez was settled by the French in 1718; in 1763, Natchez was ceded by Spain to Great Britain, who retained possession until 1781, when that place was conquered by the Spaniards under Governor Bernardo Galvez. As the limits of the British and French colonies, and afterwards those between the British and Spanish colonies, had never been fixed, the Spanish authorities held Natchez and the adjacent country as an appendage of Florida until 1798, when the city and country were evacuated by the officers and troops of Spain, and the United States commissioners took full possession. In 1799, the line of demarkation was completed, and the boundary fixed, which now separates the states of Louisiana and Mississippi. between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers.

By the census of 1820, the population of Mississippi was found composed of 42,176 whites, 32,814 slaves, and 453 coloured persons, and classed thus:



Engaged in Agriculture,.....	22,033
Do.....Manufactures, .....	650
Do.....Commerce, .....	294

Mississippi was admitted into the Union, as a state, December, 1817. Government, senators chosen for three years, representatives annually; Governor and Lt. Governor elected by the people; judges hold their offices during good behaviour, until they reach the age of 65.

Missions, foreign—The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Board, was held in New-York, on Wednesday the 16th October, 1827, and was adjourned on Monday following, after a very animating and encouraging session. It appears that the expenditures of the year were as follows:—Mission to Bombay, \$17,522 60; Ceylon, \$25,056 78; Western Asia, \$5,745 72; Sandwich Island, \$9,761 31; South America, \$120 00; among the Cherokees, \$7,233 69; among the Choc-taws, \$196 18; Cherokees of the Arkansas, \$3,960 50; among the Osages, \$6,360 61; Mackinaw, \$6,100 24; Maumee, \$337 12; Indians in New York, \$2,237 86; Indian missions generally, \$211 73; foreign mission school, \$1,898 43; Greek youths, \$1,800 37; education of other youths, \$217 13; debts of the Un. For. Miss. Society, \$934.99; agencies, \$3,325 88; general expenses, \$239 74; Corresponding Secretary's department, \$1,399 21; Treasurer's department, \$1,280 35; printing, &c. \$3,820 45; agency in New York, \$556.73; miscellaneous charges, \$977 83; expenses of missionaries preparing for labour, \$321 80; appropriated to permanent fund, towards apprehended losses by Eagle bank, \$1,000 00. Total expenditures of the year, \$104,430 30.

Missouri, state of, bounded NE. and SE. by the Mississippi river, S. by the territory of Arkansas, and W. and N. by the western unappropriated territory of the United States, formerly a part of Louisiana. Has an outline of 1,272 miles; area within a trifling fraction of 63,000 square miles, equal to 40,320,000 acres; population in 1820, 66,586, giving 1½ to the square mile.

By the census of 1820, the people of Missouri were found to be composed of 55,988 whites, 376 free coloured persons, and 10,222 slaves; and classed thus:

Foreigners not naturalized,.....	496
Engaged in Agriculture,.....	13,559
Do.....Manufactures, .....	1,887
Do.....Commerce,.....	480

In the number employed in manufactures, it is probable are included about 1100 persons employed in the lead mines.

June 4th, 1821, became a state of the United States; government, senate elected by districts, and serve four years; representatives elected by counties, serve two years; executive and governor elected by the people for four years, with

a qualified negative; judiciary, a supreme court, chancellor and inferior courts.

**Mobile**, West Florida, taken by the Americans, April 12, 1813; surrendered by capitulation to the British, January 11, 1815.

**Mogul empire**—The first conqueror was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died, 1236; Timer Bek became great Mogul by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since. Khouli Khan, the famous sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent.

**Monastery**, the first founded, where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; the first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Martin, 360; Constantine IV. sends for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, orders them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he orders their eyes to be put out, banishes them, and sells several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770; they were totally suppressed by act of parliament in 1539.

**Money**, first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23d chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world, 2139; first made at Argos, 894 before Christ; has increased eighteen times its value from 1290 to 1640; and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1800. Silver has increased thirty times its value since the Norman conquest, viz: a pound in that age was three times the quantity what it is at present, and ten times in value in purchasing any commodity.

oney, weights and measures. The subjoined table is inserted here, as the weights and measures of Great Britain. It should be observed that all the comparisons and explanations of foreign measures are here computed according to the new British imperial standard, which is about three per cent. larger than the Winchester measure, or, more nearly, 31 gallons, bushels, &c. of the new, answer to 32 of the old. Hence, to reduce imperial measure to Winchester, add the thirty-first part to the number of gallons, &c. and for the reverse operation, subtract the thirty-second part. The contrary calculation must of course be observed with regard to prices. But these several proportions can be only stated with perfect accuracy in a regular treatise on Metrology, and as this index is merely intended to give general illustrations, all minute transactions are omitted. *Alqueire*, a corn measure in Portugal, answering to three imperial gallons. *Arroba*, a Spanish weight, answering to 25½ lbs. avoirdupois. *Barrel* or *Tunna*, a corn measure in Sweden, answering to 4½ imperial bushels; barrel is also a weight for flour in America, and weighs 196 lbs. nett avoirdupois. *Boisseau*, a corn measure in

Bordeaux, containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushels. *Cent* or *Centime*, the 100th part of a coin; it is of various values, according to the unit. *Charge*, a measure at Marseilles, Nice, &c. answering to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushels. *Chetwert*, a corn measure in Russia, which contains  $5\frac{3}{4}$  imperial bushels. *Dollar*, a Spanish coin, and intrinsically worth 4s.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling, but is generally valued at 4s. 6d. The paper dollar of exchange in Spain is worth 36d. sterling, and at Leghorn 48. *Ducat*, a gold coin in Holland, of extensive use in the corn trade, is worth about 9s. 4d. sterling. There are various other ducats, in different countries, in gold, silver and paper. *Fanega*, a corn measure in Spain, containing about one bushel  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gallons imperial measure; there are, however, different sized fanegas: thus the large, the regular, and the small fanega, which are to each other as 11, 10 and 9, nearly. *Ferrado*, corn measure at Corunna, about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  imperial gallons. *Florin*, a coin and money of account in various countries. In Holland, it is called the guilder, and is worth about 21d. sterling. It is divided in Holland into 20 stivers of 16 pfenings each; but in other countries into 60 Kreuzers. Fls. Gr. means, at Dantzic, Florins and Grochen. The Netherland guilder is divided into 100 cents, and is equal to the florin in exchange. *Franc*, a silver coin, and money of account in France and other places. It is generally valued at 10d. sterling, which is something above its intrinsic value. *Grosche*, a money of account in various parts of Germany, and of different values; 24 generally make the rix dollar. *Grote*, half of a Dutch stiver, and at Hamburg, half the sol or shilling. *Guilder*, also called *gulden*, a money of Holland; see florin. The gold guilder is much used in the corn trade, and reckoned worth 28 stivers, or about 32d sterling. *Guilder current*, a money of the Netherlands, seven of which equal six guilders of exchange. *Halster*, a corn measure in the Netherlands, answering to about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  gallons imperial measure. *Hectolitre*, the principal corn measure of France, answering to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  imperial bushels. *Killo*, a corn measure in Turkey, containing about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  imperial gallons. *Killogramme*, the principal weight in France, answering to 2 lb. 3 oz. 4 dr. avoirdupois. *Kreutzer* or *Crutzer*, a small coin and money of account in Germany and other Northern nations. In Austria it is at present worth about 7d. sterling. *Last*, a large measure for corn in Holland, Germany, &c. varying from 10 to 12 imperial quarters. *Livre*, an imaginary money of France, and several other countries. It is generally considered of the same value as the franc. In Italy it is called the lira, and is mostly divided into 100 centimes. *Lof*, a corn measure in Libau and Riga, containing  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bushel imperial measure. *Malter*, a corn measure in many parts of Germany; at Frankfort it answers to four imperial bushels. *Maravelli*, a small money of account in Spain, 34 of which make the real or rial. *Melze*, a corn measure in Fiume and

Trieste, answering to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  imperial bushel nearly. *Milrea*, a money of account and exchange in Portugal worth about 5s. 8d. sterling. *Mina*, a corn measure in Genoa, equal to about 3 bushels 3 gallons imperial measure. *Mudde*, a corn measure in Holland, answering formerly to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  English bushels, but in the new system of the Netherlands the mudde is reckoned the same as the hectolitre. *Paola*, a money of Italy, worth about 5d. sterling. *Peseta*, a Spanish silver coin, one fifth of the hard dollar. *Pezza*, the dollar of exchange at Leghorn; worth about 4s. sterling. *Quintal Metrique*, a French weight of 100 killogrammes, answering to  $220\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. avordupoise, or 2 cwt. less  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. *Quintal*, a Spanish weight of arrobas or 100 Castilian pounds, answering to about  $101\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. avoirdupois. It is also a corn measure at Bordeaux, containing about 3 imperial bushels. *Real*, a Spanish money of different values. The Real Vellon is the most common, and is worth about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; 20 such reals make the hard dollar. *Rix dollar* or *Thaler*, a coin and money of account in most Northern nations. It is of different value, and variously divided. *Rouble*, a money of Russia, which has varied considerably in value, viz: from 3s. 2d. down to 9d. sterling; 10d. is its present price. *Rubbic*, a corn measure in Ancona, answering to nearly an imperial quarter. *Sacco*, a corn measure of Leghorn, containing about two imperial bushels. *Scudo*, an Italian coin, worth about 4s. 4d. sterling. *Setier*, a corn measure in France, answering to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushel. *Shffel*, a corn measure at Dantzic, answering to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  imperial bushel. It varies, however, in several parts of Germany. *Skilling*, a division of the rix dollar. In Sweden it is the 48th part, and is divided into 12 rundestecken. *Soma*, a corn measure in the Venetian States, answering to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  imperial bushels. *Stajo*, a corn measure in Italy, of various dimensions. In Friuli and Trieste it answers to about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  imperial bushels. *Stiver*, a money of Holland, worth nearly 1d. sterling. It is 1-20th of the florin or guilder, and is divided into 16 pfennings, or 13 deniers.

The following article upon the interesting subject of weights and measures, is not the sole one the publisher has received from a friend of distinguished science. Though briefly treated, the article will be found very interesting to scientific men.

*Weights and Measures.*—This phrase is well understood in the ordinary operations of men, though in a scientific sense, it lacks precision; measure being a general term, and weight, length and capacity, species of measure, to which may be added, motion, time and space; they may be called conventional expressions, by which matter, space, motion and time are composed.

The wants and occupations of men naturally lead to notice of the passing time, and to the subdivision of substance,

and distance, &c. The day and night, and succession of seasons, depending upon the motion of the earth in reference to the sun, have caused some uniformity in the subdivisions of time, but the location and condition of men in various climates and countries, have caused the measures of length, weight and capacity to depend upon accident and habit, and the arbitrary will of rulers.

Among the scientific endeavours of the last century, to establish an elemental measure of length as a basis of comparison, a small part of the earth's circumference was assumed and denominated a metre, which, compared with our arbitrary and habitual measure of length, was declared to be equal to 39.371 inches, subsequently a measure of an inch has been referred to a portion of a pendulum, which made sixty vibrations in one minute of our measure of time.

Upon this subject, much discussion has arisen whether the best element of measure of length would be a fraction of the earth's circumference when known; or to rely upon a pendulum whose vibrations, when referred to time and position on the surface of the earth, would determine the length of the pendulum. It might be remarked that both of these will continue to be useful means of comparison, depending on each other for terms of that comparison. In reference to useful measure, from the imperfection of sense, mankind must be content with an approximation to truth.

Of measures of weight, length and capacity, the arbitrary adoption of England upon these subjects previously to the war of independence, is the existing standard of the United States, by which the pound weight avoirdupois equals 7000 grains troy, divided into 256 drams or 16 ounces. The pound troy and apothecaries equal 5,760 of the same grains, or 240 pennyweights, or 288 scruples, or 12 ounces.

The standard of length in the traditional yard of three feet or 36 inches, was corrected and re-made by Bird and others, at the instance of parliament, in 1762.

The standard of capacity was said to be raised from troy weight in reference to dry measure; the Winchester bushel contains 2150.42 cubic inches, and wine gallon 231, or the ale gallon 282 similar inches.

The yard measure, more or less accurate, has had immemorial use in England; in the eleventh century it was said to equal the length of king Henry's arm. The measure of capacity, bushel, &c. is also of traditionary origin, as well as the "old law," that a pint of water equalled a pound in weight; the fact that a cubic foot of water weighs 1000 avoirdupois ounces or  $62\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, may have some reference to the same tradition, as also to the record that "liquid or dry measure" should bear the same proportion to each other that exists between "troy and avoirdupois weight."

In the year 1824, it was established in England that a bushel should contain 12218.19 cubic inches of the yard of 1762, (the standard of length recognized at the same time, by which an English bushel now contains a quart more than the United States bushel. The troy pound recognized as containing 5760 grains, and that of avoirdupois, 7000 grains.

In comparing the weight of England with the killogramme of France, it was found that the killogramme equalled 2 pounds, 3 ounces, and 4.88 drams avoirdupois. In capacity, the "Litic" of France, equalled 113 pints of United States measure of capacity on the old English pints of wine.

The old Paris pound equals 7561 troy grains.

The Spanish and Portuguese measures have many provincial discrepancies in the pound or double marc, the yard or vara, the fenaga and the alquiere, &c.

Montpellier, in France, had a booth, wherein a play was performing, fall and killed 500 persons, July 31, 1786.

Montego Bay, in Jamaica, had £400,000 damage by fire, June 14, 1795.

Monte Video taken by storm by the British, February 3, 1807.

Monts first received their names from Charlemagne 790.

Montreal discovered 1534; settled 1629; taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, November 12, 1775, and retaken by the English, June 15, 1776; greatly damaged by a fire in 1765 and 1768; the Episcopalian church, the Jesuits' college, and the prison burnt, June 6, 1803.

Montrose Packet and Primrose sloop of war, English vessels, by mistake, had a smart action, broadside to broadside, within pistol shot for two hours, off Lisbon, March 30, 1814.

Morocco, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known 1008. Possessed by the Romans, 25 B. C. and reduced by them to a province 50; underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almovarides; the second emperor of this family built the capital, Morocco; about 1116, Abdallah, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat, in Spain, 1312; Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united again the three kingdoms, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Mortars for bombs first made in England 1543.

Moscow founded 1156; entered by the French, September 14, 1812; set on fire in 500 different places at once, by order of the Russian governor, and three fourths of the city destroyed two days after; evacuated by the French, and re-entered by the Russians, October 22, 1812.

Moskwa, Russians driven from by the French, September 5, 1812.

Mulberry trees first planted in England, 1609; in the English provinces of North America, about 1750, for cultivating silk.

**Murat**, Joachim, brother-in-law of Bonaparte, made king of Naples, August 1, 1808; acceded to the confederacy of sovereigns against Bonaparte, January, 1814; having been defeated by the Austrians, quitted Naples, April 22, 1815; after wandering from Toulon to Corsica, and from Corsica to the coast of Pizzo in Calabria, was there tried by a military commission, and shot October 15th, following.

**Musical notes** as now used, 1330.

**Muskets** first used in France at the siege of Arras, 1414; in general use 1521.

**Muslins** from India, first in England, 1670; first manufactured there, 1781.

## N.

**NAMUR** was taken by the French, July 18, 1794.

**Naples** founded 323 B. C.

**Naples**, anciently Capua and Campania, kingdom of, began 1020.

This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily by the title of the kingdom of Puglia, of which Roger, count of Sicily, was the first monarch, 1127. Given by the pope to the comte d'Anjou, in exclusion of the right heir Conradin, who was taken prisoner and beheaded, aged 16, 1266. Charles, king of Naples, being invited by the Hungarians to the crown of Hungary, was, when there, crowned; murdered by order of the queen regent, in her presence, who, for this, was soon after taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth 1386. Alphonsus of Arragon united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called king of the two Sicilies, 1442. The French seized on Naples, and compelled the king to retire to Sicily, January 24, 1799, but was restored on July 10 following, when the king returned; in 1806, the lawful monarch was again driven from Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king of it by his brother. The crown transferred to Joachim Murat, August 1, 1808. Restored to Ferdinand, 1814.

**National confederation** at Paris commemorated, July 14, 1790, in the field of Mars.

**National debt** in England, first contracted in Henry VII.'s reign, £14,301; the present national debt commenced, and was near £5,000,000 in 1697; in 1776 one hundred and twenty-three millions; in 1786, two hundred and thirty-nine millions, and at midsummer, 1796, three hundred and sixty millions, sterling.

Money advanced by the bank of England for the public service, and outstanding on the 7th December, 1796, 6,777,739*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

## 200 NATIONAL DEBT AND INCOME OF U. STATES.

National debt and national income of the United States, and how the income is expended. This article forms a striking contrast to the one preceding.

*Funded debt of the United States, as existing January 1st, 1829.*

Three per cent. stock (revolutionary debt) redeemable at the pleasure of government.....	13,296,249	45
Six per cent. stock, ditto in 1827..	6,789,722	92
Six per cent. stock, ditto in 1828..	9,490,099	10

Amount, at 6 per cent..... 16,279,822 02

Five per cent. stock (subscription to Bank United States) redeemable at the pleasure of government..	7,000,000	00
Five per cent. stock, ditto in 1832..	999,999	13
Ditto.....ditto in 1835..	4,735,296	30
Exchanged 5 per cent. stock, one third redeemable in 1830; one third in 1831; and one third in 1832.....	56,704	77

Amount, at 5 per cent.....12,792,000 20

Four and a half per ct. stock, redeemable in 1832.....	5,000,000	00
Ditto.....ditto....do..	5,000,000	00
Exchanged 4½ per ct. stock, one half redeemable in 1833; and one half in 1834.....	4,454,727	95
Ditto one half redeemable in 1829 and one half in 1830,.....	1,539,336	16

Amount, at 4½ per cent.....15,994,064 11

Total, Dollars, 58,362,135 78

Actual receipts from all sources in 1827.....	\$22,966,363	96
Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1827.....	6,358,680	18

Aggregate.....\$29,325,050 14

Actual expenditures of the United States, on all accounts, during 1827, amount to.....	22,656,764	04
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Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1827.....	\$6,668,286	10
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Actual receipts in 1828, estimating the last quarter.....	\$24,094,863	67
Balance on December 31, 1827.....		

\$30,763,149 77



As the reader may desire to be informed in what way the income of the United States is expended, the following is extracted from the report of Mr. Rush, the secretary of the treasury, to congress, in 1829.

The expenditures during the first three quarters of 1828, have amounted to.....\$18,244,907 91

viz:—

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous 2,235,823 97

Military establishment, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, and arming the militia..... 4,684,666 81

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy..... 3,201,140 68

Public Debt—

Principal .....5,002,031 52

Interest.....2,357,556 67

7,359,588 19

Payment of awards to owners of slaves and other property, under the convention with the British government, of 13th November, 1826,..... 763,688 26

And the expenditures of the fourth quarter are estimated at.....7,392,603 72

viz:—

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous 546,000 00

Military establishment.....1,100,000 00

Naval service..... 900,000 00

Public debt:—

Principal.....4,059,464 67

Interest.....744,514 04

4,803,978 71

Balances of awards to owners of slaves and other property.....42,625 01

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year, 1828.....25,637,511 63

And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, an estimated balance of.....\$5,125,638 14

This calculation shows that a few years will only elapse, if the affairs of the nation continue to be managed with the same economy, before the government will be free from debt, and able to devote an immense surplus revenue towards the great objects of internal improvement, &c. &c. &c.

Navarino, battle of, total destruction of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, by the combined fleets of England, France and Russia, under the command of sir Edward Codrington, October 20, 1827.

Navigation act, English, passed, 1651.

Navy of England, at the time of the Spanish armada, was only twenty-eight vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added ten ships of 1400 tons, the largest then ever built. In 1798, the British navy in commission consisted of 140 ships of the line, 22 of 50 guns, 165 frigates, and 317 sloops of war. Number of officers of the rank of lieutenants and upwards, was 2,980; expenditure for the navy this year was £12,591,728 or in dollars, \$55,907,272 32.

Navy of the United States in 1829, consists of seven ships of the line, 7 frigates of the first rate, 4 of the second rate, 19 sloops of war, 7 schooners; the oldest vessels are the United States, the Constitution and the Constellation, all built in the year 1797; now building in the United States, 7 ships of the line, and 6 frigates; of the rank of lieutenants and upwards, there are 325; surgeons and assistant surgeons, 97; pursers 41; chaplains 9; midshipmen 445; sailing masters 30; boatswains 17; gunners 19; carpenters 13; sail makers 14. In the marine corps there are 1 colonel, 9 captains, and 39 lieutenants; the oldest officer in the navy is John Rodgers, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, who entered the service in March, 1798; date of his present commission, March 5, 1799. There are 15 navy agents, 7 naval store keepers and 8 naval constructors. Estimate required for the navy during 1829, is \$3,006,277.

Needles were first made in England by a native of India, 1545, the art lost at his death; recovered by Christopher Greening, in 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present earl of Dorchester, at Long Gredon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to this present day.

Nelson, a journeyman tailor, of Oxford Market, the wife of, had five children at a birth, October, 1800.

Netherlands declared themselves a free state, 1565; became a province of France in 1794; placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, 1814.

Kingdom of, one of the states of Europe, formed in 1814; population 5,270,000. Netherlands is a limited monarchy, each province has its municipal concerns regulated independent, in an extensive degree, of the general government. The members of the upper house are nominated by the king, and hold their offices for life, though their titles and offices are not hereditary; the freedom of the press is tolerably secured, and no religious test required for office.

The annual revenue and expenditures of this kingdom amounts to about 7,000,000 pounds sterling, or about thirty millions of dollars. The colonies of the Netherlands consist of, 1st—in Asia, Java, Amboyna, Ternate, Banda, Malacca, and Macassar; with factories on the Coromandel coast and in Persia. In Africa, 12 or 13 small forts, on the coast of Guinea. In South America, Surinam. In the West Indies, the islands of Curracoa, St. Eustatius and St. Martin.

New-England states united, 1643.

New-Hampshire bounded by the Atlantic ocean south east, by Massachusetts south, by Vermont west, Lower Canada north, and Maine east. Has an entire outline of 470 miles; area, 8,030 square miles; extending from lat. 42° 41', to 45° 11' north; population in 1820, 244,155.

*Chronology of New-Hampshire.*—1614, discovered by captain John Smith; 1629, granted by the natives to John Wheelwright; 1640, received under the protection of Massachusetts; July 24, 1774, New-Hampshire appointed two delegates to meet the continental congress; 1792, existing constitution of New-Hampshire adopted; government, senate and house of representatives; executive, governor and council—governor chosen annually by the people, and possesses a qualified negative; judiciary, a superior and inferior courts; judges superannuated at the age of 70.

New Holland discovered by the Dutch, 1627; settled by the English, 1787.

New-Jersey bounded by New-York north east; by Hudson river, Staten Island Sound, Rariton bay, and the Atlantic ocean east, Atlantic ocean south east, Delaware bay south west, and Delaware river, or Pennsylvania west. New-Jersey has an exterior limit of the Atlantic ocean, from Cape May to Sandy Hook, of 120 miles; an interior boundary opposite New-York, along Rariton bay, Staten Island Sound, New-York bay and Hudson river, 60; in common with New-York, between Hudson and Delaware rivers, 45; thence down Delaware river and bay to Cape May, 220—total 445 miles. Extreme length by a line almost due north from Cape May to the northern angle on the Delaware, 160 miles, with a mean width of about 43 miles; area 6851 square miles. Population in 1820, 277,575; of these:

Foreigners not naturalized.....	1,529
Engaged in agriculture.....	40,812
Do.....manufactures.....	15,941
Do.....commerce.....	1,830

*Chronology of New-Jersey.*—1612, original settlement by the Dutch; grant from Charles II. to the duke of York, 1664, and then received its present name; 1682, placed under the government of William Penn; 23d July, 1774, appointed delegates to meet the congress, in opposition to Great Britain, and in the consequent struggle, perhaps no other member of the con-

federacy suffered so severely; July 2, 1776, constitution adopted. Government, governor, legislative council and general assembly—governor is annually elected, is *ex officio* chancellor, and has a qualified negative; judiciary, a supreme court, with judges elected for seven years.

New Royal Brunswick Theatre, London, at the time of rehearsal, fell in, forcing the side walls out, by which nineteen persons were killed, and many maimed and wounded, February 29, 1828.

New style first introduced into Europe, 1582; into Holland and the protestant states, 1700; in England, 1752.

Newspaper, first published in England titled the English Mercury, one of which is remaining in the British Museum, dated July 28, 1588; the Gazette was first published at Oxford, August 22, 1642; after the revolution, the first daily paper was called the Orange Intelligencer, and from that time to 1692, there were 26 newspapers; in 1709, there were 18 weekly and one daily paper, the London Courant; in 1795, there were published in London, Scotland, and Ireland, 153 papers; in 1809, there were 217 newspapers in the United Kingdom; the number conveyed by post in England, in 1794, amounted to near 12, 000,000 per annum.

Newspapers in the United States—In 1802, there were about 200 newspapers; 17 daily, 7 three times a week, 30 twice a week and 146 weekly. Since that time they have increased about one fifth. There are two German and one French newspaper circulated in Pennsylvania, and two German in Maryland. In 1789, it was calculated that the number of newspapers printed annually in the United States was 3,974,776; in 1801, 12,000,000.

The first printing press in North America, opened at Cambridge, 1639. Among the first books printed were an Indian version of the bible, and Sandy's translation of Ovid. Two licensers were appointed in Massachusetts, 1662; presses were forbidden in Virginia, 1683; the first printer in Connecticut, 1709; in the German provinces of the Russian empire there were 6 printing offices in 1806; in London 1806, 200 offices which employed 500 presses; in Edinburg in 1763, 6 offices; in 1790, 21; in 1800, 30; in 1805, 40, which employed 120 presses.

It has been ascertained by the Post Master General, in 1827, that there are five hundred and ninety-eight newspapers published in the United States.

New-York, one of the states of the United States, bounded south east by the Atlantic ocean, south by New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, west by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and Niagara river, north west by Lake Ontario, and St. Lawrence river, north by Lower Canada, and east by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This state, from the peculiar position and form of Staten and Long islands, has a very extended boundary; having an entire outline of 1,400 miles. This state extends

over 46,000 square miles. Length from Staten Island, south point, to north lat. 45°, 340 miles; breadth from south west angle of Massachusetts, to the western boundary 340. Lat. 40° 30' to 45° north. Population in 1810, 959,049; total population in 1820, 1,372,812. Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized.....	15,101
Engaged in Agriculture.....	247,648
Do...in Manufactures.....	60,038
Do...in Commerce .....	9,113
Population to the square mile, nearly.....	30

New-York, city of, the following tables present the progressive population of New-York: population to the square mile now, 6,872; in 1697, the population was, 4,302; in 1756, 13,040; in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1805, 75,770; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1825, 166,086.

From the above the city of New-York has more than doubled in the last twenty years, and it is probable that for at least a century in advance, this city will double its population in each 25 years; if so, will contain in 1850, 332,172; in 1875, 664,344; in 1900, 1,328,688; in 1925, 2,657,376.

*Chronology of New-York.*—1608 settled by the Dutch; 1614 taken by the English; next year re-taken; 1621, the states general made a grant of the country, called New Netherlands, to the West-India Company—First governor, Wouter Van Twiller, who arrived at Fort Amsterdam, as the city was then called, 1629; in 1664, recaptured by the English, and a grant made of it by Charles II. to his brother the duke of York. New-York opposed as strenuously the stamp act of England, of 1765, as any of her sister provinces. In 1767 the assembly refused to supply quarters for British troops, notwithstanding many of the principal inhabitants were in favor of the royal cause to impose taxes upon the colonies. Constitution adopted April, 1777. Since the peace of 1783, New-York has made wonderful advances in wealth and population. The public funds are *four*—

The general fund, (government expenses charged principally upon revenue derived from this fund,) capital \$1,670,740 00	
The literary fund .....	331,609 82
The common school fund .....	1,700,000 00

The revenue of this fund is believed, by estimate of the governor of the state, to be during the year 1829, upwards of \$100,000; organized schools, 8,122; scholars, 467,947, making an excess of 21,317, over the whole number in the state, between five and fifteen years of age. The canal fund income estimated by governor Van Buren, 1829, at \$1,210,889, of which \$833,000 are derived from tolls. The canal debt is upwards of seven millions. There are forty banks in operation in the state of New-York, collective capital \$15,000,000; debts due to them upwards of \$30,000,000.

Government, house of representatives chosen annually; senate every four years; governor every three years; the legislature annually choose four senators, who in conjunction with the governor, form the council of appointment; judges chosen by the council of appointment, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until they attain the age of sixty years. The constitution has been lately revised.

**Niagara Falls**, a cataract in Niagara river. The great fall is 162 feet, but in  $35\frac{1}{2}$  miles on the river, the fall altogether is 334 feet.

Relative heights of the most remarkable cataracts: Staubach, in Switzerland, 900 feet; Tequendama, in South America, 802; Niagara, direct fall, 162; Niagara river, entire fall, from Erie to Ontario, New-York, 334; Caterkill, in Lower Canada, 310; Montmorenci, Lower Canada, 246; Schafhausen or Laufen, Switzerland, 60; Terni or Velino, near Rome, 300; Cahoes, New-York, 70; Great Falls in Potomac, about Maryland and Virginia, 40.

**Niagara**, taken by the English, 1759.

———fort, taken by the British, December 19, 1813.

**Nineveh** destroyed by the Medes, 612 before Christ.

**Nobility of France** renounced their pecuniary privileges, May 23, 1789.

**Non-importation law**, March, 1811.

**Non-intercourse law** conditionally repealing the embargo, March 1809; against England and France, passed by congress, May 1, 1810; repealed as to France, November, 1810.

**Nootka**, in the north west of America, discovered, 1778; settled by the English, 1789; captured by the Spaniards, 1790, but afterwards confirmed to the English by treaty.

**Norfolk** in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, January 1, 1776.

**Normandy** conquered from the crown of France, 876; invaded on all hands, 1117.

**Normans**, their invasions commenced in 800; settled in France in 1002; in Friesland, 1011; reduced England, 1066.

**North east passage** to Russia discovered, 1553.

**North-West passage** attempted by captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, 1773.

**Norway** attached to Sweden, and Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king of, November 4, 1814.

**Notary public**, began in the first century.

**Notes and bills** first stamped, 1782.

**Nova Scotia** settled, 1622; taken by the English from the French, 1681; restored, 1731; taken again, 1745 and 1758, and confirmed to England, 1760; divided into two provinces, 1784.

**Nova Zembla** discovered, 1553.

## O.

OHIO, state of the United States, bounded by Ohio river or Virginia south east, Ohio river or Kent south, Indiana west, Michigan Territory and Lake Erie north, and Pennsylvania north east. Ohio has an entire outline of 933 miles; area 40,000 square miles. Population in 1820, 576,572 white inhabitants, and 4,723 free colored persons, composed of

Foreigners not naturalized.....	3,495
Engaged in Agriculture.....	110,921
Do...in Manufactures.....	18,956
Do...in Commerce.....	1,459

Ohio became a state of the United States in 1803.

*Chronology of Ohio.*—1787, Ohio passed with other sections of the “*western waters*,” into the territory of the United States; remained without civilized settlement until 1787, when Marietta was founded, and in the same year was enacted the famous ordinance, designating a North-western Territory, and providing for its government; 1803, admitted into the union. Ohio, government of, legislature composed of a senate and house of representatives; senators elected biennially and vacate their seats annually by rotation; representatives elected annually, according to population, in such ratio as never to exceed 72; executive, a governor elected biennially by the people, with the very limited power of appointing to offices becoming vacant during the recess of the legislature, and having no veto upon the acts of that body; judiciary, a supreme court, courts of common pleas, &c.; judges appointed by the legislature, for a term of seven years.

Opera, first in London, 1692; by Handel, 1735; opera house burnt, 1789; new one built, 1790; another in the strand, 1816; opera house in Rome, roof fell in, January 18, 1762.

Oratorio, the first in London, was performed in Lincoln’s-inn play-house, Portugal-street, in 1732.

Order in council of the king of Great-Britain, for blockading the ports of France and her allies, November 16, 1807; confined, 1809, to France only; revoked June 24, 1812.

Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were first invented and applied to religious devotion in churches, 758.

Orphan’s fund in London began about 1391.

Orrery invented, 1670.

Osnaburgh bishopric established, 1780.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy 476, ended 554.

Ostend, in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards, 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his

agents, 1658; India company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731; made a free port June 15, 1781; surrendered to the French in 1789; was taken by the English in 1793; and in 1794 with all the Netherlands, surrendered to the French.

Ostend had its works and floodgates of its canal destroyed by the English, May 19, 1798.

Oswego taken by the English, 1756; again May 5, 1814.

Otaheite, or George III.'s island, discovered June 18, 1765.

Owhy-he island discovered 1778, where captain Cooke was killed.

Oxford university, founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont-place finished about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishoprick taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671; library built, 1745; hospital began May 1, 1772; observatory built, 1772; visited by George III. &c. October 12, 1785.

Oxford assizes, made memorable by the death of the sheriffs and 300 persons, who died by the infection from the prisoners, in 1577.

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## P.

**PADLOCKS** were invented at Nuremburg, 1540.

**Painting**, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Etruria by Quintus, who on that account was styled Pictor. 291 B. C.; the first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.; in oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415; the first picture was an *Ecce Homo*, 1455; in *chiara oscuro*, 1500; introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.

**Palmyra**, ruins of, in the deserts of Syria, discovered 1678.

**Panama** settled, 1516; totally destroyed by fire, 1737.

**Pantheon**, at Rome, built 25 before Christ.

—————, in Oxford-road, London, first opened, January 27, 1772; converted to an opera house, March, 1791; burnt down January 14, 1792, damage \$60,000; rebuilt 1795.

**Paper currency** established in America, May 15, 1775.

**Paper-money** first used in America, 1740.

**Paper** made of cotton was in use in 1000; that of linen rags, in 1319; the manufacture of, introduced into England at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarcely any but brown paper made in England, till 1690; white paper first made in England, 1690;



made of the asbestos at Danbury, in Connecticut, in North America, by Mr. Beach, who discovered a fine kind there, in 1792; stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland, in 1555; velvet or floss for hanging apartments with, first used, in 1620; made from straw, 1800.

Justinian's *Charta Plenaria Securitatis*, is one of the most ancient instruments written on Egyptian paper, and was deposited in the library of the late king of France.

The observations of the learned Carmelite Orlando, (noticed in the act. *Erudit. Lyps. an. 1724, p. 102*) on paper, refers the invention as far back as the eighth century, when Eustatius published his comment on Homer, which is said to have been written on paper. He adds that a MS. of Homer was shown in Geneva in his time, said to be eight hundred years old.

Parchment invented by king Attalus, 887.

Paris founded, 357; made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; first paved with stones, 1186; barricadoes of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the duke of Guise; again August 27, 1748, in opposition to the regency; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, November 25, 1774; under the influence of the populace, who destroyed the public prisons, July, 1789; became again the seat of empire, May 5, 1804; consumed by fire, 558; the *Conciergerie* burnt, January, 1776; on occasion of a fete given at, by prince Schwartzburgh, a fire broke out in the building erected for the ball, by which many persons were burnt to death, July 1, 1810; entered by the emperor of Russia at the head of his troops, March 31, 1814. Treaty of, signed by the ministers of the allied sovereigns for the protection of France, May 30, 1814. Treaties for the maintenance of that treaty, between England, Russia and Prussia, signed at Vienna, March 25, 1815; evacuated by the French, and occupied by the allied army, July 3, 1815.

Parish registers were first introduced in England, 1538.

ark, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII. 1537; improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668.

Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in king John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the house of commons, January 23, 1265.

Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.

Parliament, the first in England, 1216; triennial, 1561; the first septennial one, 1716; the first imperial one, January, 1801.

The following remark shows the disproportion between the representation of Middlesex and Surrey, with London and Westminster; and six boroughs, who elect an equal number of representatives:

<i>Places.</i>	<i>Electors.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
London.....	7,000	send 4
Westminster.....	10,000	2
Middlesex.....	3,500	2
Surrey.....	4,500	2
Southwark.....	2,000	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,000	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Newton.....	1	send 2
Old Sarum.....	1	2
Midhurst.....	1	2
Castle Rising.....	2	2
Marlborough.....	2	2
Downton.....	4	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Parrot, an extraordinary one belonging to Col. Kelly, died at the age of 30, at his house in Piccadilly, October 9, 1802. This bird appeared to possess in some degree the faculty of reason, for when it made a mistake in either words or tune of the numberless songs it was master of, it would correct itself and begin the song again.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.<sup>1</sup>

Passage-boat, on the frith of Durnoch, by which 40 out of 127 passengers were drowned, August 16, 1809; passage-boat, on the Ardrossan canal, between Paisley and Johnstone, heeled on one side, and precipitated 100 persons into the water, of which 84 were drowned, November 10, 1810.

Patent granted for titles, first used, 1344; first granted for the exclusive privilege of publishing books, 1591.

Patrasse, in the Morea, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 18, 1785.

Paul, St. wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; first Epistle to the Thessalonians 52; second Epistle, 53; second Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; first epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 813.

Paul's, St. London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240; having been 150 years building, the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt, having been in great part burnt down, 1631; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710, and cost £1,000,000; first service performed, December 2, 1697. The iron balustrade round the church-yard is three furlongs and one-fifth.

Pawnbrokers first began, 1457.

Pearl-ashes manufactory first set up in Ireland, 1783.

Peace, grand ceremony of the proclamation of, took place in London, June 20, 1814; grand procession to St. Paul's, on the thanksgiving for the restoration of, July 7, 1814; grand national jubilee in the three parks, in celebration of, August 1, 1814.

Pearls, artificial, were invented, 1686.

Pedestrians—Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, being a distance of above 402 miles, November 27, 1773; walked it again when of the age of 57 years, June 20, 1788; Captain Barclay finished at Newmarket, the task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, walking one mile in each hour, April 1809; Thomas Standen, near Silver-Hill barracks, completed a similar, but more arduous task, by walking eleven hundred miles in as many successive hours, July 14, 1811; Aiken, Mr. started from Westminster to go to a spot near Ashford in Kent, and return, the distance being 108 miles, which he performed in nine minutes less than twenty-four hours, July 31, 1813; Baker, of Rochester, a thousand and one miles and three quarters in twenty days, November 20, 1815; Eaton completed the task of walking eleven hundred miles in eleven hundred successive hours, walking a mile in each hour, upon Blackheath, December 27, 1815.

Peers, eldest sons of, first permitted to sit in Parliament, 1550.

Peloponnesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Christ.

Pendulums for clocks invented, 1656.

Penace first enjoined as a punishment, 157.

Pennsylvania.—This name is derived from the surname of William Penn, and *Sylvan*, *woods*; and means, literally, Penn's woods. Pennsylvania is bounded in common with Delaware, from the Delaware river by a circular line, around New Castle county, to the north east limits of Cœcil county, Maryland, 24 miles; due north to the north east angle of Maryland, two miles; along the northern limit of Maryland, 203 miles; in common with Virginia, from the north west angle of Maryland, to the south west angle of Greene county, 59 miles; due north in common with Ohio and Brooke counties, Virginia, to the Ohio river, 64 miles; continuing the last noted limit, in common with Ohio to Lake Erie, 91 miles; along the south east shore of Lake Erie to the western limit of New-York, 39 miles; due south along Chataque county, New-York, to north lat. 42°, 19 miles; thence due east in common with New-York, to the right bank of Delaware river, 230 miles; down the Delaware to the north east angle of the state of Delaware, 230 miles. Having an entire outline of 961 miles. The greatest length of Pennsylvania, is due west, from Bristol on the Delaware river, to the eastern border of Ohio county, Virginia, through 356' of long. along north lat. 40° 9'. This distance on that line of lat. is equal to 315 American statute

miles. The greatest breadth 176 miles from the Virginia line, to the extreme northern angle on Lake Erie. General breadth, 188 miles. Total population in 1810, 810,091; total population in 1820, 1,049,458. Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized.....	10,728
Engaged in Agriculture.....	140,801
Do..in Manufactures.....	60,215
Do..in Commerce .....	7,083
Population to the square mile, nearly.....	23½

Pennsylvania, granted by charter from Charles II. to William Penn, March 4, 1681; next year the new colony published a frame of government, and a code of laws: a friendly intercourse was preserved with the aborigines for upwards of seventy years. The first colonists were chiefly quakers, who still maintain great influence in the state; the first assembly was held at Philadelphia, in 1683, when a new political compact was adopted; in 1701, William Penn granted his last charter of privileges. The present constitution was established September 2, 1790.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1681, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of £200 a year, in 1711; first set up in Dublin, 1774; it was improved considerably in and round London, July, 1794; made a two-penny-post in 1801.

Penobscot, American vessels destroyed at, 1780.

Pens for writing were first made from quills in 635.

Pension of 20*l.* granted a lady for national services, 1514; another 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, 1536; another, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman in studying the laws of the kingdom, 1558.

Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written 1452 before Christ.

Pentecost established, 68.

Percival, Spencer, prime minister of England, assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by John DeKingham, May 11, 1812.

Pernambuco, revolutionary insurrection in the province of, in March, 1817.

Persian attacked unsuccessfully by the British and Sepoys, January 1, 1815.

Persian empire founded, 536 before Christ; conquered by Alexander, 331 before Christ; army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 10,000 of them perished, 424; trade began, 1569; opened through Russia, 1741.

Peruke, the first worn in France, 1620; introduced into England, 1660.

Peru conquered by Pizarro, 1533.

Peter, St. wrote his first epistle, 60; his second epistle, 66.

Peter, St. pence, first granted to the Pope, 689.

Petersburg, in Virginia, the shipping and stores at, destroyed by Phillips and Arnold, April 26, 1781.

Petersburgh, in Russia, built by the czar, Peter I. 1703; had 2,000 houses destroyed by a fire, August 12, 1736; received damage to the amount of 1,000,000 of rubles, by an inundation and storm, September 23, 1777, and to the amount of 2,000,000, by a fire on August 26, 1780; again, November 28, it had 11,000 houses destroyed by a fire, occasioned by lightning; on June 7, 1796, it had a large magazine of naval stores, and between ninety and a hundred vessels in the harbor destroyed.

Petion defeated with great slaughter, and his flotilla destroyed by Christophe, chief of Hayti, February, 1808.

Petitions for parliamentary reform, upwards of six hundred, presented by sir Francis Burdett, strewed the floor of the house of commons, March 5, 1817.

Pharos, of Alexandria, built 282 before Christ.

Pheasants brought to Europe by the Argonauts, 1250 before Christ.

Phillipine isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.

Phillipoli in Romania, had 4,000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, February, 1749-50.

Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, lies on a plain between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, about 120 miles from the ocean; the streets are at right angles from north to south, from east to west. In 1683 there were only 80 dwelling houses. An enumeration was made in 1749, by Dr. Franklin, the honourable Thomas Hopkinson, chief justice Allen, and other distinguished citizens, when it was ascertained there were 2,076 dwelling houses. The city is distinguished by many charitable, literary and other valuable institutions; its water works, its academy of fine arts, Franklin institution, free schools, &c. &c. &c. Population in 1820, in the city and suburbs, 144,410.

Phocæan, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

Phosphorus, artificial fire, discovered 1699; hermetic phosphorus was made in 1677.

Physic garden, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerrard, surgeon of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge begun, 1763; physic garden, Chelsea, begun 1732.

Physic, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiastics, from about 1206 to about 1500.

Piazza planet, discovered 1801.

Picts' walls, between England and Scotland, built 85, by Agricola; repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus from sea to sea, 203.

Piedmont surrendered to the French, December 6, 1798; recovered in 1799.

**Pillage in Italy**, by the French, and sent to Paris, consists of 66 pieces of sculpture, and 47 capital paintings. Among the former are the following celebrated chefs d'œuvre:—the Apollo, the Antinous, the Adonis, the Dying Gladiators, the Laocoon, the Two Sphynxes, and the Tomb of the Muses; among the latter are the principal paintings of Raphael, Perugino, Guerchino, Annibal Carrache, Guido, Titian, and Corregio. In the catalogue of the articles sent to the national library, a manuscript of the antiquities of Josephus on papyrus, a manuscript Virgil of Petrarch, with notes in his handwriting, and 500 of the most curious manuscripts which were in the library of the Vatican.

**Pillage of the Thames** annually on each branch of trade, used to be £461,000; to prevent which was the chief cause for erecting the new docks at Wapping and in the isle of Dogs.

**Pillau** surrendered to the Russians, February 8, 1813.

**Pins** brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catharine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention, both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver and gold.

**Pipes of lead** for the conveyance of water, invented to be cast, 1539.

**Pippins** first planted in England, in Lincolnshire, 1585.

**Pisa** republic founded, 1403.

**Pistols** first used by the cavalry, 1544.

**Pitch and tar** made from pit-coal, discovered at Bristol, 1779.

**Pit, or box**, to contain the host, ordered by the Lateran council, 1215.

**Plague**—the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 1772; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London very dreadful, 1367; again 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in fifteen years war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594; which carried off in London, a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, when 35,417 died, 1625 and 1631; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; at Messina, February, 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassorah, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in the Levant, 1786; at Alexandria, Smyrna, &c. 1791; in Egypt, in 1792, where nearly 800,000 died; the yellow fever destroyed 2,000 at Philadelphia, in 1793; on the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3,000 died daily; at

- Fez**, 247,000 died in June, 1799; 1,800 died at Morocco, in 1800, in one day; in Spain and at Gibraltar, where great numbers died in 1804 and 1805; at Malta, where it committed great ravages, 1813; in lesser Asia, Syria, and the adjacent islands, by which Smyrna is computed to have lost 30,000 persons, 1814; in the kingdom of Naples, where it committed considerable ravages, 1816.
- Plantation**, a large, with all the buildings, destroyed by the land removing from its former site to another, and covering every thing in its way, October 16, 1784, in St. Joseph's parish, Barbados.
- Plaster of Paris**, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, by And. Verocchio, 1470.
- Plate-glass manufactory** established at Lancashire, in 1773; first in France, 1688.
- Plattsburgh**, Lake Champlain, expedition against, by sir George Prevost, abandoned after a naval defeat, September 11, 1814.
- Plays** first performed in England, 1378; that by the parish clerks, in 1390. Suppressed by parliament, in 1647; restored 1659.
- Pleadings in courts of judicature** first permitted, 788; first used in the English tongue, 1362.
- Pleurs**, the town of, in Italy, was buried by a fragment of the Alps falling, and all the inhabitants (about 2,200 in number) perished 1618. A town of the same neighborhood was buried in a similar manner in the 13th century.
- Poet Laureat**, the first was Bernard Andrews, 1486; John Kay, 1490; Reverend John Skelton, died June 21, 1529; Edmund Spencer died, 1598; Samuel Daniel, died 1619; Ben Johnson, 1619, died August 6, 1637; sir William Davenant, died April 7, 1668; John Dryden, esq. 1668, dismissed as a papist, 1688; Thomas Shadwell, died December 1692; Nahum Tate died August 12, 1715; Nicholas Rowe, died December 6, 1718; Reverend Laurence Eusden, died December 27, 1757; William Whitehead, died April 14, 1785; Reverend Thomas Wharton, K. D. died May 21, 1790; Henry James Pye, esq. his successor.
- Poland**, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire; embraced christianity, 965; order of the white eagle instituted, 1705; Augustus vacated the throne 1707; endeavored to recover it, 1709; Augustus Stanislaus carried off by the confederates and wounded, November 3, 1771; the kingdom seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773. So late as the 13th century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past their labor, and such children as were born imperfect; a general revolution, April 14, and the crown made hereditary in the Saxon family, May 3, 1791; the sovereignty dissolved and the kingdom divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia, November 25, 1795, and the king retired on a pension of 200,000

ducats; invaded by Bonaparte, 1806; assembled a general diet at Warsaw to recover her political existence, June 28, 1812; united to Russia, whose sovereign has the title of king of Poland, 1815. Last king of Poland, Stanislaus II. count Poniatowski, 1764, who resigned the regal dignity in 1795, and died at St. Petersburg, February 11, 1798.

Policy of insurance in writing first used at Florence, 1569.

Polygamy forbid by the Romans in 393.

Pondicherry taken by the Dutch from France, 1694; by the English, 1761, October, 1778, and August 3, 1793.

Poor rates in England began in 1573— in 1783 they amounted to £2,131,486; 1784 to 2,185,889; 1785 to 2,184,904. In 1804 it was estimated that the whole amount, including donations, was near 4,000,000 pounds sterling.

Pope, the title of, formerly given to all bishops. The emperor, in 606, confined it to the bishops of Rome; Hygenus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 154; the pope's supremacy over the christian church established by Boniface III. 607; custom of kissing the pope's toe began 708; pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752; the pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755; Sergius II. was the first pope that changed his name on his election, 844; John XIX. a layman, made pope by dint of money, 1024; the first pope that kept an army was Leo IX. 1054. Their assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentation of all church benefices, by Gregory VII. and his successors, from 1073 to 1500; pope Gregory obliged Henry IV. emperor of Germany, to stand three days in the depth of winter, bare-footed at his castle-gate, to implore his pardon, 1077; pope Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry IV's crown off his head, while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191; the pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; the pope demanded an annual sum for every cathedral and monastery in christendom, but refused, 1226; collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226; residence of the pope removed to Avignon, where it continued seventy years, 1308; their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363; three at one time in 1414; Leo X. made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died 1521; Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew, Hippolito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting to him all the vacant benefices in the world, for six months, and appointing him usu-fructuary from the first day of his possession, 1523; Rome sacked and Clement imprisoned, 1527; moved their residence to Avignon, 1531; kissing the pope's toe, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of Jesuits suppressed by the late pope Clement XIV. 1773; visited Vienna to solicit the emperor in



favour of the church, March, 1782; suppressed monasteries, 1782; destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787.

**Population.**—The following has been given as an estimate of Europe, in order to its being contrasted with the population of China, which was estimated by the suite of lord Macartney, at one hundred and fifty millions.

Russia in Europe .....	25,000,000
Denmark .....	2,800,000
Sweden .....	2,500,000
Poland.....	9,000,000
Germany.....	22,000,000
Hungary.....	8,000,000
England .....	11,000,000
Holland.....	3,000,000
Turkey in Europe.....	9,000,000
Italy .....	13,000,000
Switzerland .....	2,000,000
France .....	28,000,000
Spain .....	8,000,000
Portugal.....	2,600,000

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145,300,000

Population of London, Westminster, Borough, and neighbouring districts, appeared to be, 1,099,104, in 1811, being an increase in two years, of 133,139.

Porcelain and tea from China, first spoken of in history, 1590.

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1760.

Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, had 150 houses burnt, June 29, 1784; nearly the whole town was burnt by the rioters, December, 1791.

Porter, raised 2*d.* per gallon, January 10, 1762; again 1801; quantities of, brewed by the twelve principal brewers, in London, between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808, 1,100,289 barrels.

A porter cask, at Messrs. Meux and Co's Liquor-pond-street, is 65½ feet in diameter, 25½ feet high, and has 56 hoops from one ton to three tons each; it contains 20,000 barrels of porter; consists of 314 staves of English oak, 2½ inches thick; has been four years building, and cost £10,000.

Porto-Cavello taken by surprise by the Spanish royalists, July 6, 1812.

Porto-Rico discovered, 1497.

Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692; by a fire in 1703; and by a hurricane, August 28, 1722; again by a storm, October 20, 1744; had £100,000 damage by a fire, 1750; by a terrible storm, July 30, 1784; by a fire July 13, 1815.

Portsmouth, 20 men, women and children, literally blown to atoms by the explosion of a barrel of powder, at, June 24, 1809.

Portsmouth dock yard received £400,000 damage by a fire, July 3, 1760.

Portugal, kingdom of, began 1139; united to Spain in 1580, and continued so till 1640, when they shook off the Spanish yoke; invaded by the Dutch, 1808; government of, emigrated to the Brazils, 1807; prince regent of, declared war against France, May 1, 1808, in consequence of France having invaded it; French expelled from it, April 3, 1811; £100,000 voted by the English parliament, for the relief of the sufferers of, by the French invasion, 10th April, 1811. Subscription for the same purpose opened at the City of London Tavern, April 24th following; Portuguese court, removal of the, from Lisbon to the Brazils, November, 1807; Brazils and the two Algarves, united to it as a kingdom, December, 1815.

*Modern Kings of Portugal—Family of Braganza.*

John IV. 1640; Alphonsus VI. 1646; Peter II. 1683; John V. 1706; Joseph 1750; Mary 1777; John VI. 1802; Maria de Gloria, present queen, an infant in her 11th year—the throne usurped by her uncle, Don Miguel.

*Chronology of Portugal.*—A. D. 1139, Ourique: Alphonso I. defeats five Moorish kings, in memory of which victory he places five black escutcheons in the arms of Portugal; 1147, Lisbon, taken from the Moors by Alphonso I.; 1184, Santarem: Ali-Jacoub, chieftain of the Almoravide Moors, defeated by Alphonso I. and his son Sancho; 1267, Algarve annexed to Portugal; 1340, Alphonso IV. in conjunction with the king of Castile, gains the signal victory of Salado, near Algesiras, over the Moors; 1385, Battalia or Aljubarota: John I. king of Castile, claiming the crown of Portugal in right of his consort Beatrix, is defeated by John I. of Portugal; 1411, Portugal commences a military expedition into Africa; 1476 defeated by the king of Arragon at Toro; 1497, in the lapse of eighty-six years, the Portuguese had explored the African coast from the Straits of Gibraltar to the extreme south, and now succeeds in doubling the Cape of Good Hope; 1500, Cabral, a Portuguese admiral, discovers the BRAZILS; 1520, the Portuguese, now the great maritime European nation, possesses colonies and factories from the Straits of Gibraltar to India, but here commences her decline; 1526, the inquisition fixed at Lisbon; 1578, Sebastian invaded Africa, and was slain with nearly his whole army, by the Moors; 1580, Portugal invaded, conquered, and made a province of Spain; 1640, the Spaniards expelled, and the crown of Portugal restored to the lawful heirs; 1808, Vimiera, Estremadura, Junot defeated by lord Wellington, in consequence of which the convention of Cintra takes place, and the French evacuate Portugal; 1812, Almeida, Beira, besieged and taken from the French by the allied army under lord Wellington.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, &c. 1635. The emperor Cyrus was the first who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia; Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and employed post-chaises; Louis XI. first established post houses in France; and they were not settled in England till the 12th of Charles II.

Post horses and stages established in England, 1483.

Post offices first established in Paris 1462; in England 1581; the mail conveyed in stage coaches in England, began in 1785.

Post-Office Establishment of the United States, compiled from the report of the Postmaster General to Congress, dated November 17th, 1828. The following statement shews the gradual increase and present condition of the post-office department:—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Miles of Post Roads.</i>
In 1792 .....	195	\$67,444	5,642
1797 .....	554	213,998	16,180
1802.....	1,114	327,045	25,315
1807.....	1,848	478,763	33,755
1812.....	2,610	649,208	39,578
1817.....	3,459	1,002,973	52,009
1823 end'g July 1,	4,498	1,114,344	82,763
1828.....	7,651	1,598,134	114,536
1829, one mail establishment in the city of Baltimore, employs 500 horses and 100 coaches.			

Within the last five years there has been established 3,153 additional post offices; being a greater number than was in operation in the United States in the year 1815.

From the most accurate calculation that can be made for the year ending 1st July, 1823, the mail was transported

In stages, .....4,489,744 miles  
 On horseback, .....5,511,496

10,100,240

Since that period the transportation of the  
 of the mail has increased.....3,608,849  
 Increase in the year ending 1st July, 1828,.... 798,960

The augmented revenue, since the 1st July, 1823, has been sufficient to meet the annual expense incurred by the increase of mail facilities, and leaves a sum of \$187,302 52 unexpended. On many routes the mail is conveyed, at the rate of one hundred miles a day. The number of post-masters, assistant post-masters, clerks, contractors and persons engaged in the transporting the mail, is about 26,956; horses 17,584; carriages 2,879.

The receipts of the year ending 1st July, 1828,  
 as above stated, amounted to the sum of.....\$1,598,134 48  
 Those of the preceding year were .....1,473,551 00

Making an increase of this sum above the receipts of 1827 .....	124,583 43
The expenditures of the year ending 1st July last amounted to the sum of .....	1,623,333 46
Leaving an excess of expenditure, beyond the receipt of .....	25,199 03
In this excess there is not included the sum of \$12,729 24, which was paid by the department under a special act of congress.	
By the last annual report there was a surplus of money in deposit, and due from post-masters, including payments made on old accounts, amounting to.....	370,033 37
From this sum deduct the above excess of ex- penditure.....	\$25,199 03
And the amount paid into the trea- sury under the above law.....	12,729 24
	37,928 27

Leaving this amount of surplus.....\$332,105 10

Potatoes first brought to England from America, by Hawkins,  
in 1563; introduced into Ireland by sir Walter Raleigh, in  
1586, and were not known in Flanders till 1650.

Pottery, great discoveries made in it by Mr. Wedgewood, 1763.

#### PRESIDENTS OF CONGRESS.

John Hancock, May 24th, 1775, to October 29th, 1777; Henry  
Laurens, November 1st, 1777, to December 9th, 1778; John  
Jay, December 9th, 1778, to September 28th, 1779; Samuel  
Huntingdon, September 28th to July 10th, 1780; Thomas  
McKean, July 10th, 1780; John Hanson, 1781; Elias Boudi-  
not, 1782; Thomas Mifflin, 1783; Richard Henry Lee, 1784;  
Nathaniel Gorham, 1786; Arthur St. Clair, 1787; Cyrus  
Griffin, 1788.

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Born. Inaugurated. Term expired.*

Washington, Feb. 22, 1732....	1789....	66th year of his age.
John Adams, Oct. 19, 1735....	1797....	do....do....do.
Jefferson,....April 2, 1743....	1801....	do....do....do.
Madison,....March 5, 1751....	1809....	do....do....do.
Monroe, ....April 2, 1759....	1817....	do....do....do.
J. Q. Adams, July 11, 1767....	1825....	62d....do....do.
Andrew Jackson, president elect, and will take his seat 1829.		

Very few coincidences of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive presidents of the United States, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of his age.

*Election of President and Vice-President of the United States, under the second article of the Constitution and Laws of Congress, of 1792 and 1804.*

1. Within 34 days of the first Wednesday in December, previous to the expiration of a presidential term, as many electors are appointed in each state, as *it* has senators and representatives in congress.
  2. The executive of each state prepares six lists of the electors, and delivers them to the electors on or before the first Wednesday in December.
  3. The electors meet on first Wednesday in December, and fill *all* vacancies in their body, and ballot for president and vice-president, and prepare three signed and sealed lists of ballots, and envelope in each one of the official lists of electors.
  4. They then appoint a person to carry a set of ballots to Washington, and before the first Wednesday in the following January, they send one set of certified ballots by this person, and one set by mail to the secretary of the United States senate, or if there be none, to the secretary of state, to deliver to the secretary of the senate when appointed. The third set of ballots is delivered to the district judge to provide for the accidental loss of the others.
  5. Congress is to be in session on the second Wednesday of February, on which day the secretary of the senate opens, and counts the ballots in presenee of both houses; the person having the *majority* of *all* the electoral votes for president, is president. A similar process of counting, decides who is vice-president.
  6. If there be no majority for president, the house of representatives immediately chuse a president from the three highest candidates, *each state giving one vote.*
  7. If there be no majority for vice-president, the senate, or two thirds of that body, immediately chuse by a majority of the whole senate, a vice-president from the two highest candidates.
- In the foregoing case, if no president be chosen before the fourth March following, the vice-president acts as president for the presidential term.
- If the president be disabled or die, the vice-president acts as president, until the disability be removed, or for the balance of the presidential term.
- If both the president and vice-president be disabled, or die, the secretary of the senate, or if none, the speaker of the house of representatives, acts as president, till the disability be removed, or till a new election.

If the presidency and vice-presidency be vacant, the secretary of state shall notify the executive of each state thereof, and advertise the same in a newspaper in each state, when a new election will commence.

The president and vice-president of the United States hold their offices for four years, commencing on the fourth of March after their election.

Presbyterian meeting house, the first in England at Wandsworth, in Surrey, November 20, 1572.

Pressing seamen commenced in 1355.

Prince of Wales, the title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1286.

Printing invented by J. Faust, 1441; first made public by John Gottenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; wooden types first used, 1470; brought into England by William Caxton, 1471, who had a press in Westminster abbey till 1494; first patent granted for it, 1591; first introduced into Scotland, 1509; first used at Lyons, 1488; first set up at Constantinople, in 1784; printing in colours invented, 1626.

Prisoners of war, all the persons who happened to be in France at the breaking out of war, detained contrary to the usage of nations, May, 1803.

Privy council instituted by Alfred, 896.

Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 before Christ; he being the first person, is said to have stolen it from Heaven.

Propyleum at Athens, built 433 before Christ.

Protectorate.—That of the earl of Pembroke began October, 1216, ended by his death the same year; of the duke of Bedford began 1422, ended by his death September, 1435; of the duke of Gloucester, began April, 1483, ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483; of Somerset, began 1547, ended by his resignation, 1549; of Oliver Cromwell, began December, 1653, ended by his death, 1658; of Richard Cromwell, began 1658, ended by his resignation, April, 1659.

Protestants first began 1580; a congregation of Spanish protestants established in London, 1549; permitted to have churches in Hungary, 1784, and were protected in Germany; in France, 1791.

Prussia—see art. Brandenburg.

Public houses, licensing them first granted to sir Giles Montpesson and sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1627. Their number in Great-Britain in 1790, was 76,000. The averaged annual consumption of ale and porter in these houses, is 1,132,147 barrels, which at 4*d.* per quart, exceeds £2,495,961; three million gallons of gin and compounds are likewise consumed, costing nearly £1,000,000, in all about three millions and a half a year. Of this money three millions is expended by the labouring people only, and estimated to amount to about 2*8*l. for each family per annum.

Pumps invented 1425.

- Punic war, the first commenced 263; the second 218; the third 149 before Christ.
- Purgatory, the doctrine of, invented 250; introduced into the church, 593.
- Pyramids in Egypt, built 1430 before Christ.

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## Q.

- QUADRANT, solar, introduced 290 before Christ.
- in geometry, the fourth part of a circle, containing ninety degrees; also the area or space included between this arc and two radii, drawn from the centre to each extremity. The quadrant, an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, of great use in navigation and astronomy, originally invented by Godfrey of Philadelphia—falsely claimed in England, as Hadley's quadrant, by which name this valuable instrument is now called.
- Quakers, sixty were transported to America by order of council, 1664; their affirmation taken as an oath in the courts below, 1696; one John Archdale, his election to a seat in parliament made void, on his refusing to take oath, 1698.
- Quicksilver, use of, discovered in refining silver ore, 1540.
- Quills were first used for pens in 635.

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## R.

- RAIL ROADS, first used near Newcastle upon Tyne, about 1650; wooden rails, four to eight inches square, resting upon transverse sleepers two feet apart, were in use for many years, when rails of the same description, covered with thin plates of iron, were substituted. The usual load for one horse on rail roads of this description, was forty-two cwt. Wooden rail roads in pretty general use, to facilitate mining operations, prior to the year 1760. Train roads, with rails of cast iron, first introduced at Colebrook-dale iron works, at the instance of Mr. Reynolds, in 1767; at the Sheffield colliery in 1776. Stone props, for the support of the rails, substituted for timber in 1797, at Newcastle upon Tyne. Edge rails were brought into use by Mr. Jessop in 1789, at Loughborough. Malleable iron edge rails adopted at Newcastle in 1805, and at Tindale Fell in 1808. The improved malleable edge rail, now in use, was invented by Mr. Birkinshaw in 1820. A loco-

motive engine, propelled by steam, was employed for the first time on the Merthyn Tydvil rail road, in Wales, in 1804. Blenkinsop's locomotive engine, which operated by means of cog-wheels and rack-rails, was invented and applied on the Leeds rail road in 1811. But the locomotive engine that has obtained the greatest reputation, and been most generally adopted, is that invented by Mr. George Stevenson in 1814. This engine has undergone a variety of improvements since that time, and is deemed more efficient than any of its predecessors.

The only rail roads in the island of Great Britain designed for general use or reciprocal transportation, are the Surrey, commenced in 1804, which is a Tram road; the Stockton and Darlington, completed in 1826, on which edge rails are employed; and the Liverpool and Manchester rail way, now in progress of construction.

The only considerable rail roads in the United States, already in successful operation, are the Quincy, near Boston, Mass. three miles long, and the Mauch Chunk rail road, on the Lehigh river, about nine miles long. These were constructed for the purpose of facilitating mining operations. Various others for general use have been projected, among which are the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, about three hundred and fifty miles long, commenced in 1828; the Baltimore and Susquehannah rail road, extending from Baltimore to Lakes Ontario and Erie, of about the same length; a rail road from Boston to Providence, about 45 miles; another from Boston to Hudson or Albany; another from Philadelphia to Columbia on the Susquehannah; another from Utica to Owego, in the state of New-York; another from Baltimore to Washington; another from Charleston to Columbia, South Carolina; besides numerous others, that have already excited a considerable share of public attention.

Rain, violent in Scotland, for five months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918; so violent in England the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; in Wales which destroyed 10,000 sheep, September 19, 1752; in Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Bar le Duc, April 26, 1776; in the island of Cuba, on the 21st of June, 1791, when 3,000 persons and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the rain. Quantity of rain which fell at Philadelphia in 1827 and 1828, as indicated by the rain gauge, was, in 1827, 38.50 inches; in 1828, 37.39 inches.

Rainbow, theory of, given 1611; improvement, 1689.

Rains, storms and winds, first painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.

Rambouillet decree of Bonaparte, for the confiscation of American property in the ports of France, Holland, &c. March, 1810.



Rangoon, in the province of Bengal, had 6,000 houses destroyed by fire, 1814.

Rebellions remarkable in British history: against William I. in favour of Edward Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069; against William II. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095; in England, in favour of the empress Maude, 1139; prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189; of the barons, April, 1215; compromised by the grant of magna charta, June 15, following; of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites the Gavestons, 1312; and again on account of the Spencers, 1321; of Walter, the tiler, of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tiler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer, to his daughter—having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1331; of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399; in Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399; against Henry IV. by confederated lords, 1403; under the earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham Moor, and slain, 1458; of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, 1450; in favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York, on the throne, 1466; under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year; under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.; of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard; under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son: he was pardoned; under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499; under Flamoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath; of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536, ended the same year; in favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane; of the Roman Catholics against queen Elizabeth, 1559; under the earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601; against Charles I. 1639, which ended with his death, 1649; of the Scotch, 1666; under the duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death; of the Scotch, under the old pretender, 1715; of the Scotch, under the young pretender, 1745.

Records, the public, began to be regularly preserved and kept, 1100, by order of Edward I.; the earliest in English, bear date, 1415.

Reflecting telescopes invented, 1657.

Reformation began in England, by John Wickliffe, 1370; in Germany, by Jerome of Prague, Luther and others, about

1502; in Hungary, by Zirka, 1518; in Swisserland, by Zuinglius, 1519; in Denmark, 1521; in Sweden, 1523; completed in England, by Henry VIII. 1534.

Registers of births, marriages, and burials, began in 1533.

Regimental clothing for the army, introduced into France, by Louis XIV.

*Religions of European states.*

Austria, an empire, Papists; Bavaria, a kingdom, Papists; Bohemia, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans; Brandenburg, a marquisate, Lutherans, Calvinists and Papists; Brunswick, a dukedom, Lutherans; Cologne, an archbishopric, Papists; Courland, a dukedom, Papists and Protestants; Denmark, a kingdom, Lutherans; England, a kingdom, church of England, and all others; France, an empire, Papists; Genoa, a republic, and the Jews tolerated; Germany, empire, Papists, Lutherans and Calvinists; Greece, part of Turkey, Mahometans, Jews, &c.; Hanover, a dukedom, Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.; Hesse Cassel, a landgraviate, Lutherans, Calvinists and Papists; Holland, a kingdom, Calvinists, Papists, &c. tolerated; Hungary, a kingdom, Papists and Protestants; Ireland, a kingdom, all religions tolerated; Italy, a kingdom, Papists; Lucca, a republic, Papists; Malta, an island, Papists; Mantua, a dukedom, Papists; Mecklenburgh Schwerin, a dukedom, Lutherans; Mecklenburgh Strelitz, a dukedom, Lutherans; Milan, a dukedom, Papists; Modena, a dukedom, Papists; Naples, a kingdom, Papists; Norway, a kingdom, Lutherans; Osnaburgh, a bishopric, Catholics and Protestants; Palatine, a principality, Papists and Lutherans; Parma and Placentia, a dukedom, Papists; Piedmont, a principality, Papists; Portugal, a kingdom, Papists; Prussia, a kingdom, Lutherans, Calvinists and Papists; Russia, an empire of Greeks, Calvinists and Lutherans; Sardinia, a kingdom, Papists; Savoy, a dukedom, Papists; Saxony, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans; Scotland, a kingdom, Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated; Siberia, in the Russian empire, Greeks and Armenians; Sicily, an island, Papists; Spain, a kingdom, Papists; Sweden, a kingdom, Lutherans, popery abolished 1544; Switzerland Cantons, a republic, six are Protestants, seven are Papists; Tartary, an empire, partly in Europe, Armenians, Mahometans and Greeks; Triers, an archbishopric, Papists; Turkey, an empire, partly in Europe, Mahometans, Jews and Christians; Tuscany, a dukedom, Papists; United States of North America, a republic, Protestants and all others; Venice, a republic, Papists, Greeks and Jews.

Religious houses suppressed in England by Henry VIII. 1540, amounted to 1041; by the national assembly in France, in 1790, amounted to 4,500; by the emperor of Germany, in 1705, near 200.

Reprisals at sea first granted, 1295.

Albigenses had their origin 1160; Anabaptists began 1525, arrived in England 1549; Anchorites began 1255; Angelites 494; Antinomian sect began 1538; Antonines began 329; Arian sect began 290; Armenian began 1229; Augustines began 389, first appeared in England 1250; Bartholomites sect founded at Genoa 1307; Begging friars established in France 1587; Beguines began 1208; Benedictines founded 548; Bethlehemites began 1248; Bohemian brethren, the sect of, began in Bohemia, 1467; Brigantines began 1370; Brownists sect began 1660; Calvinists sect began 1546; Canons, regular, began 400; Capuchins began 1525; Cardinals began 853, red hats given them 1242, the purple 1464, the title of eminence 1644; Carmelites began 1141; Carthusians began 1084; St. Catharine's began 1373; Celestines began 1272; Chaplains began 1248; Dominicans began 1215; Flagellantes, the sect of, arose 1259; Franciscians began 1206; settled in England, 1217; Gray friars began 1122; Hermits began 1257, revived 1425; Holy Trinity began 1211; Jacobites began 1198; Jesuits' society began 1536; expelled England 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, September 1759; France, May 5, 1602; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished, August 17, 1773; in Prussia and other states, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784; restored in Rome and other states, 1814; all monks of the order of, banished from St. Petersburg, January 2, 1816; Jesus, the sisters of, society began 1626; Lutheran sect began 1517; Mahometan sect began 622; Manichees' sect began 343; Methodism commenced 1734; Minors began 1009; Monks first associated 328; Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia 1457; in England 1737; Predestinarian sect began 371; Protestants began 1529; Puritans began 1545; Quakers' sect began 1650; Quietists began 1685; Swedenborgians' sect began 1780; Trappists order of monks solemnly installed at Port Ringcard, department of Mayenne, January 21, 1815; Trinitarians, order of, instituted 1198; Unitarians began 1553; Ursulines established 1198.

Revolutions remarkable in ancient history. The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 546 B. C.; the Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C.; the Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C.; the eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A. D. 306; the empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 302; this empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Augsburg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from whom it is also called the monarchy of the Austrians; the eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1300.

Revolution in England, in 1668, Poland, in 1704, and 1709, and 1795; Turkey, in 1730 and 1808; Persia, in 1748 and 1753; Russia, 1682, 1740, and 1762; Sweden, in 1772 and 1809; America, in 1775; France, in 1789; Holland, 1795; Venice, May 17, 1797; Rome, February 26, 1797; South America, April 19, 1810.

Revenue of England at the revolution did not exceed £2,100,000, but in 1786 yielded £12,588,481; in 1787, £12,546,112; in 1791, above £16,000,000.

*General view of the public revenues of the principal states in Europe.*

Great Britain, .....	£ 39,500,000
Turkey, .....	5,000,000
Russia,.....	5,800,000
Prussia, .....	3,600,000
Sweden, .....	1,000,000
Denmark,.....	1,000,000
Holland, before the revolution,....	4,000,000
Austria, .....	12,400,000
Hanover,.....	900,000
Saxony, .....	1,100,000
Bavaria and Palatinate,.....	1,100,000
France, before the revolution,....	18,000,000
Spain, .....	5,000,000
Portugal, .....	1,800,000
Sardinia, .....	1,100,000
Sicily, .....	1,400,000
Venice,.....	1,000,000
Rome, .....	4 500,000 Roman crowns.

Rhode Island, state of the United States; bounded by the Atlantic ocean S. and SE., Connecticut W., and Massachusetts N., NE. and E.; Having an outline of 160 miles, extending from lat. 41° 18' to 42° 1' N.; area, exclusive of water, 1200 square miles. Population in 1820—whites, 79,457; free persons of colour, 3,554; slaves, 48; total, 83,059. Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized, .....	237
Engaged in agriculture, .....	12,559
Do... in manufactures,.....	6,091
Do... in commerce, .....	1,162
Population to the square mile, .....	69

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000 lbs. sold to a Jew in 652; taken by the Turks, 1521, when the knights quitted it, and settled at Malta.

Rice was cultivated in Ireland in 1585; in England 1600; had its first cultivation in South Carolina, by chance, 1702.

Richmond, in Virginia, had 100 houses, valued at £100,000, destroyed by fire, December 17, 1786. Theatre of, destroyed by fire, December 26, 1811, and a number of distinguished citizens burnt to death.

Richard I. king of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193.

Riots in British History.—Some rioters, citizens of London, demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey; the ringleaders were hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Henry III. A. D. 1221.—The goldsmiths' and tailors' company fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side: the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262. A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271. A riot in London in June 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob. Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ring-leaders hanged, 1638. Another at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1682; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord mayor; but the city-lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; at Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the union, 1707; in London on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broke open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-in fields, 1709; riots of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2 George I. 1715; the riot act passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London; the Mug-house riot in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories, one person shot dead by the master of the house; quelled by the guards, 1716. Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpike: quelled after a smart engagement with the posse comitatus, 1735. Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland, 1736. Between Irish, Welsh and English haymakers, 1736. At Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison door, took out captain Porteus (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot) and hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736. Of the nailers in Worcestershire; they marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737. Of the Spitalfields weavers, 1765. Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearness of provisions, 1766 and 1767. A mob in St. George's fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison, 1768. Damage of £20,000 done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June 6, 1780, for which many were hanged. At Glasgow, amongst the cotton manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, September 4, 1787. A riot at Maidstone, at the trial of A. O'Connor and others, May 22, 1793, at which the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, and for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799. In different parts of England, owing to the high price of bread, September, 1800. Of weavers, near

Manchester, May 24, 1808. At Liverpool, occasioned by a party of the 19th regiment of light dragoons having quarrelled with a press-gang, June 27, 1809. O. P. riot at Covent garden theatre, September, 1809, for *old prices*; terminated January 4, 1810. In Piccadilly, in consequence of the warrant of the speaker of the house of commons to commit Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 6—9, 1810. At the Liverpool theatre, in imitation of the O. P. at Covent garden, July, 1810. At Bridport, on account of the price of bread, which was quelled by the exertions of the principal inhabitants, May 6, 1816. At Biddeford, to prevent the exportation of a cargo of potatoes, May 20, 1816. At Bury, to destroy a machine called a spinning jenny, in which the rioters were defeated by the magistrates and principal inhabitants, May 22, 1816. At Littleton and Ely, by a body of insurgent fenmen, on the same day—quelled by the military, after bloodshed, May 24. At Halstead, Essex, to liberate four persons who had been taken up for destroying machinery, May 28, 1816. At Preston, on account of a diminution of wages, August 17, 1816. Among the convicts in Newgate, which was quelled by threats of withholding from them their allowance of food, August 26, 1816. At Nottingham, by the Luddites, who destroyed more than thirty frames, October 12, 1816. At Merthys-Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, by the workmen in the iron works, on account of a reduction of wages, October 18, 1816. By the colliers, at Calder iron works, near Glasgow, on account of a suspension of wages, in consequence of arrests for debt, which continued for several days, October 19, 1816. In the town of Birmingham, October 28, 1816. In London, in consequence of a popular meeting in Spa fields, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the prince regent, from the distressed manufacturers and mechanics; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms, and in that of Mr. Beckwith on Snowhill, a Mr. Platt, who happened to be in the shop, was shot in the body by one of the rioters, December 2, 1816. Several of the rioters were apprehended, and one of the name of Watson was tried for high treason and acquitted, June 16, 1817. At Dundee, on account of the sudden rise in the price of meal; upwards of one hundred shops of various descriptions were plundered, and the house of Mr. Lindsey, an extensive corn-dealer, set on fire, December 7, 1816. At Preston, by the unemployed and distressed workmen, September, 1816. At Almwick in Wales, to prevent a vessel laden with flour from leaving the wharf, March, 1817.

Roads in the Highlands of Scotland were begun by Gen. Wade, in 1726, and finished 1737; in England first repaired by act of parliament, 1524.

Roman empire began 44 before Christ; ended 63 after Christ; began in the west 74; ended 92; began in the east 364; ended 1553; it was 2000 miles broad, and 3000 in length.

**Rome**, its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king 753 B. C. according to most chronologers; by sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C.; they seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C.; the Romans and the Albans contesting for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it; the three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curiatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, submits and unites Alba to Rome, 667 B. C.; the circus built, said to have been capable of containing 150,000 people, 605 B. C.; Sextus Tarquin, having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under two annual consuls, 500 B. C.; the dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C.; decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they are written on ten tables, transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 451 B. C.; the tribunes, ædiles, &c. divested of all powers, 450 B. C.; creation of censors, 443 B. C.; patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421 B. C.; the consulship restored, 418 B. C.; three questors from among the people elected, 410 B. C.; Roman soldiers first paid, 406 B. C.; sacked by Brennus, 390 B. C.; city burnt by the Gauls, 318 B. C.; the temple of Mars built, 330 B. C.; Prætor first appointed, 365 B. C.; the first Punic war declared—before this time, the Romans never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies at sea, 264 B. C.; about this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead of brass before in use; it took the name of Moneta from the temple of Juno Monete, where it was coined, 269 B. C.; the second Punic war began, 218 B. C.; capitol and temple of Janus built, 207 B. C.; the third Punic war 149 B. C.; after a siege of three years, the Romans took Carthage, and utterly destroyed it, 146 B. C.; Marius made his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of Numidia; the famous Jugurtha, its king, and his two sons in chains, graced the triumph, 103 B. C.; the Ambrones and Teutones defeated by Marius—the wives of the former being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children, 102 B. C.; the capitol burnt, 83 B. C.; rebuilt by Domitian; Pompey and Julius Cæsar began to contend for supreme power over the commonwealth, which produced a bloody civil war, 59 B. C.; Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house, and the revolution intended to be prevented by this catastrophe was only hastened, 44 B. C.; the Roman state divided into two factions by Octavius Cæsar and Mark Antony—a civil war ensued, 41 B. C.; the republic changed to an empire, Octavius Cæsar having the titles of Imperator and Augustus conferred on him by the senate and people, 27 B. C.; about this time the annual revenue of the

Roman empire amounted to forty millions of pounds sterling; the city of Rome was computed to have been fifty English miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed four millions; the famous temple of the mother of the gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2; a new census, or numeration of the people being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome were found to amount to six million nine hundred thousand, A. D. 48; the number of inhabitants able to bear arms, were 132,419 men, in 459; in 294, the number was 270,000; 338,214 in 159; and 320,000 in 50 B. C.; the Goths, Vandals and other barbarous nations of the north, began to invade the Roman empire about A. D. 250; it is divided into four parts between two emperors, Dioclesian and Constantius, the basis of its dissolution, 292; the seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople by Constantine, 330; divided again into the eastern and western empire, 379; Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410; by the Vandals, 455; by the Heruli, 476; is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537; in 547 the Goths retook it; in 553, Narses, another of Justinian's generals, conquered it for the emperor; in 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate; finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne king of France, as emperor of the west, who surrendered the city and duchy to the pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800; the popes afterwards made themselves independent, and continued in possession of this renowned city and its territories, called the ecclesiastical states, till 1798; St. Peter's cathedral was built by pope Julius II. who died 1512; Bramante was the architect, the inhabitants of Rome, on June 4, 1780, amounted to 155,184, of whom 36,485 were housekeepers; in this number were included 3847 monks, 2327 secular priests, 1910 nuns, 1065 students, 1470 paupers, seven negroes, and 52 persons not Romans; reduced by the French to a republic, and the pope sent from Rome, February 15, 1798; the pope being restored to the government, goes to Paris to crown Bonaparte emperor of the French, and performs that ceremony, December 2, 1804; revolution in the form of its government, 1809; united to the French empire. January 17, 1810.—See Pope.

Rosary, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1093.

Rosbach, in the upper circle of Saxony, totally disappeared, in October 1792, supposed by an earthquake.

Roses first planted in England, 1522.

Roses first consecrated as presents from the pope, and placed over confessionals as the symbol of secrecy, 1526; hence the phrase, under the rose.

Round towers in Ireland were built about 838; were called Clochtheach, or house of the Bell, and were built by the Danes or Ostmen.



Royal exchange, London, built 1566; titled royal by queen Elizabeth, January 29, 1571; burnt 1666; rebuilt 1670; repaired and beautified 1769.

Royal observatory in Greenwich park, built 1675.

Royal society academy, Strand, London, first stone laid June 4, 1776; institution founded, 1799.

Ruling machines invented by a Dutchman at London, 1792; greatly improved by Woodmasson, Payne, Brown, &c.

Rum imported into England in 1789, was 3,300,000 gallons; in 1796 there were imported 4,196,198 gallons.

Russia, an immense empire in Europe, Asia and America. In a general view, the empire now extends to the river Tornea, on the side of Sweden, towards European Turkey to the Pruth and Danube; between the Black and Caspian Seas, to the Kur and Bathus rivers. In this quarter, Russia now possesses, on the Black Sea, Mingrelia and Imarretta, wrested from Turkey, and Georgia, Shirvan and Daghestan from Persia. In Asia, the limits of Russia are vaguely defined. It was divided by the empress Catharine II. into forty-one governments: The whole empire is now subdivided into upwards of fifty governments, extending over 5,000,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 50,000,000. All religious opinions are tolerated; the ruling profession is, however, that of the Greek church, amounting to near 40,000,000. The Catholics are estimated at 5,500,000; Lutherans 2,500,000; Mahometans 3,000,000; Jews 1,000,000. In 1819, the army amounted to 778,000 men, and the fleet to 30 sail of the line, 20 frigates, 15 sloops and 200 galleys, with between 30,000 and 40,000 disposable seamen. The principal seaports of the empire are in Europe—Archangel at the mouth of the Northern Dwina; Cronstadt, Revel and Riga, in the Baltic; and Sevastopol and Odessa in the Black Sea. In Asia, Astracan near the mouth of the Volga; Ochotsk in the sea of Ochotsk; St. Peter and Paul in Kamschatka; with some forts and factories in America.

Russia, or Muscovy, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; Wolidimer was the first Christian king in 981; the Poles conquered it about 1058, but it is uncertain how long they kept it; the Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571; first began their new year from January 1, in 1700; became an empire 1727, Peter I. assuming the title of emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negotiations with the court of Petersburg; he visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford, 1697; a revolution without bloodshed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another in favour of the late empress, 1762; the emperor John, an infant, deposed 1741; put to death 1763; the punishment of the knout abolished, 1752; the empress seized part of Poland in

1773 and 1795; death of Paul I. and accession of Alexander, March, 1800; Finland, a part of Galicia, added to the empire, 1809; invaded by the French, July, 1812; Poland annexed to the empire, 1815.

*Sovereigns of Russia since 1613*—1613, Michael Foedorowitz; 1645, Alexis; 1676, Theodore; 1689, Ivan or John; 1696, Peter I. the Great; 1725, Catharine I.; 1727, Peter II.; 1730, Anne; 1741, Elizabeth. *Family of Holstein*—1762, Peter III. six months; Catharine II.; 1796, Paul; 1801, Alexander; 1827, Nicholas. From the reign of Ivan IV. 1580, the monarchs of Russia took the title of czars until 1721, when Peter I. assumed that of "emperor of all the Russias.

Russia, emperor of, with the king of Prussia, prince Blucher, and other illustrious persons, entered London amidst great rejoicings, June 8, 1814; left England with the king of Prussia, June 27.

Rye-house plot prevented by a fire that happened at Newmarket, March 22, discovered June 12, 1683.

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SAALFALDT, near Salsburg, destroyed by fire, with the whole produce of the harvest, July 29, 1811.

Saba planted by the Dutch, 1640.

Sabbatical year, the first, 1451 before Christ.

Sabrina island, gradually disappeared October, 1811; smoke still seen issuing out of the sea where it disappeared, Feb. 1812.

Saddles in use 340.

Sadler's Wells, eighteen persons trodden to death at the theatre, October 15, 1807.

Saffron first brought into England by a pilgrim, 1389; cultivated 1582.

Sail-cloth first made in England, 1590; cotton sail-cloth made at Baltimore and at Patterson, N. J. and brought into use in the United States, 1824.

Saint Carlo, Naples, theatre royal, destroyed by fire, February 14, 1816.

Saint George, British ship of 98 guns, stranded on the western coast of North Jutland, and admiral Reynolds and the whole of the crew, except 11, lost, December 24, 1811.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, 130 houses at, consumed by fire, February 12, 1816.

Saint Domingo, French part, put itself under the English protection, August 18, 1793; declared itself independent, January, 1797.

Saint Eustatia isle settled by Holland, 1632.

- Saint Helena first possessed by the English, 1600.
- Saint Lawrence river discovered and explored by the French, 1508.
- Saint Peter's college, Cambridge, received a donation of £20,000, from an unknown hand, May 1817.
- Saint Salvador was the first land discovered in the West Indies, or America, by Columbus, October 11, 1492.
- Saint Vincent, eruption of a volcano in the island of, April 30, 1812.
- Saint Stephen's chapel, now the house of commons, Westminster, built 1115.
- Saldanha, frigate, wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and all her crew lost, December 4, 1811.
- Salem, in New England, settled, 1628.
- Salt mines in Staffordshire discovered, 1670; rock salt was discovered about 950; in Poland, in 1289.
- Salting herrings after the Dutch method first used, 1416.
- Saltpetre first made in England, 1625.
- Salt and incident duties in 1786, amounted to about £1,400,000, in 1787 to £1,800,000; in 1788 to £1,812,969.
- Salt duties in England, in 1785 was £361,670; in 1790, amounted to £411,000.
- Samnite war ended 272 before Christ, having continued 71 years.
- Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered, 1778.
- Sancta Casa, or the holy house of Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria, in 1291; pillaged by the French, February 12, 1797, when the statue of the Madona was conveyed to Paris.
- Sanctuaries, or cities of refuge, were instituted by the Jews immediately after their establishment in Palestine, about a. c. 1400; such use, or rather abuse, was made of the heathen temples, particularly those of Hercules; Christian churches commenced to be used as such, A. D. 617; abolished in England, 1534.
- Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards 1303, in whose possession it was till 1703, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king. The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne in favour of his son, 1730, and died in a prison 1732; annexed to Italy, and Bonaparte crowned king of the whole, May 26, 1805; restored to Victor Emanuel, with Genoa added to it, December 14, 1814.
- Satellite, moon or secondary planets; of which there is known to exist, attending the Earth one, Jupiter four, Saturn nine, if his two rings are included, and the Herschel six, making twenty in all—eighteen globular, and the two rings of Saturn circular. Of these bodies, except the moon of the earth, the attendants of Jupiter were first discovered. Simon Marius, astronomer to the elector of Brandenburg, in November, 1609, observed three little stars moving round the body of Jupiter,

and in 1610 discovered a fourth; similar observations were made at the same time in Italy by Galelio.

Satellite of Saturn, the 4th, was first discovered by Huygens, March 25th, 1655; four more were discovered by Cassini, between 1671-84; and Dr. Herschel, 1787-89, discovered two more, and completed the list of the attendants of Saturn.

Satellite of the Herschel, or Georgian planets, six in number, were all discovered by Dr. Herschel, from January 11th, 1787, to March 26th, 1794. The existence of these satellites of the Georgian planet, rests upon the authority of Dr. Herschel alone.

Savannah, in Georgia, settled 1732; damaged by fire July 4, 1758; and again November 26, 1797, when 229 dwellings, besides out-houses, were destroyed; taken by the British in 1779; Americans and French repulsed, with the loss of one thousand men, October, 1779.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 before Christ; erected into a duchy, February 19, 1417, and is now possessed by the king of Sardinia; but great part of the country ceded to France, in 1796, seized by the French, December, 1798, who were repulsed in 1799; but subjugated it again the year following; restored to Sardinia, 1816.

Saxon green, in dying, invented 1744.

Saxons first arrived in Britain, 449, from Bremen, in three ships commanded by Hengist and Horsa.

Saxony conquered by Charlemagne, 774.

Saxony, kingdom of Europe, in Germany, is traversed by the Elbe, which affords it a water communication with Bohemia above, and the German ocean below the Erzeberg chain. In literature, science, arts, and manufactures, the inhabitants of this little kingdom hold an exalted rank. The most celebrated universities are at Jena and Leipsic. The latter the most extensive book mart in Europe. Population of 1,200,000.

*Chronology of Saxony.*—1423, Saxony was granted by the emperor Sigismund, to Frederick I. who was succeeded in 1248, by Frederick II.; 1464, Ernest; 1486, Frederick III.; 1525, John the Constant; 1532, John Frederick; 1548, Maurice, the great champion of the Protestants, slain in the battle of Sieverhausen; 1553, Augustus; 1586, Christian I.; 1591, Christian II.; 1611, John George I.; 1656, John George II.; 1680, John George III.; 1691, John George IV.; 1694, Frederick Augustus I.; 1733, Frederick Augustus II.; 1763, Frederick Augustus III. who in 1807 was made a king, and Saxony a kingdom, by Bonaparte; 1827, Anthony Clement, the reigning king, born 1755, of course now aged 72.

Scarborough cliff sunk, and the Spa removed, December 18, 1737.

Searcity-root, a kind of parsnip, introduced and propagated in England, 1787.

Scarlet-dye invented, 1000; first used at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1533.

Scone abbey, near Perth, founded 1114; Charles II. was the last king crowned in the kirk, all the Scottish monarchs having been crowned in this abbey; made the residence of the count d'Artois, of France, 1798.

Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation chair, now in Westminster Abbey, 1296.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia, history of, began 328 before Christ, when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland. Received the christian faith, A. D. 203; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the king of Norway, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by twelve candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1285, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; records of Scotland, by being sent by sea from England for Scotland, were lost, 1298; first general assembly of the church held, December 26, 1560; earl of Murray regent, 1567; earl of Lenox regent, July 12, 1570; earl of Mar regent, September 6, 1571; earl of Morton regent November 24, 1572; James VI. of Scotland, succeeded to the English crown, 1603; this produced an union of the two crowns; and in 1707, the two kingdoms were united, and took the style and title of Great-Britain. The Scotch boast a line of 115 kings; all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus II. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. Historians who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who in general suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons who fled from the Roman servitude. In the second year of Metellus, the seventeenth king, Jesus Christ was born. Metellus was succeeded by Caractacus in the year 32, from which time to 996, Scotland had sixty-five kings—Grimus 996; Malcolm II. 1004; Duncan 1034; Macbeth 1040; Malcolm III. 1057; Donald VII. 1093; Duncan II. 1095; Donald, VII. again 1095; interregnum 1096; Edgar 1097; Alexander I. 1107; David I. 1124; Malcolm IV. 1153; William 1165; Alexander II. 1214; Alexander III. 1240; interregnum 1245; John Baliol 1292; Robert I. 1306; David II. 1329; Edward Baliol 1332; David II. again, 1341; Robert II. 1371; John Robert 1390; James I. 1405; James II. 1437; James III. 1460; James IV. 1488, James V. 1513; Mary Stuart 1542; James VI. 1567.

Sea, embankment of, upon Cartmel Sands, Lancashire, by which 6,000 acres of marsh land were obtained, 1809.

Sea at Teignmouth, and other places on the coast of Devonshire, rose and fell to the height of two feet, several times in the

space of ten minutes, August 10, 1802. By a singular convulsion of the sea in the port of Plymouth, the shipping and craft were left dry and floated again several times in the space of twelve hours, June 1, 1811.

**Sea Fights.**—England with the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 898; England with the French near Sluys, and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340; eighty French ships taken by the English, 1389; off Barfleure, where the duke of Bedford took 500 French and 3 Genoese vessels, 1416; near Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405; off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, November 1449; between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545; again 1549, when 1000 French were killed; near the gulf of Lepanto between the Christian powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners, and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25, October 7, 1571; between the English fleet and the Spanish armada, 1588; between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639; in the Downs with the Dutch, June 19, 1652; near Portland, English with the Dutch, who were beaten, February 18, 1652-3; off Portsmouth, when Admiral Blake took 11 Dutch men of war and 30 merchant ships, February 10, 1652; off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost 20 men of war, June 2, 1653; on the coast of Holland, when they lost 30 men of war, and Admiral Tromp was killed, July 29, 1653; at Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, September, 1656; at the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons, April, 1657; 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York, December 4, 1664; off Harwich, 18 capital Dutch ships taken, and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665; the earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and 2 East India ships, September 4, 1665; again, when the English lost 9 and the Dutch 15 ships, June 4, 1666; the Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men of war, four admirals, and 4000 officers and seaman, July 25, 26, 1666; five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet and four East India ships taken by the English, March 14, 1671-2; at Southwold bay, when the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the duke of York, May 28, 1672; again, by prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and August 11, when the Dutch were defeated, 1673; in the bay of Tripoli, when the English burnt four men of war of that state, March 4, 1674-5; off Beachy Head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690; off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and 21 large men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692; off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693; the Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch, October 12, 1702; between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the sea to the latter, August 24, 1704; at Gib-

raltar, when the French lost five men of war, November 5, 1704; Admiral Leake took 60 French vessels laden with provisions, May 22, 1708; French fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, July 31, 1718; off Toulon, February 9, 1744; off Cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by Admiral Anson, May 3, 1747; off Ushant, when Admiral Hawke took seven men of war of the French, October 14, 1747; off Belleisle, when he took 14 sail of victuallers, July 14, 1756; off Cape Francois, when seven ships were defeated by three English, October 21, 1757; French beaten off Cape Lagos by Admiral Boscawen, August 18, 1759; off Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated the French, November 20, 1759; Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchant ships, October 9, 1762; off the Cape of Virginia, between Admiral Arbuthnot and the French, under Count de Grasse, September 5, 1781; British lost 90 killed, 230 wounded, considered an indecisive fight; between Martinique and Guadaloupe, when Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, April 12, 1782; Lord Howe totally defeated the French fleet, took six ships of war, and sunk several, June 1, 1794; Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt seven, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports, March 8, 1795; the French fleet defeated, and two ships of war taken by Admiral Hotham, March 14, 1795; Admiral Cornwallis took eight transports, under convoy of three French men of war, June 7, 1795; eleven Dutch East Indiamen were taken by the Sceptre man of war and some armed Indiamen, June 19, 1795; the French fleet defeated by Lord Bridport, June 25, 1795; and three ships of war taken near L'Orient; the Dutch fleet under Admiral Lucas, in Saldanna bay, Africa, consisting of five men of war and several frigates, surrendered to Sir George Keith Elphinstone, on August 19, 1796; the Spanish fleet defeated by Sir J. Jarvis, and four line of battle ships taken, February 14, 1797; the Dutch fleet was defeated by Admiral Duncan on the coast of Holland, where their two admirals and 15 ships of war were taken or destroyed, October 11, 1797; the French fleet, of 17 ships of war totally defeated, and nine of them taken by Sir Horatio Nelson, August 1, 1798, near the Nile, in Egypt; the French off the coast of Ireland, consisting of nine ships, by Sir J. B. Warren, October 12, 1798, when he took five of them; the Danish fleet of 28 sail, taken or destroyed by Lord Nelson off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; between the French and the English in the bay of Gibraltar, Hannibal of 74 guns lost, July 5, 1801; French fleet defeated near Cadiz, July 16, 1801, two French 74 burnt, one taken; Sound, between Denmark and Sweden, passed by the English fleet, when Copenhagen was bombarded, April 2, 1801; French and Spanish fleets totally defeated off Cape Trafalgar, Lord Nelson killed in the action, October 21, 1805; French fleet taken by Sir R. Strachan, November 4, 1805; French fleet defeated

in the West Indies by Sir T. Duckworth, February 6, 1806; French squadron taken by Sir J. B. Warren, March 13, 1806; French squadron, in the harbour of Cadiz, surrendered to the Spanish patriots, June 14, 1808; Russian fleet in the Tagus surrendered to the English, September 3, 1808; French shipping and batteries destroyed in Basque Roads by Lord Gambier, April 1809; Russian flotilla, eastward of Nargen Island, and another under Pereola Point, taken or destroyed by Sir James Saumarez, July 1809; three French ships, Robust of 84 guns, Leon of 74, and Boree of 74, driven on shore by a British squadron under Lord Collingwood, October 25, 1809, and the first two burnt by the French the next day; French frigates, La Loire, and La Seine, destroyed by the ships under Sir A. Cochrane, off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, December 18, 1809; gallant action of the British frigate Spartan with a French force in the bay of Naples, May 3, 1810; severe action between the British ship Tribune, Captain Reynolds, and four Danish brigs, which escaped, from the Tribune being damaged in her sails, May 12, 1810; twenty-six sail of French ships taken off Palinurus by the British Thames and Cephalus, July 20, 1811, and afterwards 10 other Neapolitan vessels by the Thames; eighteen vessels brought out and 10 destroyed in a creek of Ragosinza, without the loss of a British man, July 27, 1811; a French brig sunk, two driven ashore, and a small village battered to the ground near Cherbourg by the British ship Hotspur, September 8, 1811; French frigate La Trave, of 44 guns, taken by the British frigate Andromache, of 38 guns, October 23, 1813; French frigate Alcmene taken by the British ship Venerable, January 16, 1814; and the French frigate Iphigenia a few days after; Ceres French frigate taken by the British ship Tagus, January 6, 1814; French frigate Terpsichore captured by the British ship Majestic, February 3, 1814; French frigate Cloriade surrendered to the British frigates Dryad and Achates, after a severe engagement with the Eurotas, February 25, 1814; French frigate L'Etoile captured by the British ship Hebrus, March 27, 1814.

*Sea Fights of the United States.*

1775, May, captain Jeremiah O'Brien forcibly took possession of a lumber sloop, and suddenly raised a crew with but a small supply of muskets, fowling pieces, pickaxes, pitchforks, &c. to chase and attack the British armed schooner Margaretta, lying in sight. This bold attempt succeeded; the British vessel was captured, after a smart action—captain Moore and a number of his crew were killed. Her armament consisted of four six pounders, twenty swivels, two small guns, hand grenades, &c. &c. This was the first capture made in the war of the revolution. With this armament, captain O'Brien fitted out a sloop he called LIBERTY, and soon after captured the British schooner Diligence, captain Knight, and her consort



Tapnogouche, off Buck's harbour, the entrance to Machias. He returned to Machias, beat up for volunteers, manned the Liberty and Diligence, and sailed for St. Johns, N. B. and by surprise, took Fort Howe, garrison troops, guns, ammunition, a large brig loaded with hay, live stock and poultry, for the British garrison at Boston, the whole of which was accomplished between the 11th May, and — August, 1775. He had five brothers with him engaged in these expeditions.

1777, February, the United States ship Randolph, of 32 guns, captain N. Biddle, captured four English vessels, one the True Briton of twenty guns.

1778, March, the United States ship Randolph, of 32 guns, commanded by captain Nicholas Biddle, fell in with the British 64 gun ship Yarmouth, captain Vincent, and after an action maintained with energy, the Randolph blew up, the gallant Biddle and 310 men perished.

In the Delaware river, captain John Barry, with four small row boats, attacked and vanquished a British schooner of ten guns, and four large transports, without losing a man.

United States privateer Thorn, of 16 guns, of Boston, captain Waters, engaged the Governor Tryon, of 16 guns, and the sir William Erskine, of 18 guns; after an action of two hours, the Tryon first struck, and afterwards the Erskine; the Tryon then escaped.

1779, February, the brig Hazard, of 14 four pounders, and two three pounders, captain John Foster Williams, after a close and vigorous action, captured the British brig Active, mounting 18 six pounders, 6 cohorns, and 10 swivels. The action lasted thirty to forty minutes—the Active lost 33 killed and wounded, the Hazard only eight.

June, the Protector of 20 guns, captain J. F. Williams, engaged the Admiral Duff, captain Strange, yard-arm to yard-arm for more than an hour. The Duff took fire; captain Williams hauled off, when the Admiral Duff blew up. Captain Williams succeeded in saving fifty-five of her crew.

September 23, American frigate Bonne Homme Richard, of 40 guns, commanded by Paul Jones, engaged the British frigate Serapis, of 44 guns, and the Countess of Scarborough, of 24 guns; after a most sanguinary fight, Paul Jones captured the Serapis. Shortly after, the American frigate sunk—a night engagement.

1781, April 2, the Alliance of 32 guns, captain John Barry, captured the British frigate Mars, of 34 guns, and the Minerva of 10 guns.

May 28, the Alliance of 32 guns, captain John Barry, after a gallant action on both sides, captured the British vessel of war Atalanta, captain Edwards, of 20 guns, and the brig Trepassey of 14 guns.

1782, April 8, the Hyder Ally of 16 six pounders, and 110 men, captain Joshua Barney, engaged and captured, in 26 minutes,

the British ship *General Monk*, of 29 nine pounders, and 136 men, captain Rogers; 53 killed and wounded including every officer except one midshipman.

1799, February 9, the French frigate *Insurgente*, of 40 guns, and 409 men, captain Barreaut, captured by the United States frigate *Constellation*, of 38 guns, and 309 men, captain Thomas Truxton.

1800, February 2, action between the *Constellation* of 38 guns, captain Truxton, and the French national ship *Vengeance*, of 54 guns; the guns of the *Vengeance* was silenced, but Truxton could not take possession of her, on account of losing his mainmast and his rigging shot away.

August 21, the *Boston* of 24 guns, captain Little, after an action of one hour and a half, captured the French corvette *Berceau*, mounting 24 guns.

1801, August 1, the *Enterprize* of 12 guns, lieutenant Andrew Sterett, captured the Tripoline ship of war, the *Tripoli*, of 14 guns.

1803, June 22, action between the frigate *New-York*, and the largest Tripoline corvette; the latter blown up.

October 31, frigate *Philadelphia* in attacking and pursuing a Tripoline ship, ran on rocks not laid down on any chart, within three miles of Tripoli, the frigate was captured, and the officers and crew taken prisoners. The court of enquiry and the government decided, that captain Bainbridge acted with fortitude and good conduct, and no censure should attach from that event.

The enemy soon succeeded in getting the *Philadelphia* off the rock, and carried her into the harbour of Tripoli. In February, 1804, the gallant Stephen Decatur entered the harbour, boarded, and took possession of the frigate, notwithstanding she had all her guns mounted and charged, and was lying within half gun-shot of the Bashaw's castle, and of his principal battery; two Tripoline cruisers were lying within two cables length on the starboard quarter, and several gun-boats within half a gun's shot on the starboard bow, and all the batteries on shore were opened upon the assailants. Having gained possession, Decatur set fire to the frigate—he, his officers and men remained on board, until the flames issued from the ports of the gun-deck, and the hatchway of the spar deck. Twenty men killed on board the *Philadelphia*, a large boat full got off, and many leaped into the water. Lieutenant Decatur did not lose a man, and had but one slightly wounded.

1804, August 1, the famous attack of the United States squadron under the command of commodore Preble, upon the town, fortress, and naval force of Tripoli. For commodore Preble's interesting official report of the distinguished actions, see United States Naval Register, page 220.

August 24th, second attack.

August 28th, third and very severe attack—the Constitution, commodore Preble, much injured in the hull and rigging by the grape and cannon shot of the enemy, “*but not a man hurt!*”

September 3, fourth attack; the gun boats led into action by Decatur and Somers, a severe affair of one hour and fifteen minutes, and great damage done to the town, fort, and naval force of the enemy.

September 4, fifth attack by commodore Preble, who sends in a fire ship, under command of captain Somers, with lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel. Surrounded and about to be captured in the port of Tripoli, and unable to clear themselves by their boats, it is not doubted they applied matches to the fuses, and blew themselves up, in order that the enemy should not have the ammunition on board, and themselves taken prisoners.

1811, May 16, rencontre between the British sloop of war Little Belt, and the United States frigate President, commodore Rodgers.

1812, August 13, the British sloop of war Alert, taken by the United States frigate Essex, captain Porter.

August 19, the British frigate Guerriere, taken by the United States frigate Constitution, captain Hull.

October 18, the British brig Frolic, by the United States sloop Wasp, captain Jones; same day, the Wasp and Frolic were captured by the British 74 Poictiers, captain Beresford.

October 25, British frigate Macedonian, captured by the frigate United States, commodore Decatur.

December 29, British frigate Java, captured by the United States ship Constitution, captain Bainbridge.

1813, February 25, Peacock, British sloop of war, captured by the United States ship of war Hornet, of inferior force. The Peacock sunk with a great part of her crew.

June 1, United States frigate Chesapeake, captured by the British ship Shannon; a most distinguished action in the naval history of the United States, in which the gallant commander, James Lawrence, fell.

June 3, United States armed vessels Growler and Eagle, taken after a smart action, by the British gun-boats.

August 14, United States sloop of war Argus, taken by the sloop of war Pelican.

September 4, British ship Boxer taken by the Enterprize.

September 13, commodore Oliver Perry, in a gallant action of the United States squadron, under his command, captured the British fleet on Lake Erie.

1814, March 20, the United States frigate Essex, taken by the British frigate Phœbe, and sloop of war Cherub, after a desperate and sanguinary defence.

April 21, United States ship Frolic, taken by a British squadron.

April 29, British ship Epervier, taken by the United States ship Wasp.

September 1, British ship Avon, taken by the Wasp.

1815, January 15, United States frigate President, Decatur commander, captured by a British squadron, consisting of the Endymion, Tenedos and Pomone frigates, and the Majestic razec—a distinguished and gallant action on the part of Decatur, who, after being captured, refused indignantly to deliver his sword to any other than the commander of the squadron.

February 20, the British ships Cyane and Levant, taken by the United States frigate Constitution.

March 23, the United States ship Hornet captures the British ship Penguin.

Seringapatam, capital of the Mysore, taken by the English under General Harris, May 6, 1799.

Sextant invented by Tycho Brahe, in 1550.

Sheep, the number in England is from 20 to 25 millions. The value of their wool, £3,200,000. Expense in manufacturing it £9,000,000. Exported annually upwards of £3,000,000. Number of persons employed in manufacturing it are above one million. From the wool grower to the consumer, a piece of cloth passes through one hundred different hands. Merino sheep imported into the United States by Col. Humphries the American Minister at Spain.

Ship.—The first seen in Greece arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 before Christ; the first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost £14,000; before this, twenty-four gun ships were the largest in the navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII. 1500: there were not above four merchant ships of 120 tons burden, before 1551.

Ship-building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors, the first ship being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B. C. The first ship of the burden of eight hundred tons was built in England in 1597.

Shoeing of horses first introduced, 481.

Shoes of the present fashion first worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

Side-saddles first used in England, 1380.

Signals at sea first devised by James II. 1665.

Sierra Leone coast discovered, 1460; nearly destroyed by a French frigate in 1795.

Silesia taken by the king of Prussia, 1740.

Silver first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ.

**Silk**, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C. From India, 274 after Christ; known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women; Heliogabulus first wore a garment all of silk, 220; Silkworms were brought to Europe three hundred years later; in 1130, Greek manufacturers of silk brought by Roger, king of Sicily, to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and to the south of France; Venice inveigled silk weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207; silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball, at Kennelworth castle, in 1286; Silk manufactured in England, 1604; first silk manufacture in France, 1521; silk worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1559; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620; Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine, erected at Derby, in 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels, one water wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk.

**Silver plate**, or vessels, first made use of in England, by Welfred, a Northumbrian bishop, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, 1300.

**Slave-Trade** from Congo and Angola, begun by the Portuguese in 1482; begun with England, 1563; in South America, 1550; Abolished by the Quakers, 1784; by the French convention, 1794; by the British parliament, 1807; by the Prince of the United Netherlands, 1814; in France by Buonaparte, March 29, 1815; abolished in Pennsylvania, 1784; in 1768, there were 104,000 brought in the West-Indies, at £15 each, amounting to £1,582,000, sterling, chiefly by barter; by the French convention, February 4, 1794.

**Soap** first made at London and Bristol, 1524.

**Society isles**, in the Pacific ocean, discovered, 1765.

**Solway Moss**, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of four hundred acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep, upon which were found hares, wild fowl, &c. It has covered near six hundred acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about thirty small villages; it continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, December 31, 1771.

**South-sea act** passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720, by which many thousands were ruined.

**Spanish Town**, in the island of Trinidad, destroyed by fire, March 24, 1808.

Spanish decree, in imitation of the Berlin decree, February 18, 1807; in imitation of the Milan decree, January 3, 1808.

Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; the several provinces now subject to the crown were once independent kingdoms, but became one kingdom, in 414; the Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 569, and continued in possession of it till it was conquered by the Moors, in 711; the Moors kept possession till 1093; kingdom of, founded by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, the queen of Castile having married the king of Arragon, 1479, who assumed the title of Catholic Majesty; by the conquests of Navarre and Grenada; Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511; the kingdom seized by Buonaparte, and given to his brother Joseph, 1808; Charles IV. abdicated in favour of his son Ferdinand VII., March 19, 1808; Joseph Buonaparte made king of, July, 1808; the theatre of war, from that period to the expulsion of the French, in 1814, when Ferdinand, who had been held captive in France, was restored.

*Kings of Spain, from Ferdinand the Great.*—Ferdinand the Great, under whom Castile and Leon were united, from A. D. 1027 to 1035; Sancho the Strong, 1065; Alphonso the Valiant, 1072; Alphonso VII. 1109; Alphonso VIII. 1122; Sancho III. 1157; Ferdinand II. 1158; Alphonso IX. 1158; Henry I. 1214; Ferdinand III. 1216; Alphonso X. 1252; Sancho IV. 1284; Ferdinand IV. 1295; Alphonso XI. 1312; Peter the Cruel, 1350; Henry II. 1368; John I. the Bastard, 1379; Henry III. 1390; John II. 1406; Henry IV. 1454; Ferdinand and Isabella, (the first styled Catholic,) 1474; Philip I. 1504; Charles I. 1516; Philip II. 1555; Philip III. 1591; Philip IV. 1621; Charles II. 1665; Philip V. resigned, 1700; Lewis, 1724; Philip re-assumed, 1725; Ferdinand VI. 1746; Charles III. 1759; Charles IV. began to reign, 1788; resigned in favour of his son Ferdinand, since called Ferdinand VII. March 20, 1808; Joseph Buonaparte appointed king of Spain, by his brother Napoleon, May, 1808; Ferdinand restored 1814, and is now, 1829, the reigning king.

Speaker of the house of commons first chosen, 1340.

Speaking trumpets invented by Kircher, a jesuit, 1652.

Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299.

Sphere invented by Archimedes, of Syracuse, 209 before Christ.

Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, 1530; another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport in Yorkshire, which finishes, on each spindle, three lays of thirty hanks to the pound in an hour, 1785.

Spurs in use before 1400.

Stadtholder and family, obliged to quit Holland on the French taking possession of the United Provinces, January 21, 1795, and retired to England.

Stamp duties instituted in England, June 28, 1694.

- Standard fixed by law for gold and silver, 1300.
- Standing armies began in France, by Charles VII. in 1445.
- Star-chamber court in England, instituted 1487; abolished 1641.
- Starching linen first introduced into England, 1552.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE GLOBE.

	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Pop. to sq. m.</i>
Asia, .....	400,000,000.....	15,250,000.....	26
Europe, .....	192,000,000.....	3,250,000.....	90
Africa, .....	50,000,000.....	11,000,000.....	4½
America, .....	35,000,000.....	15,500,000.....	2
Australia, &c.....	3,000,000.....	4,500,000.....	¾
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>680,000,000.....</b>	<b>49,500,000.....</b>	<b>123</b>

*Note.*—The amount of the population of the globe is very uncertain; some estimate it at upwards of 1,000,000,000, and some reduce it to less than half that number.

RELIGION.

Pagans,.....	320,000,000....	<i>General divisions of Christians.</i>	
Christians....	235,000,000....	Roman Catholics,	125,000,000
Mahometans..	120,000,000....	Protestants.....	60,000,000
Jews.....	5,000,000....	Greek church, &c.	50,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>680,000,000....</b>	<b>Christians .....</b>	<b>235,000,000</b>

*Note.*—From this view it appears that nearly one half of the inhabitants of the globe are Pagans; more than one sixth Mahometans; and but little more than one third enjoy the light of the Gospel.

- Statute miles first ascertained in England, 1593.
- Steam engine invented by Savary, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.
- Steam-boat, Rumsey's, succeeded in North River, New-York, October, 1807.
- Steam applied to the purpose of inland navigation in America, 1810; steam-boat established between Norwich and Yarmouth November, 1813; steam-boat capable of conveying three hundred persons, commenced its periodical passage between Limehouse and Gravesend, February, 1815.
- Steam-boats, from a list of the, employed in the trade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on the 21st of June, 1827, it appears there were then 109 boats, burthen 18,567 tons.
- Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel wire springs for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artists, 7s. 6d. each, equal to 2l. 5s.; one grain of gold only 2d.
- Stereotype printing invented by William Ged, a goldsmith, of Edinburgh, 1725.
- Stirrups first used in the sixth century.

- Stockings, silk**, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547; Howell says, that in 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black silk knit stockings by her silk woman, and she never wore cloth ones any more; he adds that Henry VIII. wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain by great chance a pair of silk stockings, for Spain very early abounded in silk; his son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of—consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain; the weaving of them was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.
- Stone buildings** first introduced into England, 674.
- bullets in use in England so late as 1514.
- Stone, artificial**, for statues, &c. discovered by a Neapolitan, 1776; introduced into England by Mrs. Coade, near London.
- Stone cured** by a medicine, for which government paid Mrs. Steevens a premium, June, 1739.
- Stonehenge**, near Salisbury, had some of its massy uprights, with a trihilion or top stone, thrown down by the thaw, January 1st, 1797.
- Stops in literature**, introduced 1520; the colon 1580; semicolon 1599.
- Store cask**, for a brewery, was made by Mr. Layton, in Southwark, which would contain 8,000 casks of 16 gallons each; its diameter 55 feet 6 inches, and its depth 20 feet, all of English oak; finished January, 1792.
- Storms**—one in Canterbury threw down 200 houses, and killed several families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hail stones much bigger than hens' eggs, 344; 420 houses in Carlisle blown down, and many people killed, 349; hail stones fell in most parts of Britain above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; in several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, in Gloucestershire, when the steeple of the church was thrown down, October 5, 1091; at London 500 houses were thrown down, and Bow church unroofed, and at Old Sarum the steeple, with many houses, were thrown down, October 17, 1091; a violent storm almost desolated a great part of Denmark and Norway in 1194; many lives were lost and houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed by hail as large as hens' eggs, 1205; it thundered for fifteen days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233; the chimney of the chamber where the queen of king Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken; accompanied with such thunder and lightning as had not been known



in the memory of man, 1251; as king Edward I. and his queen were talking together in their bedchamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants who waited upon them, but did their majesties no hurt, 1285; when Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind that swelled to a tempest of rain, lightning, and hailstones, so prodigious as instantly to kill 6000 of his horses and 1000 of his best troops, 1359; at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, England, was a storm of hail in 1479, when the stones measured 18 inches round; in Italy a storm of hail destroyed all the fish, birds and beasts of the country, 1510; a violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests, and blew down the steeple of the great church at Copenhagen, January 1st, 1515; a storm of hail in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured 15 inches in circumference, July, 1558; hailstones fell at Dorchester seven inches in circumference, on August 23, 1651; the day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible that it extended all over Europe, September 3, 1658; 200 sail of colliers and some coasters were lost, with all their crews, in the bay of Cromer, in Norfolk, in 1696; a storm of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire, &c. which killed fowls and small animals, and knocked down horses and men, some of the stones weighing half a pound, April 29, 1697; the same year, May 4, in Hertfordshire, hailstones fell 14 inches in circumference, destroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner; the most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, November 27, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimneys and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, and the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats and barges were sunk in the Thames, but the royal navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, one second rate, four third rates, four fourth rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants' service, in London only the damage was estimated at a million; Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, August 1722, 1728; at St. Kitts where 20 ships were lost, June 30, 1733; at the mouth of the Ganges, in India, when 20,000 vessels of different kinds were cast away, eight English East India ships, and 300,000 people were lost, and the water rose 40 feet higher than usual, October 11, 1737; in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were five inches round, May, 1745; one at Nantz, where 66 vessels and 800 sailors were lost, on the 7th March, 1741; at Jamaica, which did £300,000 damage, August 10, 1751; at Cadiz, 100 ships lost, December 8, 1751; at Charles-

ton, South-Carolina, where the ships lost were worth £20,000, May 4, 1761; at Girgenti, in Italy, where the hailstones weighed 20 ounces, April 18, 1772; at St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772; a terrible one at St. Kitts, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, August 30, 1772; a most terrible one near Boston, in North America, in August, and at Cuba, in July, 1773; at Alençon, in France, where the hailstones measured 18 inches round, August 3, 1774; at Antwerp, &c. in Holland, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, and weighed three quarters of a pound, and killed several horses, &c. and destroyed the fruits of the earth, June 11, 1776; in the West-Indies, the severest ever known, September 6, 1776; at Jamaica, August, 1781; all over England, January, 1779; a violent hail storm at Madrid, which did six thousand pounds damage to the glass windows, some stones weighed a pound, on July 26, 1782; at Surat, in the East-Indies, which destroyed 7,000 of the inhabitants, on April 22, 1782; at Dieupole, in Moravia, which totally destroyed the place, May 30, 1782; in France, where the hailstones weighed eight ounces, June 17, 1782; great damage done in America, particularly in New-England, 1784; at Iran, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs, which weighed 23 ounces, July 18, 1784; 131 villages and farms laid waste in France, August 5, 1785; in the Channel, January, 1786, when the Halsewell Indiaman, &c. was lost; at Ferrara, in Italy, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, July 17, 1786; the same month, a storm at Highbickington, in Devonshire, removed 13 elm trees upwards of 200 yards from their original spot, and they remained standing upright in a flourishing state; a rock at the same place was divided upwards of eight feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn for several miles, were destroyed by the thunder and lightning; at North Shields, where the hailstones were as big as pigeons' eggs, August 16, 1786; in Normandy, where the hailstones were as big as hens' eggs, August 4, 1787; in different parts of England, the same month, 1787; in the West-Indies, where great damage was done, particularly in the French islands, July, 1787; at St. Germain en Laie, in France, hail fell as large as a quart bottle, and all the trees from Valance to Lisle were torn up by the roots, July 13, 1788; almost all over the kingdom, which did considerable damage, December 23, 1790; in September, 1791, a violent hail storm fell in Calabria, near Naples, when some of the hailstones weighed an English pound, which destroyed all hopes of a vintage; the church of Speldhurst, in Kent, was destroyed by lightning, and the bells were melted, and other damage done at Raynham, October 25, 1791; also in Sussex, where the hailstones were four inches in circumference; at Whitehaven, which did great damage, when the tide rose six feet

above its usual height, March, 1793; at Thornton, in Leicestershire, when the hailstones measured from 4 to 6½ inches in circumference, and did great damage, August 3, 1793; at Savannah-la-Mar, in Jamaica, hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs, fell, June 2, 1793; almost universal through Great-Britain, by which much damage was done, January 16, 1794; at Bletchington, there were 575 panes of glass broken, belonging to the barracks, and other damage done in different places; at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, £100,000 damage was done by a storm, September 25, 1798; at Heyford, in Oxfordshire, irregular pieces of ice, the size of a hen's egg, fell, August 19, 1800; the same storm did great damage in Bedfordshire, where hailstones fell of eleven inches circumference, and killed the hares and partridges in the fields; November 8, the same year, great damage was done in London, and throughout almost all England; again, in Devonshire, and in the Baltic, November, 1801; in the north of England, August 18, 1802; a violent hurricane of wind did great damage in Devon and Cornwall, January 19, 1804; another blew down a garden wall at Shenfield-place, Kent, of 300 feet in length, on January 22, 1804; a dreadful storm at Kingston-upon-Thames, July 6, 1805; a terrific thunder storm in Somersetshire, when the hailstones measured from six to seven inches in circumference, July 15, 1808; a tremendous one at Boston, by which and the rising of the tide, the town and country round were deluged, Nov. 10, 1810; at a farm belonging to captain Nowel, of Ifley, near Oxford, by which two barns, some out-houses, and thirteen valuable ricks of hay and corn, were destroyed, October 12, 1810; at Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, during which a fire-ball fell, and a barn, malting office, and stable were burnt down, Oct. 1813; a tremendous gale and storm prevailed throughout Great-Britain and Ireland, by which much damage was done in various places, December 16-17, 1814; violent thunder storm in London, June 15, 1814; a dreadful one fell upon the town of Worchetz, in the county of Timeswar, and of 2,600 buildings, none escaped without injury, July 2, 1816; a most tremendous gale, by which many vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coasts, August 31, 1816; tremendous gale of wind, which did considerable mischief, was experienced at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other northern towns, February 27, 1818; a most destructive storm at Madras, on the Coromandel coast of Indostan, December 7th, 1827; at the same time, another hurricane raged with equal violence, at Bombay, on the Malabar coast.

Stratford jubilee, September 6, 1769.

Stucco work revived by D'Udine, about 1500.

Style altered by pope Gregory, who took twelve days off the calendar in 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by tak-

- ing off ten days, December 15, 1582; received at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, September 2, 1752. See art. *Dominical Letter*.
- Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicia at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year.
- Suffolk, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May, 1779.
- Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; produced in Sicily, 1148; first produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, 1503; carried to the West-Indies, by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbados, 1641; sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, 1503; practised first in England, in 1569.
- Sun, spots seen in, for the first time, 1611; spot observed in 1779; several spots observed in, that in the centre of the apparent size of the earth's diameter, June, 1816.
- Sunday schools first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland, in 1789.
- Sun-dials invented 558 B. C.; the first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 308 B. C.; first set up against churches, 613.
- Supremacy of the pope above the emperor introduced, 607; the first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself, was Henry VIII. 1533.
- Surinam surrendered by the English to Holland, 1667; taken by the English, August 20, 1799; again May 5, 1804.
- Surnames first introduced into England by the Normans, 1102; became common, 1200.
- Survey of England made, at first, by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II. 1668.
- Swearing on the holy gospel first used, 528.
- Sweden, ancient Scandinavia, kingdom of, began 481; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, in 1394; Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes in 1525, until which time the crown was elective; christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred November 8, 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; popery abolished, and the crown declared to be hereditary, 1544; Christiani, queen of, born, 1626; began her reign, 1632; founded the order of Amarante, 1645; resigned the crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; king of, made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; conspiracy for altering the government, when counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government, and the king made absolute, August 13, 1772; the king assassinated, March 16, 1792; the late king, Gustavus Adolphus V. dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, March 13, 1809. On account of the advanced age of Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania; Charles Augustus, prince of Augusten-

burgh, was chosen to succeed him, January 24, 1810; Charles Augustus dying suddenly, May 29, John Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, French general, was chosen crown prince, August 21, following. The government resigned by Charles, in favor of his adopted son, Bernadotte, March 17, 1811; the government resumed by Charles, January 7, 1812; made peace and alliance with England, August, in the same year; Norway ceded to it by treaty, January 14, 1814.

*Separation of Sweden and Denmark.*—1523, Gustavus Vasa; 1560, Errick, XIV.; 1568, John III.; 1592, Sigismund I. began; 1606, Charles IX.; 1611, Gustavus II. Adolphus; 1633, Christina, aged 6. *House of Deux-Ponts.*—1654, Charles X.; 1660, Charles XI. four years old; 1699, Charles XII. aged 15; 1718, Ulrique, sister to Charles, aged 15; 1751, Adolphus of Holstein; 1771, Gustavus III.; 1792, Gustavus IV.; 1809, Charles XIII.; crown prince, John Jules, prince of Ponte Corvo, (marshal Bernadotte) succeeded to the throne in 1818, and is the reigning king.

Switzerland, bounded on the north by Suabia, east by Tyrol, south by Savoy and Italy, and west by France. It is 220 miles long, and 130 broad. Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons, namely: Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Zurick, Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, Glarus and Appenzel. The first seven are Catholics, the next four are Calvinists, and the other two contain both religions. In 1797 the French entered the country; abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished in 1802.

Switzerland inhabited formerly by the Helvetti, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 years before Christ; it remained subject to the Romans till 395; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 838, given by the last king of Burgundy to the emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged till the Swiss Cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; their independence abolished by the French, September 9, 1798; their government finally placed under the care of France, October 1802; recalled its troops from the service of England, and voted 6000 additional men for the service of France, August 24, 1811; its neutrality violated by the allied Austrians, Russians and Prussians, December 21, 1813; joins the confederacy against Bonaparte, May 20, 1815.

## T.

- TANNING** leather, a new and expeditious method invented, 1795.
- Tapestry** invented by sir Francis Crane, 1619; for the encouragement of which king James I. gave £2000 to build a house at Mortlake, in Surrey, 1619.
- Tariff** or duties on goods imported, estimated amount in 1789, average  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in 1824, average amount, 25 per cent.; in 1828, average 35 per cent.
- Taverns** restrained by an act of Edward VI. 1552, to forty in London.
- Taxes** were raised arbitrarily in England, 1100; amounted to £7,513,340 in 1754; and to £16,500,000 in 1797.
- Tea** first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in 1591.
- Tea** destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in abhorrence of English taxes.
- Telegraphs** invented, 1687; put into practice by the French, in 1794; by the English, January 28, 1796.
- Telescopes** invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle maker at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of sir Isaac Newton, 1692.
- Tennessee**, state of the United States, bounded by Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, south, North-Carolina south east, Virginia north east, Kentucky north, and the Mississippi river west; has an outline of 1,111 miles; area 40,900 square miles. The longest line that can be drawn in Tennessee, is from south west to north east angles, 465 miles, and is the longest line that can be extended in any state of the United States. The mean width about 100 miles. Population in 1810, 261,725. In 1820, 422,613. Of these:
- |                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Foreigners not naturalized .....    | 312     |
| Engaged in Agriculture.....         | 101,919 |
| Do. .in Manufactures .....          | 7,860   |
| Do. .in Commerce .....              | 882     |
| Population to the square mile,..... | 15      |
- Progressive population—in 1790, 35,691; in 1800, 105,602; and in 1810 and 1820, as above.
- Chronology of Tennessee.*—1780, Nashville on Cumberland river, founded; 1789, what is now Tennessee, conditionally ceded by North Carolina, to the United States; 1790, May 29th, by act of congress made a territory, by the name of the 'Territory of the United States south of Ohio'; 1796, February 6th, constitution ratified in convention, at Knoxville, and in the same year admitted into the union as an independent state. Tennessee, government of, legislature, a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives;

representatives not to exceed forty, but apportioned according to taxable population; senators never to be less than one third, nor more than one half the number of representatives: both bodies elected by the people for a term of two years. Qualification of both senators and representatives, three years in the state, and one year county residence, and property in possession, in full right, in the county or district from whence elected, of two hundred acres of land. Executive, a governor elected biennially by the people, and only eligible six years out of eight; must be twenty-five years of age, have resided in the state four years before election, and possess a freehold in the state of five hundred acres of land. Judiciary, composed of such courts, superior and inferior, which the legislature may from time to time establish; judges appointed by the legislature in joint ballot, and hold their offices during good behavior.

**Thames** was so low between the tower and the bridge, that women and children waded over it, owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day, 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; ebbcd and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; tide flowed eight hours instead of four, and ebbcd five hours instead of eight, September 16, 1732; the tide exceeded its bounds 18 inches, February 18, 1734; palace yard and Westminster Hall deluged by it, October 21, 1812; the tide in, rose remarkably high, December 28, 1814.

**Theatre**; that of Bacchus at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, 420 before Christ; the ruins still exist; first introduced into England, 1566; the first royal license for one in England was in 1574, to James Burbage and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's; till this time boys performed women's parts; Italian opera first introduced in the United States, at the Park Theatre in New York, with great success, 1825.

**Theatre at Cape d'Istria**, in Italy, fell and crushed the performers and audience to death, February 6, 1794.

**Theatre at Mentz** was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 70 were burnt, August, 1796.

**Theatre at Nantz** was destroyed by accidental fire, August 27, 1796.

**Theban war**, 1225 before Christ.

**Thebes built by Cadmus**, 493 before Christ.

**Thebes destroyed by Alexander**, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335 before Christ.

- Thermometers first invented by Drebel, a Dutchman, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, 1749.
- Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, in 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbee, a Swedish anatomist, Thomas Bartholline of Copenhagen, and D. Joliffe, of England, 1653. (See Lacteals.)
- Thread first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1722.
- Thuilleries in Paris, built, 1577.
- Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, May 13, 1775.
- Tides, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.
- Tiles first used in England, 1246.
- Tilsit, treaty of, concluded, July 7, 1807.
- Tilts and tournaments instituted in Germany, 919.
- Time first computed from the christian era, 516; in history, 784; in Spain, 1258; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.
- Time-measure barometer introduced by Scipio Nasica, 159; king Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lanthorn made of wood and thin-scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time measures, hour glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.
- Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonshire and Cornwall, in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782.
- Tithes given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C.; first granted to the church in England, 786; established by law by the Lateran council, 1200.
- Titles, first creation to, by patents, 1344. The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England: Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII. "Highness;" Henry VIII. "Majesty;" (and was the first and last that was styled "Dread Sovereign;") and James I. that of "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty."
- Titles of honour abolished in France by the national assembly, 1796.
- Toad, a live one found in a block of stone, at Newark, April 15, 1806; another found alive, in the heart of an oak tree, about thirty inches in diameter, at Rainford, Lancashire, January, 1810.
- Tobacco first discovered in St. Domingo, in 1496; afterwards by the Spaniards in Yutacan, 1520; first brought into England, 1583; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779; tobacco prohibited from being chewed publicly in Massachusetts, 1632.
- Torre del Grecco, near Naples, was nearly destroyed by the lava of Mount Vesuvius, June 30, 1794.



- Torture abolished in Sweden, by order of the king, 1786; in Poland, 1776; abolished in France by edict, August 25, 1780; abolished in Spain, August, 1814.
- Toulon taken from the French revolutionists by admiral Hood, 1793; surrendered to their forces, December, the same year; signed an act of submission to Louis XVIII. July 23, 1815.
- Tourlone, cardinal, high inquisitor of Rome, dragged out of his carriage by a mob, and hung on a gibbet fifty feet high, 1786.
- Tournaments began in 170; instituted by Henry, emperor of Germany, 919.
- Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Besancon, 1674; Petit, of France, invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.
- Towers, high, first erected to churches, in 1000.
- Tragedy, the first acted at Athens, on a wagon, by Thespis, 585 before Christ.
- Trajan's pillar erected in Rome, 114.
- Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about 1000; received it between 1000 and 1066.
- Treasury office, Westminster, built, 1732.
- Trieste was seized by the French, but retaken by the Austrians, April 14, 1797.
- Trinidad, the isle of, discovered, 1498; taken by the English, with four ships of the line, 1797.
- Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, 150; festival instituted, 835.
- Tripoli reduced by admiral Blake, 1655; attacked four times by the United States squadron, under commodore Preble, in the year 1804.
- Troy built, 1480; the kingdom of, began 1446 before Christ; destruction of, June 11, 1184 before Christ.
- Trumpets first sounded before the kings of England, by order of Offa, king of Mercia, 790.
- Tulips first brought into England, 1578.
- Tunis reduced by admiral Blake, 1665; taken by the emperor Charles V. and restored to its king that had been banished 1535.
- Tunnel of the Tavistock canal, a mile and a half in length, and in some parts of it, more than four hundred feet below the surface, completely holed, after thirteen years' labour, August 24, 1816.
- Turkey, large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the north by Croatia, Selavonia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Poland, east by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, south by the Mediterranean, and west by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Moldavia, Bessarabia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia, and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Janina, Livadia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17°

and 40° east long. and 36° and 49° north lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the north by the Black sea and Circassia, east by Persia, south by Arabia, and west by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27° and 46° east long. and 28° and 45' north lat. and contains the countries of Irac Arabi, Diarbek, Cordistan, Armenia, Caramania, Natio- lia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa, the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers, are under their protection.

The Turks are of Tartar origin. In the eighth century they invaded the northern parts of Armenia—from that time, for many centuries, one swarm of these fierce barbarians issued after another. They remain nearly as ignorant and barbarous as when they first appeared on the northern frontiers of Armenia.

Turkeys came into England, 1523.

Turnpikes first legally erected in England, 1663; yielded in 1783 about £508,000.

Tuscany erected into a dukedom, 1530; seized by the French on March 24, 1799; recovered its independence, July 17, 1799; but was reduced again under obedience to France, 1800; restored, 1814; united to France, May 24, 1808.

Types of wood for printing used, 1470.

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## U.

UNCTION, extreme, practised in the first century; in common use, 550.

Union of the crowns of England and Scotland, 1603; of the two kingdoms attempted, 1604, but failed; again ditto, 1670; carried into effect, May 1, 1707, and thence the island is called Great-Britain; union of Britain and Ireland took place, January 1, 1801.

United Provinces established, 1579; acknowledged independent, 1609; united to France, 1796; Louis Bonaparte made king of, June 4, 1806, by order of his brother Napoleon. See Holland.

University of Maryland instituted 1784; constituted by Washington college, at Chestertown, and St. John's college, at Annapolis; deprived of its funds, 1804.

United States of North America, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean E. and SE. Gulf of Mexico S. the Spanish or Mexican provinces SW. Pacific Ocean W. and N. by the Russian and British territories in North America. This extensive region has the following limits—commencing on Passamaquoddy bay, at the mouth of St. Croix river, and thence along the Atlantic Ocean to Florida point, 1,800 miles; thence along the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Sabine, 1,100 miles; from the mouth

of the Sabine, in common with the Spanish or Mexican provinces, to the Pacific Ocean, 2,300 miles; along the Pacific Ocean from latitude 42° to 49° N. or about 500 miles; due east from the Pacific ocean on lat. 49° N. on the Russian territories to the Rocky or Chippewan mountains, 600 miles; thence in common with Cabotia, or British North America, to the mouth of St. Croix, 3,000 miles; having an entire outline of 9,300 miles. The territory of the United States is naturally divided into four sections.

The United States is subdivided, at this period, into the following states and territories, which, taken alphabetically, are:

States and Territories.	Square miles.	Population in 1820.	Pop. Sqm.	Slaves in 1820.
Alabama.....	51,770	143,000	3	47,439
Arkansas.....	100,000	14,273		
Connecticut.....	4,750	275,248	58	97
Columbia District..	100	33,039		
Delaware.....	2,120	72,749	35	4,509
Florida.....	54,000	10,000		
Georgia.....	58,000	340,989	6	149,642
Illinois.....	58,900	55,211	1	917
Indiana.....	34,000	147,178	4	190
Kentucky.....	37,680	564,317	13	126,732
Louisiana.....	48,220	153,407	3	69,064
Maine.....	35,000	297,839	9	00
Maryland.....	11,000	407,350	29	107,398
Massachusetts.....	7,250	521,725	70	00
Michigan.....	174,000	10,000		
Mississippi.....	45,760	75,448	2	32,814
Missouri.....	62,870	66,586	1	10,222
New-Hampshire..	8,030	244,155	26	00
New-Jersey.....	6,851	277,575	34	7,555
New-York.....	46,000	1,372,812	30	10,088
N. Carolina.....	48,000	638,829	13	205,017
Ohio.....	38,260	581,434	15	00
Pennsylvania....	43,950	1,049,458	24	211
Rhode Island....	1,580	83,059	61	48
S. Carolina.....	24,000	502,758	18	258,475
Tennessee.....	40,060	422,813	9	80,107
Vermont.....	8,278	235,764	23	00
Virginia.....	63,000	1,065,304	17	425,156
Western Territory	950,000			
Total.....	2,063,369	9,663,313	504	1,535,678

In estimating the comparative population to the square mile, it will be 4 1-3, if the whole territory of the United States is included; but amounts to 16 to the square mile, when we include only the area actually embraced by the census of 1820, or about 600,000 square miles.

The classified and progressive population of the United States, are exhibited in the following tables:

Population in 1810.	
Free white males, . . . . .	2,988,141
Free white females, . . . . .	2,873,952
<b>Total whites, . . . . .</b>	<b>5,862,093</b>
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed, . . .	186,446
Slaves, . . . . .	1,191,364
<b>Total population in 1810, . . . . .</b>	<b>7,239,903</b>
Population in 1820.	
Free white males, . . . . .	3,992,166
Free white females, . . . . .	3,863,916
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed, . . .	4,631
<b>Total whites, . . . . .</b>	<b>7,840,713</b>
Free persons of colour, males, . . . . .	112,703
Do. do. females, . . . . .	120,695
Slaves, males, . . . . .	784,671
Slaves, females, . . . . .	746,765
<b>Total population in 1820, . . . . .</b>	<b>9,625,547</b>
Of these:—	
Foreigners not naturalized, . . . . .	53,655
Engaged in agriculture, . . . . .	2,065,499
Do. in manufactures, . . . . .	349,247
Do. in commerce, . . . . .	72,397
To complete the enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States, in 1820, to the above aggregate,	9,625,547
Must be added the population of Kershaw dist. S. C.	12,442
Additional counties, Alabama, . . . . .	15,324
Florida, . . . . .	10,000
<b>Corrected amount, . . . . .</b>	<b>9,663,313</b>

The following shows the relative numbers of the white and coloured classes, in 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820.

Date.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.
Total, . . . . .	3,929,328	5,319,762	7,239,903	9,663,226
Free, . . . . .	3,227,046	4,429,881	6,074,562	8,110,108
Slaves, . . . . .	694,280	889,118	1,165,441	1,538,118
Proportion of } Slaves to the } Free, . . . . . }	177	167	160	159
	1000	1000	1000	1000

Progressive population since 1790.

In 1790, . . . . .	3,929,328	In 1810, . . . . .	7,239,903
1800, . . . . .	5,306,035	1820, . . . . .	9,663,313

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN 1820.

<i>Maine.</i>	
Portland . . . . .	8,600
<i>New-Hampshire.</i>	
Portsmouth . . . . .	7,300
Concord . . . . .	2,800
<i>Vermont.</i>	
Windsor . . . . .	3,000
Montpelier . . . . .	2,300
Burlington . . . . .	2,100
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	
Boston* . . . . .	58,300
Salem . . . . .	12,700
Nantucket . . . . .	7,300
Newburyport . . . . .	6,900
Charlestown . . . . .	6,600
Marblehead . . . . .	5,600
<i>Rhode-Island.</i>	
Providence* . . . . .	15,300
Newport . . . . .	7,300
Bristol . . . . .	3,200
<i>Connecticut.</i>	
New-Haven . . . . .	8,300
Hartford . . . . .	6,900
Middletown . . . . .	6,500
Norwich . . . . .	3,600
New-London . . . . .	3,300
<i>New-York.</i>	
New-York* . . . . .	167,000
Albany* . . . . .	16,000
Troy* . . . . .	7,900
Rochester* . . . . .	5,300
Buffalo* . . . . .	5,100
Utica* . . . . .	5,000
<i>New-Jersey.</i>	
New-Brunswick . . . . .	6,700
Newark . . . . .	6,500
Trenton . . . . .	4,000
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	
Philadelphia . . . . .	108,000
Pittsburg* . . . . .	10,500
Lancaster . . . . .	6,700
Harrisburg . . . . .	3,000
<i>Delaware.</i>	
Wilmington . . . . .	5,300
Dover . . . . .	900

<i>Maryland.</i>	
Baltimore . . . . .	62,700
Fredericktown . . . . .	3,600
Annapolis . . . . .	2,300
<i>District of Columbia.</i>	
Washington* . . . . .	16,000
Alexandria . . . . .	8,200
Georgetown . . . . .	7,400
<i>Virginia.</i>	
Richmond . . . . .	12,000
Norfolk . . . . .	8,500
Petersburg . . . . .	6,700
Lynchburg . . . . .	5,500
<i>North Carolina.</i>	
Newbern . . . . .	3,700
Fayetteville . . . . .	3,600
Raleigh . . . . .	2,700
Wilmington . . . . .	2,600
<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Charleston . . . . .	24,800
Columbia . . . . .	3,000
<i>Georgia.</i>	
Savannah . . . . .	7,600
Augusta . . . . .	4,000
Milledgeville . . . . .	2,100
<i>Alabama.</i>	
Mobile . . . . .	2,500
Cahawba . . . . .	1,200
<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Natchez . . . . .	2,200
<i>Louisiana.</i>	
New-Orleans . . . . .	27,200
<i>Tennessee.</i>	
Nashville* . . . . .	5,000
<i>Kentucky.</i>	
Lexington . . . . .	5,300
Louisville . . . . .	4,000
Frankfort . . . . .	1,700
<i>Ohio.</i>	
Cincinnati . . . . .	9,600
Columbus . . . . .	1,600
<i>Missouri.</i>	
St. Louis . . . . .	4,000
<i>Michigan.</i>	
Detroit . . . . .	1,200

\*Population in 1825.

The whole amount of coinage from 1794 to 1800, exclusive, making a period of seven years, was, in round numbers, \$2,534,000; the average annual amount was \$362,000; and the greatest production in one year was \$646,000, being the coinage of 1799.

The coinage in ten years, from 1802 to 1810, amounted to \$6,971,000; the annual average was \$697,000, and the greatest amount in one year, \$1,156,000, being the coinage of 1810.

The coinage, in ten years from 1811 to 1820, was \$9,328,000, Rejecting two years, which may be considered as lost through the effects of the war, and counting the period as eight years instead of ten, the average annual amount will be \$1,166,000; the greatest amount in one year was \$1,864,000, being the coinage of 1820.

The amount coined in the last seven years, from 1821 to 1827, was \$11,632,000, the average annual amount \$1,662,000; and the greatest amount in one year \$3,024,000, being the coinage of 1827.

Within the first fifteen years of the operations of the establishment, beginning with the year 1793, and ending with 1807, the amount coined was \$6,482,613 68½; during the succeeding ten years, ending with 1817, the amount coined was \$7,715,979 85; and within the last ten years, \$16,266,820 61.

The average annual coinage of the first period above mentioned, it will be found, was \$432,174 24, that of the second \$771,597 98, and that of the last period \$1,626,685 06. The coinage of the last year exceeds, by nearly a million of dollars, that of any year preceding, and is nearly two fold the average amount of the period to which it belongs. See coinage, page 98.

Statement showing the quantity of public land in each state and territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished for the use of the United States; the quantity to which that title remains unextinguished, and the quantity sold, 1828.

States or Territories.	Indian title extinguished.	Indian title not extinguished.	Sold by the U. State.
Ohio, . . . . .	24,388,745	409,501	8,778,715
Indiana, . . . . .	16,060,036	6,399,632	3,068,868
Illinois, . . . . .	29,517,262	6,424,640	1,222,442
Michigan, . . . . .	17,561,470	7,339,360	291,839
Missouri, . . . . .	39,119,018		980,372
Alabama, . . . . .	24,482,159	9,520,496	3,496,369
Mississippi, . . . . .	14,188,454	14,188,454	1,155,652
Louisiana, . . . . .	31,463,040		150,375
Arkansas, . . . . .	33,661,120	7,634,160	39,177
Florida, . . . . .	31,254,120	4,032,640	55,689
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>261,695,424</b>	<b>55,948,883</b>	<b>19,229,505</b>

Amount of money annually received from the sales of public lands from the year 1800 to 1827, and of the amount annually paid for interest on the public debt during the same period.

Years.	Am't. paid for interest.	Am't. received for lands.
1800	3,374,704 72	443 75
1801	4,396,998 69	167,726 06
1802	4,120,038 95	188,628 02
1803	3,790,113 41	165,675 69
1804	4,259,582 55	487,526 79
1805	4,140,998 82	540,193 80
1806	3,694,407 88	765,245 73
1807	3,369,578 48	466,163 27
1808	3,428,152 87	647,939 06
1809	2,866,074 90	442,252 33
1810	2,845,427 53	696,548 82
1811	2,465,733 16	1,040,237 53
1812	2,451,272 57	710,427 78
1813	3,559,455 22	835,655 14
1814	4,593,239 04	1,135,971 09
1815	5,700,374 01	1,287,959 28
1816	7,157,500 42	1,717,985 03
1817	6,381,209 81	1,991,226 06
1818	6,016,314 98	2,006,564 77
1819	5,163,538 11	3,274,422 78
1820	5,126,097 20	1,635,871 61
1821	5,162,543 66	1,212,966 46
1822	5,165,819 99	1,803,581 54
1823	5,010,409 44	916,523 10
1824	4,993,861 47	725,440 17
1825	4,295,138 00	1,216,090 56
1826	..... ..	1,393,785 09
1827	3,492,533 00	1,462,226 81

EXPORTS IN 1822.

New-York, . . . . \$17,100,000	Rhode Island, . . . . .862,000
Massachusetts, ..12,599,000	North Carolina, . . . .586,000
Pennsylvania, . . . .9,048,000	Connecticut, . . . . .485,000
Louisiana, . . . . .7,979,000	Vermont, . . . . .257,000
South Carolina, ..7,260,000	New-Hampshire ..200,000
Georgia, . . . . .5,485,000	Mississippi, . . . . .192,000
Maryland, . . . . .4,437,000	Delaware, . . . . .169,000
Virginia, . . . . .3,217,000	New-Jersey, . . . . .83,000
Maine, . . . . .1,037,000	Alabama, . . . . .18,000

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS IN 1822.

Cotton, - - - - -	\$22,628,900
Wheat Flour, - - - - -	18,432,000
Tobacco, - - - - -	9,230,000

Lumber, . . . . .	3,196,000
Rice, . . . . .	2,379,000
Pot and pearl ashes, . . . . .	1,967,000
Indian corn and meal, . . . . .	1,329,000
Dried and pickled fish, . . . . .	1,328,000
Beef, tallow, hides, cattle, . . . . .	845,000
Skins and furs, . . . . .	638,000

The following table exhibits the quantity of WHEAT FLOUR INSPECTED and EXPORTED, from the year 1820 to 1827, inclusive.

Port of Inspection.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
Philadelphia,	400,814	396,066	271,396	302,203	301,333	294,289	342,250	351,517
New York,	267,365	258,902	342,825	347,876	360,511	446,611	527,698	625,032
Baltimore,	577,058	485,818	429,377	442,468	544,870	510,425	596,348	572,759
Alexandria, D. C.	233,505	208,507	171,577	102,819	133,024	170,711	178,755	140,447
Georgetown,	107,372	92,208	68,197	55,565	69,284	52,964	78,920	66,044
Richmond,	152,924	137,360	102,424	111,526	99,128	173,203	113,786	121,664
Petersburg,	56,593	55,577	38,553	28,496	54,072	37,818	30,000	17,900
Fredericksburg,	81,478	72,912	55,466	52,036	51,268	56,044	34,707	35,000
New Orleans,			120,159	114,735	100,920	140,546	129,094	131,096
Total Inspections Exported from the U. States, }	1,877,109	1,707,350	1,599,973	1,557,724	1,714,410	1,882,611	2,031,558	2,061,459
Consumption of inspected flour, }	700,073	651,231	772,108	801,022	717,618	1,068,705	1,173,738	1,195,968
	1,177,036	1,056,118	827,865	756,702	996,792	813,906	857,820	865,491



PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES.

	<i>Volumes.</i>
Cambridge University.....	26,000
Philadelphia .....	22,000
Boston Athenæum .....	20,000
New-York Library .....	16,000
Charleston Library .....	13,000
Baltimore Library .....	10,000
Virginia University .....	10,000
Washington, National Library .....	8,000
Princeton College.....	8,000
Yale College .....	7,000
American Antiquarian, Worcester.....	7,000
Georgetown College .....	6,000
Transylvania University.....	6,000
Bowdoin College .....	6,000
Dartmouth College .....	6,000
Brown University.....	5,000
Union College .....	5,000
South Carolina College, Columbia.....	5,000

CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

*Presidents of the United States.*

See art. President—also Presidents of Congress—page 220.

*Vice-Presidents.*

- John Adams of Massachusetts, from 1789 to 1797.
- Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, from 1797 to 1801.
- Aaron Burr of New-York, from 1801 to 1805.
- George Clinton of New-York, from 1805 to 1813.
- Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, from 1813 to 1817.
- Daniel D. Tompkins of New-York, from 1817 to 1825.
- John C. Calhoun of South-Carolina, from 1825—

*Secretaries of State.*

- Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, 26th September, 1789.
- Edmund Randolph of Virginia, 2d January, 1794.
- Timothy Pickering of Pennsylvania, 10th December, 1795.
- John Marshall of Virginia, 13th May, 1800.
- James Madison of Virginia, 5th March, 1801.
- Robert Smith of Maryland, 6th March, 1809.
- James Monroe of Virginia, 26th November, 1811.
- James Monroe, (recommissioned, having acted as Secretary of War,) 28th February, 1815.
- John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, 5th March, 1817.
- Henry Clay of Kentucky, 7th March, 1825.

*Secretaries of the Treasury.*

- Alexander Hamilton of New-York, 11th September, 1789.
- Oliver Wolcott, jr. of Connecticut, 2d February, 1795.

Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts, 1st January, 1801.  
 Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania, 26th January, 1802.  
 George W. Campbell of Tennessee, 9th February, 1814.  
 Alexander J. Dallas of Pennsylvania, 6th October, 1814.  
 William H. Crawford of Georgia, 5th March, 1817.  
 Richard Rush of Pennsylvania, 7th March, 1825.

*Secretaries at War.*

Henry Knox of Massachusetts, 12th September, 1789.  
 Timothy Pickering of Pennsylvania, 2d January, 1795.  
 James M'Henry of Maryland, 27th January, 1796.  
 Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts, 13th May, 1800.  
 Roger Griswold of Connecticut, 3d February, 1801.  
 Henry Dearborn of Massachusetts, 5th March, 1801.  
 William Eustis of Massachusetts, 7th March, 1809.  
 John Armstrong of New-York, 13th January, 1813.  
 William H. Crawford of Georgia, 1st August, 1815.  
 Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, 5th March, 1817.  
 John C. Calhoun of South-Carolina, 16th December, 1817.  
 James Barbour of Virginia, 7th March, 1825.

*Secretaries of the Navy.*

George Cabot of Massachusetts, 3d May, 1798.  
 Benjamin Stoddert of Maryland, 21st May, 1798.  
 Robert Smith of Maryland, 26th January, 1802.  
 Jacob Crowninshield of Massachusetts, 3d March, 1805.  
 Paul Hamilton of South-Carolina, 7th March, 1809.  
 William Jones of Pennsylvania, 12th January, 1813.  
 Benjamin W. Crowninshield of Massachusetts, 19th Dec. 1814.  
 Smith Thompson of New-York, 30th November, 1818.  
 Samuel L. Southard of New-Jersey, 9th December, 1823.

*Postmasters General.*

Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts, 26th September, 1789.  
 Timothy Pickering of Pennsylvania, 7th November, 1791.  
 Joseph Habersham of Georgia, 25th February, 1795.  
 Gideon Granger of Connecticut, 26th January, 1802.  
 Return Jonathan Meigs of Ohio, 17th March, 1814.  
 John M'Lean of Ohio, 9th December, 1823.

*Supreme Court of the United States—Chief Justices.*

John Jay of New-York, 26th September, 1789.  
 William Cushing of Massachusetts, 27th January, 1796.  
 Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, 4th March, 1796.  
 John Jay of New-York, 19th December, 1800.  
 John Marshall of Virginia, 31st January, 1801.

*Attornies' General of the United States.*

See art. Attornies' General, p. 43.

## V.

- VACCINE inoculation, introduced 1799, by Dr. Jenner, who received £10,000 for the discovery, from parliament, 1802.
- Valencia capitulated to the French, January 9, 1812.
- Valenciennes was besieged from May 23 to July 14, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered it to the combined army under the command of the duke of York; retaken by the French, in 1794.
- Valladolid entered by Joseph Bonaparte, July 16, 1811; entered by the allied army under lord Wellington, July 30, 1812.
- Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended, 534.
- Varna, an important fortress, surrendered by the Turks to the Russians, 11th October, 1828.
- Vatican library founded, 1448.
- Vauxhall bridge, first stone of, laid May 9, 1811; opened, July 25, 1817.
- Venezuela, declare in congress the sovereignty of the people, July, 1811.
- Veneral disease was brought into Europe in the first voyage of Columbus, and broke out in the French army at Naples, 1494; whence the French term, *mal de Naples*; in the Netherlands and England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France*, though in the latter country it was known so early as the 12th century; about the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it.
- Venice.—The first inhabitants of this country, were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans, by Marcellus, 221 before Christ. The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morass, by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the eighty houses, which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a doge, 697; but its republic was not independent, till 803; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; declared a free port, May 11, 1736; its senate dissolved, and its government changed by the French troops in 1797; the doge omitted the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic sea, a ceremony that has existed from 1173. The French ceded the city with the adjacent country to the emperor of Germany, October 17, 1797.
- Venus, her transit over the sun, June 2, 1600.
- Versailles palace, France, began 1687; finished 1708.

Vermont, state of the United States, bounded by Lower Canada north, Connecticut river, or New-Hampshire east, Massachusetts south, and New-York and Lake Champlain west. Having an outline along Connecticut river in common with New-Hampshire, 170 miles; along the north boundary of Massachusetts, 43 miles; in common with New-York, and along Lake Champlain, 160 miles; along Lower Canada, on lat. 45° N. 90 miles; entire outline, 463 miles. Length from north to south 160 miles; mean width 52; area 8000 square miles. A chain of high mountains running north and south, divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, and soil fertile; has numerous streams and rivers, all of which rise in the Green Mountains. Population in 1820, free white males 117,310; do. do. females 117,536; all other persons, except Indians not taxed, 15; total whites, 234,861; free persons of color, males, 438; do. do. females, 465; total population in 1820, 235,764. Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized .....	935
Engaged in Agriculture .....	50,950
Do. . . in Manufactures .....	8,484
Do. . . in Commerce .....	776
Population to the square mile .....	28

The principal products of Vermont, are small grain, pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, &c.

Vermont first settled, 1724; was claimed by New-York as a part of their territory; the people declared themselves a free state in 1777, and petitioned congress for admission into the union, but were refused. Controversy terminated in 1790, by Vermont paying to New-York, thirty thousand dollars. Admitted into the union, February 18, 1791. Its present constitution was adopted in July, 1792. The legislative powers are vested in a general assembly, chosen annually. The governor and council are also elected annually by the people. The judges are chosen annually by the people. There is a council of censors elected every seven years, whose power exists during one year, and whose duty it is to enquire into the execution of the laws, &c. during the last septenary, to pass censures, order impeachments, &c.

Vesta, a new planet, discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 29, 1807.

Vestal Virgin, one who broke the vow, buried alive at Rome, 337 before Christ, agreeably to the institutes of Numa Pompilius.

Vesuvius, Mount, threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke, that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeia and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, with two hundred and fifty thousand people, A. D. 79. Herculaneum

was discovered in 1737, and several curiosities have been dug out of it ever since; but every thing combustible had the marks of being burnt by fire.

Vienna was walled and enlarged 1122; made an imperial city by Frederick II. 1136; besieged and taken by the king of Hungary, 1490; besieged by the Turks, under Solyman the magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, 1529; again in 1532, 1543, and 1663, when the grand vizier with 100,000 men, cannonaded the city, from July 24, to the beginning of September, without effect; taken possession of by the French troops, 1805 and 1809.

Vienna, emperor of Russia and king of Prussia made their solemn entry into, 25th September, 1814. Other sovereigns arrived at, to form a congress, 26th September; discussions by their ministers commenced, November 1, 1814.

Vincent's, St. Isle of, taken by the French, June 17, 1779; retaken, 1792; insurrection there, March 1795; suppressed, 1796.

Vine dressers, a colony of, from Phocæa, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, who instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine dressing, and commerce, about 600 before Christ. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grew spontaneous on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France and Spain.

Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.

Violins invented about 1477; and introduced here by Charles II.

Virginia has an entire outline of 1,483 miles, 61,302 square miles. Population 1,065,366. Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized .....	2,142
Engaged in Agriculture.....	276,422
Do. . . in Manufactures .....	32,336
Do. . . in Commerce .....	4,509
Population to the square mile .....	17 1-3

Virginia was given by patent to the London company, 1606; first colony arrived 1607; captain Smith arrived, 1608; in 1624 the charter was vacated; Virginia passed the first resolution against the stamp act and denied the right of parliamentary taxation; the present constitution was adopted, July 5, 1776; the house of delegates and senate are elected annually; the governor is chosen by the assembly, and also the judges, who hold their offices during good behaviour.

Volcano, in the isle of Ferro, broke out September 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discolored the sea for several leagues; a new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808; volcano in the sea, near St. Michaels, broke out February, 1811; volcano at Albay, in Manilla, burst forth February 1, 1814, the eruption lasted ten days; five populous towns, and the greater part of Albay, were destroyed, 1200 persons killed, and many more dreadfully burnt; Tomboro mountain, in the island of Sam-

baron, burst forth, by which much shipping and many lives were lost, May, 1815.

Voluntary contributions for the support of government in England, against French measures, amounted to two millions and a half, 1798, and £200,000 were transmitted to England from India, in 1799.

Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.

## W.

WALCHEREN, the island of, taken by the English, August, 1809; evacuated by them, December following.

Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; Griffith, the last king, died 1137; Wales was united to England, by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536.

Wales, princess of, her conduct investigated by a committee of privy counsellors, 1806; investigated by another committee of privy counsellors, February, 1813. Congratulatory address presented to her, by the livery of London, "on her happy escape from the conspiracy formed against her honour and her life," April 13, 1813. Left England in the Jason frigate, from Worthing, August 9, 1814.

Wales, princess Charlotte of, her attendants at Warwick-house dismissed by the prince regent in person, July 12, 1814; married to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, May 12, 1816, the annual sum of £60,000 for their lives, having previously been settled upon them by parliament.

Walsh, stock broker and member of parliament, absconded with £15,000, the property of the solicitor-general, and was committed for trial, December 12, 1811. Expelled the house of commons, March 5, 1812.

### *Wars of England, France, Spain, &c. from 1068.*

For wars of Austria—See art. Austria, p. 44; war, among many others, with Scotland, 1068; peace with Scotland, 1091; peace with France, 1113; war with France, 1116; peace with France, 1118; peace with Scotland, 1139; war with France, 1161; peace with France, 1186; war with France, with success, 1194; peace with France, 1195; war with France, 1201; war, civil, renewed, 1215; war ended, 1216; war with France, 1224; war ended, 1243; war, civil, 1262; war, civil, ended, 1267; war with France, 1294; war with Scotland, 1296; peace with France, 1299; peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323; war again with Scotland, 1327; war ended, 1328; war again with Scotland, 1333; war with France, 1339; peace with France, May

8, 1360; war with France, 1368; war, civil, 1400; war with Scotland, 1400; peace with France, May 31, 1420; war with France, 1422; civil war between York & Lancaster, 1452; peace with France, October, 1471; war, civil, 1486; war with France October 6, 1492; peace with France, November 3, following; peace with Scotland, 1502; war with France, February 4, 1512; war with Scotland, 1513; peace with France, August 7, 1514; war with France, 1522; war with Scotland, 1522; peace with France, 1527; peace with Scotland, 1542; war with Scotland directly after; peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546; war with Scotland, 1547; war with France, 1549; peace with both, March 6, 1550; war, civil, 1553; war with Scotland, June, 1557; war with France, 1557; peace with France, 1559; peace with Scotland, 1560; war with France, 1562; peace with France, 1564; war with Scotland, 1570; war with Spain, 1588; peace with Spain, August 18, 1604; war with Spain, 1624; war with France, 1627, peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629; war, civil, 1642; war with the Dutch, 1651; peace with the Dutch, April 5, 1654; war with Spain, 1655; peace with Spain, September 10, 1660; war with France, January 26, 1666; war with Denmark, 19th October following; peace with the French, Danes and Dutch, August 24, 1667; peace with Spain, February 13, 1668; war with the Algerines, September 6, 1669; peace with the Algerines, November 19, 1671; war with the Dutch, March, 1672; peace with the Dutch, February 28, 1674; war with France, May 7, 1679; peace, general, September 20, 1689; war with France, May 4, 1702; peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713; war with Spain, December, 1718; peace with Spain, 1721; war with Spain, October 19, 1739; war with France, March 31, 1744; peace with France, &c. October 18, 1748; war with France, 1756; war with Spain, January 4, 1762; peace with France and Spain, February 10, 1763; peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773; war, civil, in America, commenced June 14, 1774; war with France, February 6, 1778; war with Spain, April 17, 1780; war with Holland, December 21, 1780; peace with France, Spain, Holland and America, 1783; war with France, 1793, by the English, Prussians, Austrians, Sardinians, and Italian states; peace between Prussia and France, 1795; peace between France and Spain, 1795; peace between France and Naples, 1796; peace between the French and Sardinians, 1796; war between England and Spain, November 11, 1796; war between France, Naples and Sardinia, November, 1798; peace between Austria and France, February 9, 1801; war between Spain and Portugal, February 28, 1801; peace between Naples and France, March, 1801; peace between Portugal and Spain, June 10, 1801; peace between France and Portugal, September 29, 1801; peace between France and the Porte, October 17, 1801; peace between England, France, Spain and Holland, March 27, 1802; war be-

tween England and France, April 29, 1803; war between England and Spain, December 14, 1804; war between France, Russia and Austria, September, 1805; peace between France and Austria, December 27, 1805; war between Sweden and France, October 31, 1805; war between England and Prussia, April, 1806; war between Prussia and France, October, 1806; peace between France and the elector of Saxony, December 11, 1806; peace between England and Prussia, January 28, 1807; peace between France and Russia, July 19, 1807; war between England and Denmark, November 4, 1807; war between Russia and Sweden, February 10, 1808; war between Denmark and Sweden, February 29, 1808; war between Prussia and Sweden, March 6, 1808; war between Spain and France, June 6, 1808; peace between England and Spain, June 6, 1808; peace between Sweden and Russia, September 17, 1809; peace between France and Austria, October 15, 1809; peace between France and Sweden, January 6, 1810; peace between England and Russia, August 1, 1812; peace between England and Sweden, August 4-17, 1812; war between England and America, June 18, 1812; war between Sweden and Denmark, September 13, 1813; peace between Sweden and Denmark, January 14, 1814; peace between France and the allies (England, Russia and Prussia) May 30, 1814; peace between France and Spain, July 20, 1814; peace between England and America, December 24, 1814; peace between Saxony and Prussia, May 18, 1815; wars with Spain, between 1589 and 1593, cost queen Elizabeth £1,300,000, besides the double subsidy of £280,000, granted by parliament. In the Irish rebellion, she spent £3,400,000 in ten years; the expenses of the war of 1756, cost England £90,000,000.

The following is a list of wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1116, and continued two years:—1116, lasted twenty-five years; 1141, one year; 1201, fifteen; 1224, nineteen; 1294, five; 1339, twenty-one; 1368, fifty-two; 1422, forty-nine; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six; 1549, one; 1557, two; 1562, two; 1627, two; 1666, one; 1689, ten; 1702, eleven; 1744, four; 1756, seven; 1778, five; 1793, which terminated March 27, 1802; 1803, which terminated May, 1814.

War loans, by England, of the American war.

1776, 2,000,000	1779, 7,000,000	1782, 13,500,000
1777, 5,000,000	1780, 12,000,000	1783, 12,000,000
1778, 6,000,000	1781, 12,000,000	1784, 6,000,000
Total £75,500,000.		

War loans, by England, of the last two wars.

1793, 4,500,000	1796, 7,500,000	1799, 3,000,000
1794, 11,000,000	1797, 18,000,000	1799, 15,500,000
1795, 18,000,000	1797, 14,500,000	1800, 20,500,000
1796, 18,000,000	1798, 17,000,000	1801, 25,500,000



1802, 23,000,000	1808, 8,000,000	1812, 15,000,000
1803, 10,000,000	1809, 11,000,000	1813, 21,000,000
1804, 10,000,000	1810, 8,000,000	1813, 22,000,000
1805, 20,000,000	1811, 4,981,300	1814, 18,500
1806, 18,000,000	1811, 12,000,000	
1807, 12,000,000	1812, 6,789,625	Total, 374,789,425

Besides the property tax.

Washington City, on the left bank of the Potomac river, at the head of tide water. The following calculations will serve to exhibit the immense extent of that domain, of which this rising city is the capital, and shew its relative position with the western limits of this vast expanse. Washington is situated at latitude  $38^{\circ} 54'$  N. and  $77^{\circ}$  W. from London. The mouth of Columbia is situated at latitude  $46^{\circ} 15'$  N. and within a trifling fraction of  $48^{\circ}$  W. from Washington city,  $125^{\circ}$  from London. The difference of latitude is  $7^{\circ} 21'$  and difference of longitude  $48^{\circ}$ . By a calculation on Mercator's plan, the two places bear from each other N.  $78^{\circ} 15'$  W. and S.  $78^{\circ} 15'$  E. distant in geographical miles, 2162, and in English miles, 2486. From Washington city to St. Louis, by Pittsburg and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 1396 miles. From St. Louis to the mouth of Columbia, by the Missouri and Columbia rivers, 3548 miles. Entire distance from Washington to the mouth of the Columbia, 4944 miles. The distance from St. Louis to Washington, by Shawanoctown and Knoxville, 1029 miles. By Lexington in Kentucky, 1005 miles. By Vincennes, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, 1011 miles. St. Louis is  $38^{\circ} 36'$  N. latitude  $12^{\circ} 58'$  W. longitude, Mouth of Columbia,  $46^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude,  $47^{\circ} 57'$  W. longitude. These two places bear from each other at an angle from the meridian  $73^{\circ} 28'$ , are consequently  $73^{\circ} 28'$  NW., and  $73^{\circ} 28'$  SE. respectively distant; 1714 geographical, and 1861 English miles.

The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams. The city was incorporated by an act of congress, passed on the third of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the mayor, was vested in the president, yearly; and the two branches of the council, elected by the people, in a general ticket. In a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of common council; the board of aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, two to be residents of, and chosen from each ward; the board of common council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; the mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year.—By a new charter, granted by congress on the 15th May, 1820, it is provided that the mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the board of aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices

of the peace for the whole county; the board of common council to consist of three members from each ward, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the United States, of lawful age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote at any election for a mayor, or members of the two boards.

The city is by an act of the council, divided into six wards. The number of inhabitants were at different periods, as follows, ascertained by the official enumeration, viz:—in 1800, 3,210; 1803, 4,352; 1807, 5,652; 1810, 8,208; 1817, 11,299; 1820, 13,247. The number of dwellings, exclusive of public buildings and shops, was, on the 1st of January 1822, 2229, of which, 1035 were brick, and 1184 wood; and the assessed valuation and real and personal property, on the 1st of January, 1821, was \$6,568,726, affording a revenue of \$32,842 63; in addition to which there is a revenue of \$10,000, arising from the licenses of taverns, hackney coaches, &c. which is appropriated to the support of the poor, of public schools, and markets, and to pay the officers of the corporation.

Population of Washington in 1820.

Free white males, - - - - -	4,786
Do. do. females, - - - - -	4,820
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed, - - -	00
<hr/>	
Total whites, - - - - -	9,606
Free persons of colour, male, - - - - -	750
Do. do. females, - - - - -	946
Slaves, males, - - - - -	880
Do. females, - - - - -	1,065
<hr/>	
Total population in 1820, - - - - -	13,247
Of these:	
Foreigners not naturalized, - - - - -	293
Engaged in agriculture, - - - - -	16
Do. in manufactures, - - - - -	865
Do. in commerce, - - - - -	125

Waste-lands, 2,837,000 acres of, reclaimed in England between the years 1760 and 1800; in Great Britain, by examination in 1794, were found to be 22,351,000 acres, which, if cultivated and enclosed, reckoning an annual increase of 9s. per acre, the annual rent would amount to £10,057,950; and on a supposition that the yearly produce would be 1*l.* 7s. per acre, or three rents, it would be worth £30,073,850, per annum to the community.

**Watches** invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1577.—Spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

**Water** first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21st Henry III. 1237; it took nearly 50 years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit crected only in 1285; an engine erected at Broken wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594; the new river brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614; the city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company incorporated, 1620; so late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Algate pump, as now at Edinburgh.

**Waterloo bridge** in London, corner stone laid October, 1811; finished June 18, 1817.

**Water-mills** for grinding corn were invented by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars; afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

**Waterspout**, a very destructive one, occurred near Aix, in the department of Mont Blanc, July 8, 1809.

**Weavers**, two, from Brabant, settled at York; which, says king Edward, may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects, 1331.

**Weavers**, dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567; they taught the English the making of baize, serges, Norwich crapes, &c.; the baize makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

**Weekly bills of mortality** round London began, 1603.

**Weighing engine** or beam, a public one set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edward II. 1309.

**Weights and measures** invented, 869 before Christ; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492. See art. money weights and measures, page 194.

**Wellingborough**, in Northamptonshire, burnt August 14, 1731; again, July 28, 1738, 800 houses destroyed.

**Wellington**, duke of, half a million voted to him by parliament, May 12, 1814; an additional sum of £200,000 voted to him, June 22, 1815; appointed ambassador extraordinary and min-

ister plenipotentiary to the court of France, July, 1814; premier of England, 1828.

West Indies, or as the French call them, "*Les Antilles*," that fine Archipelago stretching from North America to South America, and first discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The land surface of the West Indies, has been estimated in round numbers at 100,000 square miles, of which Cuba, St. Domingo or Hayti, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico, occupy about nine-tenths.

The Spanish population yet retain the most valuable portion of the West Indies; that nation holds Cuba, and Puerto Rico, with some neighbouring islets; the British have procured the next most important portion; they possess Jamaica, the Lucayes, or Bahamas, Anguilla, Barbuda, Antigua, St. Christophers, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominico, St. Lucia, St. Vincents, the Grenadines, Barbados, Tobago, and Trinidad.

Appertaining to the kingdom of the Netherlands, are St. Eustatius, Saba, Curracoa, Bonair, and Aruba; Denmark holds Santa Cruz, and St. Thomas; France possesses Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, Grande Terre, and Martinico.

The second island of the West Indies, St Domingo, or more correctly Hayti, is in possession of the descendants of Africans, though many Spaniards and some French remain on the island, subjects of the Haytien government. It is difficult to fix the population of this diversified Archipelago, but it cannot fall much, if any, short of 3,000,000; of which full four-fifths are blacks, directly from Africa, or the descendants of African nations.

*Recapitulation of the divisions of the population of the Antilles.*

DIVISIONS.	Total Population.	Negro slaves including some Mulattoes.	Free people of col'r both neg's and Mulattoes.	Whites.
Spanish Antilles.....	943,000	281,400	319,500	342,100
Hayti, .....	820,000		790,000	30,000
British Antilles,.....	776,500	626,800	78,350	71,350
French Antilles,.....	219,000	178,000	18,000	23,000
Dutch, Danish and } Swedish Antilles, }	84,500	61,300	7,050	16,150
Total population of } the Antilles. }	2,843,000	1,147,500 or 40 p. ct.	1,212,000 or 43 p. ct.	482,600 or 17 p. ct.

West India docks completely opened, July 12, 1806.

- Westminster abbey, built by Ethelbert, of Kent, on the spot where stood the temple of Apollo, 914; rebuilt, 1269; damaged by fire, July 7, 1803; complete repair of, begun 1810.
- Westminster bridge, first stone laid, January 29, 1738-9; opened for passengers, November 17, 1750; and cost £426,650.
- Westminster hall built by William Rufus, 1098; rebuilt, 1399 by Richard II. beautified and repaired, 1782; went through a general repair in 1802, at the expense of £13,000.
- Whale fishery, the first by the Dutch, 1596; by the English at Spitsbergen, 1598.
- Whalebone found by the English ships at Cape Breton, 1521; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.
- Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and fins not then known, consequently no stays worn by ladies.
- Wheat produced annually in England and Wales, amounts to 32,000,000 bushels; 20,000 sacks are consumed weekly in London; it was near 90s. per sack in 1796, when bread was 5s. a peck loaf; a single grain of Tartarian oat was planted at Beverley in Yorkshire, in 1795; from the root 18 stalks sprung, and produced 8,280 grains.
- Wheat sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to 6*l.* now, 1195; sold in some places for 12*d.* a quarter, and not many years after for 20s. a bushel, as much as 4*l.* now, 1286; sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8*l.* now, 1315; sold for 3*l.* a bushel, 1316; sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; sold in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493; ports of Great Britain opened for grain and flour, October 1828.
- Wheat, prices of, per bushel of 60 lbs. in various parts of the world, in May and June, 1827. *America*—Norfolk, Va. May, \$1.16; New-York, June 20, 90 cts.; Montreal, Ca. June, 90 cts.; Cincinnati, Ohio, June, 50 cts.; Pittsburgh, Penn. June, 44 cts. *North of Europe*—London, June 20, \$1.79; Antwerp, May 30, \$1.21; Hamburgh, May 25, 87 cts.; Bremen, May 25, 81 cts.; Dantzic, May 25, 76 cts.; Settin, June 15, 73 cts.; Copenhagen, May 31, 72 cents. *South of Europe*—Nice, June 15, \$1.31; Milan, May 31, \$1.27; Santander, Spain, May, \$1.06; France, June 30, \$1.17; Genoa, May 26, \$1.05; Leghorn, May 31, \$1.03; Civita Vecchia, May 31, 90 cts.; Naples, May 31, 83 cts.; Trieste, June 15, 83 cents; Odessa, on the Black Sea, May, 49 cents.
- Whig and Tory factions took their rise about 1649, and were at their greatest height about 1704.
- Whitby had the tide rise and fall four times in a quarter of an hour, July 17, 1761.
- Whitehall, Westminster, built by Cardinal Wolsey, 1545; consumed by fire June 5, 1697-8; gateway pulled down and carried to Windsor, 1746.
- White roses, several knocked down for wearing them, June 10, 1716.

- Wigs, full bottom, were first worn by the judges, in 1674.
- William, prince, eldest son of Henry I. with two of his sisters, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost, in coming from Normandy, in 1120.
- Wilna entered by the French, June 28, 1812; French driven from it by the Russians, December 10, 1812.
- Wills to devise lands were first permitted under restrictions by Henry VIII.; wills of sovereigns, the first on record, Richard II. 1399.
- Windmills invented, 1299.
- Windsor castle built, 1364; chapel built, 1473; terrace made, 1587; chapel thoroughly repaired and opened, Oct. 17, 1790.
- Windows of glass first used in England for houses, 1180.
- Wines sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20s. per ton; and the second sort at 13s. 4d. 1389. In 1790 there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal.
- Wine from raisins first made in England, in 1635.
- Wingfield castle, Suffolk, built before the conquest.
- Wire invented at Nuremburg, 1351; mills invented in Germany, 1563.
- Wirtemberg erected into a county in 1078; into a duchy at the diet of Worms, 1495; into a kingdom, 1803.
- Witchcraft was pretty much believed in the sixteenth century; 600 were executed for it in France, 1609; Grandiere, a priest of Loudun, burnt for bewitching a whole convent of nuns, 1634; twenty women were executed in Bretagne, 1654; and nine more were burnt in Poland, 1775.
- Wood cuts invented, 1460.
- Woodstock park made, the first in England, 1123.
- Woollen-cloth, manufacturers of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, 21 B. C. relates that in the isle of Malta, several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were brought at a talent each, or £100.
- Woollen-cloth manufactories commenced at Sedan in France, 1646; the first made in England in 1331; medley cloths first made, 1614; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1688; first dyed and dressed in England in 1667. Its export from Great-Britain in 1787 was 3,687,795*l.* 12s. 2d. value. In 1779, 272,755 pieces of broad cloth, containing 8,806,688 yards, and 180,168 pieces of narrow cloth, containing 6,377,277 yards, were manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire, being an increase on the year 1778, a produce of 48,596 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards of broad cloth, and 315,602 pieces or 1,196,964 yards of narrow cloth.

**Wool.**—One pound of wool has been spun to the length as follows: a lee of woollen yarn measures in length eighty yards; a hank of ditto by the custom of Norwich, consists of seven lees; twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, thirteen thousand, four hundred and forty yards; seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, thirty-nine thousand, two hundred yards, or 21 miles. One hundred and fifty hanks in the pound was spun in 1754, by Mary Powley, of East Dere-ton, in Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, eighty-five thousand yards, or forty-eight miles. Three hundred hanks in the pound have already been spun by Miss Ives; and though this young lady has carried the art of spinning combed wool to so great a degree of perfection, she does not despair of improving it still farther, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand yards, or twenty-five miles. Cotton to two hundred and three thousand yards.

**Woolwich**, the first royal dock, 1512.

**Workers**, cloth, seventy families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England, by Edward III.'s invitation, for promoting the woollen manufacture, 1330.

**Worshipping images** introduced into England, 763; forbidden in Hungary, 1785.

**Wurtemberg**, Frederick William the first king of, died October 30, 1816.

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## Y.

**YEAR**, the Julian, regulated by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C.

—, the solar, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 235; introduced by Cæsar, 45 B. C.

**Yoke**, the ceremony of making prisoners pass under it, was used by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 B. C.

**York d'**, Prussian general, withdrew his troops from the French, and entered into a convention with the Russians, December 31, 1812.

**York jail** was daily thrown open for three weeks previous to the 26th of November, 1814, there not being a prisoner, either debtor or felon, in it.

**York**, Upper Canada, capitulated to the Americans, April 27, 1813.

**Youghall**, in Ireland, had its barracks blown up, by accident, in September, 1793, when the face of Mr. Armstrong, the quarter-master, was so burnt, that the whole of his skin was scorched; but it was singular, that he was much marked with

the small pox before this accident happened, and on getting a new skin, it became perfectly smooth, without any remains of the small-pock marks.

Ypres, surrendered to the French, under Moreau, June 17, 1794; with 6,000 men and 100 cannon, &c.

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## Z.

ZAGAROSA surrendered to the Spanish general Mina, July 30, 1813.

Zante, and the rest of the Seven Islands, surrendered to the British, October, 1809.

Zedwitz, in Germany, the Catholic chapel, the mansions of three counts of Zedwitz, the post-office, and 4,000 private dwellings, destroyed by fire at, December 12, 1814.

Zodiac, sign of the, invented by Anaximander, 547 B. C.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



### EMINENT PERSONS.

- A**ARON, Egyptian Jew, first high priest of the Israelites, born B. C. 1594, died 1651, aged 123.
- Abauzit, Firmin, eminent French philosopher, born 1679, died 1767, aged 88.
- Abbot, George, archbishop of Canterbury, second of eight divines who translated the New Testament by appointment, born 1562, died August 5, 1633.
- Abelard, Peter, French philosopher, born 1079, died 1142, aged 63.
- Aben, Ezra, learned Jewish rabbi, of Toledo in Spain, born 1099, died 1174.
- Abernethy, John, eminent Irish Protestant divine, born 1680, died 1740, aged 60.
- Abu Beer, successor of Mahomet, born at Mecca, A. D. 592, died at Medina, 635.
- Adams, John, eminent patriot, statesman and author, and one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, born at Braintree in Massachusetts, October 19th, 1735; in the 40th year of his age at the opening of the revolutionary war, elected to the continental congress, of which he became a most efficient member, November 23th, 1777; appointed ambassador to France, January 1st, 1781; named minister to the United Provinces of the Netherlands; first accredited minister to England after the revolution of independence; installed vice-president of the United States March 4th, 1789; and president March 4th, 1797. On the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, March 4th, 1801, Mr. Adams retired to his natal Braintree, where he died on the 4th of July, 1826, the day of the death of his distinguished predecessor, Thomas Jefferson.
- Adams, Samuel, one of the original promoters of American freedom, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in Boston September 22d, 1722; elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature 1765, and in the ten following years promoted most efficiently the cause he had espoused. He, with John Hancock, was proscribed in the British general Gage's proclamation of pardon to those Ame-

- icans who would lay down their arms. He was many years governor of Massachusetts. After a life of usefulness he departed October 3d, 1803, in his 82d year.
- Addison, Joseph, eminent English writer and poet, born May 1, 1672, died June 17th, 1719, aged 47.
- Æschylus, Greek poet, died B. C. 456, aged 69.
- Æschines, eminent Greek orator, flourished B. C. 400—350.
- Æsop, eminent moral fabulist of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, flourished B. C. 570.
- Agrippa, Herod I. king of Judea, born B. C. 10, died 44.  
 ————— II. king of Judea and son of Herod I. born A. D. 27, died 94.
- Agrippina, Roman lady and wife of Germanicus, died A. D. 33.  
 ————— daughter of the preceding, and mother of the emperor Nero, murdered by her son, A. D. 59.
- Ainsworth, Robert, eminent English lexicographer, born 1660, died 1743.
- Akenside, Mark, English didactic poet, born 1721, died 1770.
- Albani, Francis, Italian painter, born at Bologna, 1578, died 1660, aged 82.
- Albani, Giovanni Battista, Italian painter, brother of Francis, died 1668.
- Alberoni, cardinal, celebrated statesman, born at Placentia, in Italy, 1664, died 1752, aged 86. He was the son of a gardener.
- Alcibiades, Athenian general, born B. C. 443, died 403.
- Alcuin, or Albinus Flaccus, philosopher, flourished in the eighth century. He was a light in the dark ages, and famous for encouraging learning and science; a native of England. He founded the university of Paris, by order of Charlemagne.
- Aldrovandi, Ulysses, eminent naturalist, born at Bologna, 1522, died 1605, aged 83.
- Alembert, John le Rond D', an eminent astronomer, mathematician, and philosopher, born November 16th, 1717, and died October 29th, 1783, aged nearly 66.
- Alexander III. or the Great, son and successor to Philip II. king of Macedonia, born at Pella, B. B. 356, succeeded his father, 336, and died at Babylon, April 21st, 323.
- Alexander, William, lord Stirling, general in the armies of the United States, in the revolutionary war, a brave, discerning and intrepid officer, born in New-York, 1726, died 1783.
- Alfred, son of Ethelred II. king of England, had his eyes put out by earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guilford: he died soon after at Ely.
- Allen, Ethan, an active, brave and intelligent officer and patriot in the American revolutionary war. At the head of only eighty men, he surprised and took Ticonderoga, May 10th, 1775; was himself taken, in an attempt to surprise Montreal, September 25th of the same year; died in Vermont, February 13th, 1789.

- Allen, the Rev. Moses, born September 14th, 1748. He zealously joined the cause of his country; was taken prisoner at Savannah, December, 1778; and was drowned February 8, 1779, in an attempt to escape from a British prison ship.
- Allen, Paul, American poet, historian and editor, born at Rhode Island, and died in Baltimore, August 19, 1826, in the 55th year of his age.
- Allen, William Henry, born in Rhode-Island, 1784; a gallant officer of the United States navy, killed in battle on board the Argus, August, 1813.
- Americus (Vesputius) a Florentine navigator, from whom America derives its name, born 1451, died in 1514, aged 63 years.
- Ames, Fisher, L. L. D. distinguished statesman and eloquent orator, born at Dedham, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard university, 1774, died July 4, 1808.
- Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher who resided most part of his life in Greece, where he flourished, B. C. 600.
- Anacreon, a Greek Lyric poet of Teos, flourished B. C. 532.
- Anderson, James, writer on commerce, died 1764.
- Andre, major John, British adjutant General, hanged as a spy at Tappan N. Y. October 1780.
- Andrews, John, D. D. provost of the University of Pennsylvania, born in Cecil county Maryland, 1746, died in Philadelphia.
- Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, from A. D. 1093, to 1109, flourished under William II. and Henry I. born at Aousta in Italy, 1034.
- Anson, George, eminent English admiral, and circumnavigator of the world, born 1697, died 1762.
- Anthony, St. first institutor of monastic life, born in A. D. 231, died 336, aged 105.
- Anthony, Mark, Roman general and triumviri, born B. C. 86, killed himself in Egypt after the battle of Actium, 30 B. C.
- Anthony, Francis, English physician, born 1550, died 1623; he was the inventor, and made a fortune by vending a panacea, called *Aurum potable*.
- Antoinette, commonly called Maria Antoinette, daughter of the Emperor, Francis of Germany, and the celebrated Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, married Louis XVI. king of France, 1776; a queen of splendid accomplishments and beauty, beheaded in Paris, 1793.
- Appelles, celebrated ancient painter, born in the island of Cos, flourished in the 4th century B. C. under Philip and Alexander.
- Arbaces, founder of the Median monarchy, B. C. 820.
- Arc, Joan of, a much celebrated French woman, born in Lorraine about A. D. 1400, ruined the English cause in France, was finally taken prisoner by them, and burned to death by the English at Rowen, 1431.
- Archimedes, the greatest mathematician of antiquity, born at Syracuse, B. C. 287, was slain when the Roman army stormed that city, B. C. 208.

- Ariosto, Ludovico**, one of the greatest poets of modern Italy, born in Lombardy, 1474, died at Terara, 1534. He was author of *Orlando Furioso*; Ackwright, sir Richard, a penny barber in Derbyshire, inventor of the cotton spinning jenny, born in Lancashire, died August 3, 1792.
- Aristotle**, born at Stagira in Thrace, B. C. 384, died at Chalcis, in Euboea, B. C. 324.
- Arius**, founder of the Arian sect, died A. D. 336.
- Arminius, James**, founder of the Armenian sect, born in Holland, 1560, and died 1609.
- Armstrong, John**, Scots physician and poet, born at Castleton, Scotland, 1709, died 1779.
- Arne, Thomas Augustus**, musician, flourished from about 1736, to his death, 1778.
- Arnold, Samuel**, musical composer of eminence, born 1739, died 1802.
- Arria**, a Roman lady, wife of Caetina Poctus, who, when her husband was put to death, killed herself, A. D. 42.
- Arundel**, earl of, who brought the Arundelian marbles, from Greece to England; died 1645.
- Asaph, St.** bishop of Llan-Elvy, in North Wales, to which he gave his own name, flourished A. D. 590.
- Aspasia**, a Greek courtesan, one of those very rare examples of mental power and moral weakness, became the wife of Pericles, flourished at Athens, B. C. 430.
- Aspasia of Phocaea**, successively wife to Cyrus the younger, and of his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, has been confounded with Aspasia of Athens, though different in country and character.
- Athanasius, St.** a very celebrated christian bishop, born it is supposed, about 296. He was the Catholic champion in the Arrian controversy; ordained bishop of Alexandria, A. D. 327, which he held 46 years to his death, 373.
- Atticus, Pomponius**, the friend of Cicero, and an example amid blood and violence, of the best effects of stoical philosophy, born B. C. 100, died 33.
- Atterbury, Francis**, eminent English prelate, born 1662, made bishop of Rochester, 1713; but in 1722 deprived and banished by act of parliament; died at Paris, 1731.
- Attila**, king of the Huns, and terribly marked in history. He reigned, conquered and murdered, from A. D. 432 to 454.
- Augustin, or St. Austin**, first archbishop of Canterbury, flourished about the close of the sixth century; came to England in A. D. 597, which may be regarded as the epoch at which christianity was introduced into that kingdom. The missionary and his monks, landed on the island of Thanet, and were protected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. He died 604.

**BACON**, Francis, baron of Verulam, and high chancellor of England, born 1651, died April 9th, 1696.

**Bacon**, Roger, English monk, born in Somersetshire, 1214, wrote the "*Opus Majus*,"—died about 1292.

**Banks**, sir Joseph, English philosopher, a most distinguished man in science and literature, and president of the royal society, born 1740.

**Baranzano Redemptus**, deserves a place in history, as one of the founders of inductive science, was contemporary and correspondent of chancellor Bacon; born in Piedmont 1590, died at Montargis, 1622.

**Barberac**, John, eminent juriconsult, and writer on the laws of nations, born at Beziers, 1674, died 1747.

**Barclay**, Robert, apologist for the quakers, born 1648, died 1690, aged only 42.

**Baretti**, Italian lexicographer, author of an esteemed English and Italian Dictionary, was born at Turin, 1716, came to England and became one of the companions of Johnson, Burke, &c. died 1789, aged 73.

**Barlow**, Joel, an American poet, and ambassador to France, born 1757, and died in Europe, 1812, aged 55.

**Barneveldt**, John Olden, grand pensionary of Holland, born 1547, became one of the greatest diplomatists of his age, but by adopting the opinions of Arminius, was involved in the religious controversies which then distracted his country. By his influence in great part, Spain, in 1609, acknowledged the independence of the seven united provinces; under frivolous charges he was beheaded, 1619, aged 72.

**Barney**, Joshua, a distinguished naval commander in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war, born in Baltimore, July 6th, 1759, entered the naval service of the United States in 1775, and passed through the war in active and efficient service. Captain Barney was four years in the French service, from 1796 to 1800; in 1812, on the war between the United States and England, he again entered the service of his country; in July 1800, he accepted the command of a flotilla for the defence of the Chesapeake; unable to contend on the water with his powerful enemy, he landed his men, and on the 21st August, joined the army under general Winder, and on the 24th, supported all his former fame in the battle near Bladensburg, in which he was wounded and taken by the enemy. After an active and eventful life, this intrepid seaman closed his career at Pittsburg, December 1st, 1818, in his 60th year.

**Barrow**, Isaac, eminent English divine and mathematician, born in London 1630, died 1677.

**Barry**, John, born in Ireland 1745; came to Pennsylvania about 1760, and in 1775 joined the cause of his adopted country, and was the first commodore in the United States navy, a most

- distinguished officer—died in Philadelphia September 30th, 1803, aged 58.
- Barthelemy, John James, eminent French writer, author of "the travels of the younger Anacharsis," born at Cassis in Provence 1716, died April 30th, 1795, in his 80th year.
- Bartram, John, eminent naturalist, who formed the first regular Botanic Garden, in the United States; born near Philadelphia, 1701, died 1777.
- Bartlett, Josiah, one of the signers of the declaration of independence; many years a member of congress, and governor of New-Hampshire, died 19th May, 1795, in his 66th year.
- Basil, St. bishop of Cæsarea, whose writings are still extant, was bishop from A. D. 369 to 379.
- Basil, St. bishop of Ancyra, died 378, aged 51.
- Bass, Edward, first bishop of Massachusetts, born 1726, died 1803, aged 77.
- Bassi, Laura, an Italian lady of great literary acquirements, flourished 1732, to her death at Bologna, 1778.
- Bassompierre, Francis de, marshal of France, born 1579, died 1646. His works are numerous, and still valuable.
- Baxter, Richard, eminent English non-conformist divine, and religious writer, born 1615, died 1691, aged 76.
- Bayard, Pierre du Terraille, a distinguished French military officer, was killed in battle 1524, aged 48.
- Bayard, John, eminent patriot in our revolution, born in Maryland, 1738, died 1807, aged 68 years.
- Bayard, James, born in Philadelphia, 1767—an eloquent and distinguished statesman and lawyer; member of the house of representatives of the United States, and senator; distinguished in both houses. He was an honor to the state of Delaware, which he represented; and after being one of the ambassadors to Ghent, in negotiating a peace with England, he died upon his return to his country, 1815, at Wilmington, Delaware.
- Bayle, Peter, eminent French philosopher, critic and author of a Critical Dictionary, born 1647, died December 28, 1706, aged 57.
- Beattie, James, very eminent philosopher and poet, born in Scotland, November 5th, 1735, died August 18th, 1803, aged 67.
- Beatty, William, captain in the Maryland line under colonel Howard; was particularly distinguished in the battle of the Clouds, and in other battles of the revolution, and fell in battle.
- Beaumont, Francis, a dramatic poet, usually connected thus, "Beaumont and Fletcher;" was born in Leicestershire, England, 1585, died 1615, under 30 years of age.
- Beccaria, Cæsar, marquis of Bonesana, author of the "Treatise on Crimes and Punishments," born 1720, died November, 1794, aged 74.
- Becket, Thomas, English prelate, born in London, 1119; assassinated December 29th, 1170, aged 51.

**Bede**, a learned Saxon-English monk of the eighth century, and author of many works still read and esteemed, born A. D. 672, died May 26th, 735, aged 63.

**Beering**, Vitus, Danish navigator; who discovered, and gave name to the strait between America and Asia; born in Denmark, 1680, and died on an island in the sea of Kamschatka, 8th December, 1741, aged about 60.

**Behmen**, Jacob, called by his followers, "The German Theosophist;" born 1577, died 1624, aged 49.

**Belisarius**, celebrated general in the armies of the Romano-Greek empire, in the reign of Justinian I. flourished from A. D. 530, to 565.

**Belknap**, Jeremy, eminent United States' divine, and author of American biography, was born in Boston, June 4th, 1774, died June 20th, 1798, aged 54.

**Benbow**, brave English admiral, died 1702.

**Benedict**, St. founder of the Benedictines, died A. D. 546, aged 66.

**Bernard of Menthon**, founder of two monasteries in the Alps on Mount-joux, since called from him, Great and Little St. Bernard. These mountain monasteries are hospitals, in which poor travellers are received, fed, lodged, and if sick or wounded, treated with the utmost care. Though subjected to the changes of nine hundred years, these hospitable institutions still subsist; their illustrious founder was born in the Genevois, A. D. 903, and died at Novara, 988, aged 85.

**Bernoulli**, Daniel, a great mathematician, born at Groningen, February 9th, 1700, and died at Basil, March 17th, 1782, aged 82 years.

**Bertholdus**, to whom the discovery of gun-powder has been ascribed, died A. D. 1340.

**Beza**, Theodore, eminent as a reformer, born 1519; received an excellent education; about 1548, adopted the doctrines of the reformers. He died 1605, in his 87th year.

**Biddle**, Nicholas, captain in the United States' navy, during the revolutionary war, born in Philadelphia, in 1750. On the night of March 7th, 1778, he was blown up with his ship, the United States frigate Randolph, of 36 guns, and 315 men, in an action off Barbados, with the British ship Yarmouth, of 64 guns, captain Vincent.

**Black**, Joseph, Scots chemist and physician, died 1799, aged 71.

**Blacklock**, Thomas, was born in Scotland, 1721; lost his sight at the age of six months, and yet as a poet, he was respectable; as preacher, amongst the first divines of his age; and as an author his writings are still read with interest—died July, 1791, aged 70.

**Blackmore**, sir Richard, English poet and physician, born 1650, and died October 8th, 1729, aged 79.

**Blackstone**, sir William, eminent English lawyer, author of commentaries on the laws of England, born 1723, died February 14, 1780.

Blair, Dr. Hugh, eminent Scots critic, born 1718, died 1800, aged 82.

Blair, James, a Scots Episcopalian divine, founder of the college of William and Mary, Virginia. Mr. Blair was born in Scotland, about 1660; in 1683, he was sent out to America, as a missionary, by Dr. Compton, bishop of London; and by the same prelate, was appointed in 1685, his commissary in Virginia. It was at the latter epoch, that he conceived the plan, and by unwearied exertions, succeeded in founding a college at Williamsburg. The patent for the college was granted by William and Mary, about 1693, and from its founders named "William and Mary College," of which Mr. Blair was first president; and having filled the ministry sixty, and the presidency of the college fifty years, died 1743, aged about 83 years.

Bland, Theodoric, M. D. served as colonel in the revolutionary army, in the Virginia line, with much reputation; died a member of congress, from Virginia, June 1st, 1790, in his 49th year.

Blount, sir Charles, born 1654, died 1693, aged 39.

Boadicia, queen of the Britons, died A. D. 61.

Boccaccio, eminent Italian author. The Decameron secures his fame, born at Certaldo, in Tuscany, and died there, 1375, aged 62.

Bodmer, "the Father of German Literature," was born at Zurich, 1698, died 1783, aged 85.

Boerhaave, Dr. Harman, pre-eminent Dutch M. D. born at Voorhout, near Leyden, December 31st, 1668, died September 23rd, 1738, in his 70th year.

Boileau, Nicholas, sur-named Despreaux, French poet and critic, born 1636, died 1711, aged 75.

Bossuet, James Benignus, bishop of Meaux, and eminent French historian, born 1621, died 1704, aged 83.

Boswell, James, biographer of Samuel Johnson, died 1775, aged 85.

Boudinot, Elias, born in Philadelphia, May 2d, 1740. Early in the revolutionary war, he was appointed commissary general of prisoners: in 1777, was chosen member of congress, and in 1782, was made president, and as such had the honor of signing the definitive treaty of peace. Was appointed by general Washington, president of the national mint, on the death of Rittenhouse, June 26th, 1796; died 24th October, 1821.

Bowdoin, James, governor of Massachusetts, born in Boston, 1727, and in the early stages of the revolution was an efficient actor. He died in Boston, 6th November, 1790, in his 64th year.

Boydell, John, patron of the arts and engraver by profession; born at Donington, England, January 19, 1719; came to London on foot, bound himself an apprentice to an engraver; began to publish 1745-6, and in 1790, had expended in the promotion of the arts in general, and the Shakespeare Gallery in



- particular, £350,000 sterling, or 1,554,000 dollars. Died in London, December 7, 1804, having nearly reached the age of eighty-six years.
- Boyle, Robert, distinguished as an eminent scholar, and one of the most active promoters of literature and science of his age, was born 1626, died 1691, aged 65.
- Boyle, Charles, fourth earl of Orrery, generally supposed the inventor of the noble astrological instrument, which bears his title, born 1676, died 1731, aged 55. He *patronised* Rowley, the real inventor of the Planetarium, called the ORRERY.
- Bracton, Henry, eminent English law writer, flourished 1244.
- Bradford, William, eminent lawyer of Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia, September 14th, 1755, died August 23rd, 1795, aged 40.
- Bradford, William, one of the first printers in English America, born 1658, died 1752, aged 94.
- Bradford, William, printer and editor of one of the first public papers in Philadelphia, called the Pennsylvania Journal, died 1791, aged 73.
- Bradley, James, eminent English astronomer, born 1692; succeeded Dr. John Keil, as Savillian professor of astronomy, at Oxford, in 1721; discovered the aberration of the fixed stars, and mutation of the earth's axis; was appointed astronomer royal, February, 1741-2, died July 13th, 1762, aged 70.
- Brako, Tycho, eminent astronomer, born in Sweden, December 19th, 1646, died at Prague, October 22d, 1601, aged 55.
- Braxter, Carter, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in Virginia, 10th September, 1736, died in Richmond, 10th October, 1797.
- Briggs, Henry, English mathematician, inventor of Logarithmic numbers, born 1556, died 1630, aged 74.
- Briggs, Isaac, eminent mathematician, died at Sandy Spring, Maryland, January, 1825, aged 62 years.
- Brindley, James, self taught English mechanician, and the very able coadjutor of the duke of Bridgewater, in the construction of canals, locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. born 1716, died September 27th, 1772, aged 55.
- Brooke, eminent English law writer, flourished 1550--58.
- Brooke, Henry, author of "The Fool of Quality," an excellent novel, born in Ireland, 1790, died October, 1803, aged 77.
- Brooke, Robert, born at London, June 3d, 1602; an early emigrant to Maryland, arrived June 29th, 1650; "he was the first who did seat Patuxent, about twenty miles up the river, at Della-Brooke." He died, July 20th, 1655. Battel creek, in Calvert county, Maryland, is so named, from the town of Battel, in Sussex, whence Mr. Brooke removed, when he set out for America.
- Brown, John, Scots M. D. author of "The Elements of Medicine," born 1735, died 1788, aged 53.

- Bruce, James, the celebrated traveller into Abyssinia, was born in Scotland, 1730, died 1794, aged 64.
- Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died A. D. 1101, aged 71.
- Brutus, Lucius Junius, founder of the Roman republic; slain in battle, or single combat with Aruns Tarquin, B. C. 509.
- Brutus, Marcus Junius, the principal actor in the murder of Julius Cæsar, killed himself B. C. 42.
- Buchan, Dr. William, author of "Domestic Medicine," &c. died February 25th, 1805, aged 76.
- Buchanan, George, Scots poet and historian, born 1506, died 1582, aged 76.
- Buchanan, George, M. D. one of the founders and first commissioners engaged in 1729, to settle and purchase the land of the city of Baltimore, died 1745.
- Buchanan, Claudius, eminent missionary to the East Indies, died February 9th, 1815.
- Bunyan, John, author of the Pilgrim's Progress; was born in England, 1628, died 1688, aged 60.
- Burgh, James, author of "The Dignity of Human Nature," died 1775, aged 61.
- Burrows, William, born October 6, 1785; a gallant officer in the United States navy, and fell a victim in the moment of his glory, 6th September, 1813, commanding the Enterprize, which engaged the Boxer; he received a mortal wound early in the action, and when the sword of the enemy was presented to him, he exclaimed "I am satisfied—I die content;" and soon after expired. Action 45 minutes.
- Burke, Edmund, eminent statesman and orator, born in Dublin, January 1st, 1730; was elected a member of the British parliament, in 1765; advocated the cause of the English North American colonies; opposed the French revolution, both as a senator and writer. He died July 8th, 1797, aged 67.
- Burkitt, William, English divine, and author of "A Commentary on the New Testament," born in England 1650, died 1703, aged 53.
- Burlamaqui, John-James, author of Principles of Natural Laws; born at Geneva, 1694, died there 1750, aged 56.
- Burleigh, lord Exeter, made minister of state to queen Elizabeth, 1560, died 1598.
- Burnet, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, and author of "the History of the Reformation of the Church of England;" "History of his own Times," &c. born in Scotland 1643; died March 17th, 1715, aged 72.
- Burns, Robert, distinguished Scotch poet, born in Ayrshire January 29th, 1759, died July 1796, aged 37.
- Burton, Robert, author of "the Anatomy of Melancholy," died 1639, aged 63.
- Butler, Joseph, bishop of Durham, and author of "the Analogy of Religion," &c. born in England 1692, died 1752, aged 60.
- Butler, Samuel, English poet, author of Hudibras, born in 1600, died 1680, aged 80.

- Butler, Richard**, officer of the revolutionary war, colonel of Morgan's rifle corps, and shared at Saratoga, and many other places, the renown of that admirable body. After a life of honor, colonel Butler fell, in the defeat of St. Clair's army, by the Indians, November 4, 1791.
- Butler, Thomas**, brother of Richard, and a brave United States' officer, joined the army in 1776; was at Brandywine battle on the 11th of September of that year; served through the war, and was very severely wounded in the war with the Indians at the battle where his brother fell. His latter years were embittered by disputes with general Wilkinson, which was closed by death, September 7, 1805, aged 51. He would not yield to the general order, which required officers and soldiers to cut the hair close to the head.
- Butler, Zebulon**, was born at Lyme in Massachusetts, 1731; entered into military service early in life, and served through the French war, from 1755 to 1763. When the revolutionary war commenced, he was appointed colonel in the Connecticut line. Died July 28th, 1795, in his 64th year.
- Byng, John**, English admiral, tried for alleged misbehaviour off Minorca, May, 1756, was condemned and shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757.
- Byron, Lord**, eminent English poet, died April 19, 1824.

- CABOT**, Sebastian, Anglo-Italian, son of John Cabot a Florentine, was born at Bristol, 1477, entered the naval service of England, and discovered Baccalaos, now Newfoundland, June 24th, 1497. He died 1557, in his 80th year.
- Cadmus**, first king of Thebes, brought the Phœnician letters into Greece. The name signifies "*a man from the east.*" The important epoch of the arrival of Cadmus in Europe, was B. C. 1519, according to the Arundelian Marbles; in 1380 according to Sir Isaac Newton, and following Dr. Blair, 1492.
- Cadwallader, John**, an early patriot of the American revolution, was born in Philadelphia, 1743; appointed brigadier general, and had a share in the operations at Trenton and Princeton in the winter of 1776—7; died February 10th, 1786, in his 44th year.
- Cæsar, Caius Julius**, first emperor of Rome, born at Rome, July 12th, B. C. 100; killed in the senate house, March 15th, B. C. 44.
- Calderon, de la Bana, Don Pedro**, the Spanish Shakspeare, flourished 1640.
- Caligula**, fourth Roman emperor, was the son of Germanicus, born A. D. 12, made emperor 37, and put to death, 41.

- Calmet, a learned Benedictine, died in France October 25, 1757, aged 86.
- Calvert, George, baron of Baltimore, founder of Maryland, was of Flemish descent, born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, England, 1582, and educated at Oxford; in 1619, he was made by Charles I. king of England, one of the principal secretaries of state; resigned that office, 1624, made baron of Baltimore 1625, obtained a patent for Maryland, June 20th, 1632, and died at London the same year.
- Calvin, John, eminent early reformer, born in Picardy, 1509; died May 1564, aged 55.
- Camoens, eminent Portuguese epic poet, author of the *Louisiad*, died in an hospital in Lisbon, in 1579, aged 50.
- Camper, Adrian Gilles, revived Craniology, and was eminent as a comparative anatomist, flourished 1789.
- Canning, George, eminent English statesman, and late premier of England, died August 8th, 1827, aged 57.
- Cassini de Thury, Cæsar Francois, 2d son of James, director of the royal observatory after his father, born at Paris, June 17, 1714, died September 4th, 1784, aged 70. The family having been at the head of the royal observatory, at Paris, 113 years.
- Cato, the Censor, born B. C. 235, died 149, aged 86.
- Cato of Utica, born B. C. 94, killed himself 46, aged 48.
- Catullus, Latin poet, died B. C. 16, aged 71.
- Cave, Edward, editor of the first periodical magazine in England, born 1691, died 1754, aged 63.
- Caverly, sir Hugh, the first who used gunpowder in the service of England, died 1389.
- Caxton, William, the first who introduced printing into England, born 1412, died 1491, aged 79.
- Cervantes de Saavedra, Miguel, author of *Don Quixotte*, born in Spain, 1549, died 1617, aged 68.
- Chaise, Francis de la, French Jesuit, and confessor to Louis XIV. king of France, from 1675, to his death, 1709. It is supposed with every rational probability, that father de la Chaise, instigated the revocation of the edict of Nantz.
- Chambers, Ephraim, the first person, who in England, undertook a work in the form now known as a *Cyclopædia*, or *Encyclopædia*; his dictionary was the origin of what is now termed *Rees' Cyclopædia*. He was born about 1680, died May 15th, 1740.
- Champe, John, an American sergeant-major, who became famous in the revolutionary war, from being employed by general Washington, as a pretended deserter to the British, to seize and bring general Arnold a prisoner to the American headquarters. The attempt was made and failed, but Champe remained unsuspected by the British, and subsequently made his escape from them and returned to the American army, and died in the western states.
- Charlemagne, or Charles I. king of France, son of Pepin the short, was born A. D. 1742, died 814, in the 74th year of his age, and the 46th of his reign.

- Chastellux, marquis of, French general in the revolutionary war, and who published travels in America, born 1734.
- Chatterton, Thomas, English poet, died 1770, aged 18 years, in extreme poverty.
- Chase, Samuel, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born April 12, 1741; agent for the state of Maryland in England, after the war; chief justice of Maryland, and appointed by Washington one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States; died 19th June, 1811, in his 71st year.
- Chaucer, Geoffroy, earliest English classic poet, died A. D. 1400, aged 72.
- Chew, Benjamin, born in Maryland, November 29, 1722; eminent lawyer, member of congress, 1776, who preferred reform rather than revolution, and retired from public concerns; died 20th January, 1810.
- Christiana, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, queen of Sweden, born 1627, succeeded to the crown 1632, abdicated, 1654, died 1689, aged 62.
- Chrysostom, one of the most eminent fathers of the christian church, died A. D. 407, aged 60.
- Churchill, John, duke of Marlborough, celebrated English general, born in Devonshire, 1750, died at Windsor Lodge, 1722, aged 72.
- Cibber, Colley, born 1671, died 1758, aged 87.
- Cicero, born B. C. 107, put to death 43, aged 64.
- Cincinnatus, famous Roman patriot, flourished B. C. 430.
- Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, English historian, died 1764, aged 97.
- Clarke, George Rogers, a distinguished general in the service of the United States. When a colonel in the service of the colony of Virginia, he subdued Vincennes, and the adjacent country; conducted the first colony of settlers to the Falls of Ohio, in 1778. In 1781, he was raised to the rank of a general, and given the chief command in Kentucky, in which he spent the residue of his days, and where he died on the 13th February, in his 66th year.
- Clark, Abraham, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in New-Jersey, 15th February, 1726; died by a stroke of the sun, 1794, in the 69th year of his age.
- Clayton, John, eminent English botanist, author of "The Flora Virginica," was born in England, about 1685; came an infant with his father to America, and in 1722, became clerk of the county of Gloucester, Virginia, which office he held 51 years, to his death, 1773, aged 88.
- Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 50 B. C. killed herself 20, aged 41.
- Clerke, Charles, able English naval commander, the companion, friend and successor of captain James Cook, died on the coast of Kamschatka, August 22d, 1779, aged 39.
- Clifton, William, son of a very respectable mechanic of Philadelphia, born 1772; died December, 1799. He was a distin-

guished poet, and without a classical education, possessed uncommon literary acquirements.

Clinton, James, general in the American army, in the revolutionary war, born in Ulster county, New-York, August 9th, 1736; served in the war of 1756-63; made colonel of the third New-York regiment, June 30th, 1775; August 9th, 1776, a brigadier in the United States army, in which latter capacity, he served through the residue of the war. He died December 2d, 1812, aged 76.

Clinton, George, brother of general James, governor of New-York, and vice-president of the United States, born in Ulster county, New-York, July 26th, 1739; in 1805 was chosen vice-president, and re-elected until death; died April 20th, 1812, when he had nearly reached the age of 73.

Clinton, Charles, the father of the two preceding, was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, 1690; came to America, 1729; died 1773, aged nearly 83.

Clinton, De Witt, eminent statesman, governor of New-York, died 11th February, 1828.

Cloriviere, Joseph Peter Picot, director of the monastery of the Visitation in George-Town, D. C. born at Broons, in Britany, France, 4th November, 1768. In the French revolution, he sided with the royal party; reputed inventor of the famous infernal machine, and in consequence was compelled to leave his country; became subsequently a priest in Baltimore and Charleston, South Carolina, in the former of which places he took orders from archbishop Carroll, in 1812; and in 1819, was appointed over the monastery in George-Town, where he closed his life, on September 30th, 1826, aged 57; a distinguished and respectable man.

Clymer, George, one of the signers of the declaration of independence; born in Philadelphia, 1739, died 23d January, 1813, in the 74th year of his age.

Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, England, died January 28th, 1772, aged 138, and had lived 103 years in one house.

Coke, sir Edward, pre-eminent English lawyer, born 1550, died September 3d, 1634, aged 84.

Colden, Cadwallader, mathematician and philosopher, born at Demse in Scotland, February 17th, 1688; came to America, 1708, and to which he removed his family 1716, settled in New-York. He died, September 28th, 1776, on the day of the conflagration of New-York, aged 88.

Cole, William, a great botanist, born in England, 1626, died 1662, aged 36.

Coligni, Gaspard de, a distinguished French leader amongst the Huguenots, born 1517, and murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572, aged 55.

Collins, William, English poet, died 1756, aged 36.

Columbus, Christopher, discoverer of America, born in or near Genoa, 1447; entered the naval service at the age of 14; on

- August 3d, 1492, set sail on that expedition, which on the 12th of the following October, brought him to America. After a most eventful life, he died at Valladolid, May 20th, 1506, aged 59.
- Conde, prince of, the great, died 1686.
- Condillac, Stephen Bonnet de, French metaphysician, died 1780.
- Confucius, Chinese philosopher, born, B. C. 555.
- Congreve, William, English dramatic writer, died 1729, aged 57.
- Constantine, the Great, and the first christian emperor of Rome, born A. D. 274, died 337.
- Cook, James, eminent English navigator, born October 27th, 1728, killed February 14th, 1779, aged 50.
- Cooper, Anthony Astley, first earl of Shaftsbury, author of "The Characteristics." Died 1713, aged 91.
- Copernicus Nicholas, restorer of the Pythagorean, or true system of the universe, born at Thorn, in Prussia, February 19, 1473; he completed his astronomical system, in 1530; not published until 1543, and then only under the authority, and at the expense of cardinal Nicholas Schoenburg. A copy of this treatise, the "*Astronomia Instaurata, sive de Revolutionibus Orbium Celestrum,*" reached the hand of its illustrious author, only a few hours before his death, May 22d, 1543, in his 71st year.
- Corneille, French dramatic poet, died 1684, aged 78.
- Corneille, Thomas, French dramatist and historian, died 1709.
- Cornwallis, marquis, British general in the American revolutionary war, died 1805, in India.
- Correa, de Serra Abbe, eminent Portuguese naturalist and statesman, was born at Serpa in Portugal, 1754, several years ambassador from Portugal to the United States, returned to his native country, about 1818, and died.
- Corelli, signora, received the triumph of a coronation at Rome, July, 1776.
- Cortes, Fernando, Spanish general and conqueror of Mexico, born at Medellin, in Spain, 1485, died 1547, aged 62.
- Cosmo de Medicis, died 1464, aged 75.
- Cowley, Abraham, English poet, died 1667, aged 49.
- Cowper, William, English poet, died 1800, aged 69.
- Cranmer, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, burnt March 21st, 1556, aged 67.
- Crassus, a celebrated Roman general, perished with nearly his whole army, in battle against the Persians at Charae, B. C. 53.
- Crebillon, the elder, French tragic poet, died, 1762, aged 88.
- Cromwell, Oliver, born April 24, 1599, usurped the supreme power, December 6th, 1653, died September 3d, 1658, aged 59.
- Cropper, John, a gallant officer in the revolutionary war, and personally distinguished by general Washington, died January 15th, 1822, aged 66.

- Cruden, Alexander, author of a Concordance to the Bible, born in Scotland, 1701, died in London, 1770, aged 69.
- Ctebius, supposed inventor of the pump, flourished B. C. 120.
- Cudworth, Ralph, author of "The Intellectual System," died 1688, aged 71.
- Cullen, Dr. William of Edinburgh, died February 5, 1790, aged 80.
- Cumberland, Richard, English dramatic writer, died 1811, aged 78.
- Cyrus, founder of the first Persian empire, born B. C. 599; founded the Persian empire, 536, died 529.
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- D**ACIER, Andrew French, classical translator, died 1722, aged 71.
- Dacier, Madame, wife of Andrew, and also a classical translator, died 1728, aged 69.
- Dalton, John, English M. D. who adapted Milton's *Mask of Comus* to the stage, and gave the benefit to the grand daughter of the poet; died 1763, aged 54.
- Dampier, William, English navigator, died 1699, aged 47.
- Dante, Aligheri, eminent and early Italian poet, died 1321, aged 56.
- Darke, William, usually called major Darke, a brave veteran officer, born in Philadelphia county, 1736, served in the war of 1755-63; again in the revolutionary war, and finally in the Indian war under general St. Clair, on November 4th, 1791, died November 26th, 1801, aged 66.
- Darnley, lord, king of Scotland, and father of James VI. murdered February 10, 1567.
- Darwin, Dr. Erasmus, English physician and poet, died 1802, aged 69.
- Davenant, Charles, English statistical writer, and amongst the first of that class in that kingdom, died 1714, aged 58.
- Davie, Richardson, William, was born in England, 1756, but was by his father removed to America an infant, and bred up in North Carolina; he joined the army early in the revolutionary war, and continued in service to its close; he was a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution, 1787; and was in succession governor of North Carolina, envoy to France, and the dignified private gentleman.
- Davidson, William, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born 1746, and in 1750, removed by his parents to Mecklenburg, North Carolina. At the opening of the revolutionary war, he entered the army, in which he rose to the rank of



- general, and fell defending the passage of Catawba river against lord Cornwallis, February 1st, 1781.
- Davis, John, English navigator, who gave name to the wide strait leading into Baffins' bay, 1585-1605.
- Daun, Leopold count, marshal of the German empire, and during the seven years war, the most successful opponent of Frederick the great, died 1766, aged 61.
- Day, John, printer, the first who introduced the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.
- Deane, Silas, member of congress, died in extreme poverty in England, 1781.
- Defoe, Daniel, author of *Robinson Crusoe*, died 1731.
- De l'Isle, Joseph Nicholas, French astronomer, died 1772.
- William, French geographer, died 1726.
- De Lima, John Taverre, a native of Portugal, died 1738, aged 198.
- Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, poisoned himself B. C. 322, aged 59.
- Denham, sir John, poet, born in Dublin 1615, died 1668, aged 53.
- Derham, William, English divine and mathematician, died 1735, aged 78.
- Des Castes, eminent French philosopher, died 1650.
- De Witt, John, grand pensioner of Holland, and eminent statesman, murdered 1672, aged 47.
- Dickenson, John, distinguished American statesman and patriot, entered public office 1764, died 1808.
- Didot, Francis-Ambrose, eminent French printer, died July 10, 1804, aged 74.
- Digges, Dudley, English statesman, died 1639, aged 56.
- Diogenes the cynic, died B. C. 324.
- Dion of Syracuse, philosopher and statesman, flourished B. C. 360.
- Dionysius, I. or the tyrant, king of Syracuse, B. C. 404-336.
- Dionysius the Areopagite, flourished A. D. 36.
- Dodd, Rev. Dr. executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.
- Doddridge, Philips, eminent English divine, died 1751, aged 49.
- Dodsley, James, author of *the Preceptor*, died 1764, aged 61.
- Domat, John, eminent French judge and jurist, born 1625, died at Paris 1696, aged 71.
- Draco, the law-giver, flourished B. C. 624.
- Drake, sir Francis, born 1545; set sail on his voyage round the world 1577, died 1595, aged 50.
- Drayton, Michael, English poet, died 1631, aged 58.
- Drayton, William Henry, an American patriot and political writer, author of "*Freeman*," born 1742, died a member of Congress, 1779, aged 37.
- Drelincourt, Charles, French protestant divine, died 1669, aged 74.
- Drummond, William, poet, died 1649, aged 63.
- Dryden, John, eminent English poet, died 1700, aged 69.

- Duclos, Charles Dineau, French historian and didactic writer, died 1772, aged 57.
- Dudley, John, duke of Northumberland, father-in-law to lady Jane Grey, and cause of her destruction and that of his son, and of himself, was beheaded 1553, aged 51.
- Duncan, king of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth, A. D. 1054.
- Duncan, William, author of "*Logic*," died 1760, aged 43.
- Dunstan, St. archbishop of Canterbury, from 959 to 988, was one of the violent apostles of clerical celibacy.
- Dyer, John, English poet, born 1700, died 1758, aged 58.

- E**DWARD, the black prince, English hero, son of Edward III. died in France, 1376, aged 46.
- Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, by uniting the separate petty states of the Heptarchy in A. D. 828; he died 838.
- Ellery, William, one of the signers of the declaration, born at Newport, 22d December, 1727, died 15th February, 1820.
- Elliot, John, came to New-England, 1632; published his Indian translation of the bible 1664, died 1689, aged 85.
- Elliot, George Augustus, lord Heathfield, eminent English general, and successful defender of Gibraltar, from April 12th, 1781, to February 3rd, 1783, died 1790, in his 73rd year.
- Elizabeth Petrowna, youngest daughter of Peter the great, born 1709; dethroned her cousin Iwan in 1741, and became empress of Russia; died 1761, aged 58.
- Ellsworth, Oliver, Chief Justice of the United States, was born at Windsor in Connecticut, April 29th, 1745; a patriot in the revolution, he had a mind of superior order, he filled the seat of the United States senator from 1789 to 1796; in the latter year he was appointed to the seat of chief justice of the United States, which he resigned in 1800; in 1799, he had acted as Envoy to France, the last of his public employment. He died November 26, 1807, in his 63rd year.
- Ellwood, Thomas, an eminent member of the society of friends; at 21 he joined the society, and became as a preacher and writer, one of their most efficient members to his death, 1713, in his 74th year.
- Elstol, William, a Saxon scholar, died 1714.
- Emmet, Thomas Addis, was born at Cork, April 24th, 1764, eminent lawyer, died in New-York, 1827.
- Epaminondas, the Theban hero, slain B. C. 363.
- Epictetus, stoic philosopher, flourished A. D. 66-120.
- Epicurus, founder of the sect which bore his name; born at Athens, B. C. 342, died 271, aged 71.

- Epimenides, a Cretan philosopher, contemporary with Solon, said to have lived 157 years.
- Erastothenes, one of the greatest mathematicians, of antiquity; the first in Europe who measured a degree of the meridian, and the first who accurately determined the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic, died B. C. 195, aged 80.
- Euclid of Alexandria, pre-eminent mathematician, born B. C. 356, died 280, aged 74.
- Eugene, prince, eminent French general, but who left his own country earlier in life, and entering the imperial service, became a most formidable foe to France. He died at Vienna, April 10, 1735, aged 73.
- Euler, Leonard, pre-eminent mathematician, born at Basil, 1707, died 1783, aged 76.
- Eumenes of Pergamos, one of the generals of Alexander the great, put to death B. C. 315.
- Euripides, one of the most ancient and greatest Greek tragic poets, died B. C. 405, aged 75.
- Eusebius, Pamphylus bishop of Cæsarea, flourished A. D. 270-340.
- Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, an Arian, flourished 338-41.
- bishop of Emessa, theological writer, flourished 340-60.
- Eusebius, bishop of Verceil, theological writer, flourished 354-70.
- These bishops of the same name and age are almost invariably confounded.
- Eutropius, latin historian, flourished under Julian II, about A. D. 360.
- Evelyn, John, English historian and poet, died 1698, aged 44.
- John, English natural philosopher, died 1706, aged 77.
- Evremont, Saint, died September 9, 1703, aged 90.
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- F**ABINS Maximus, Roman general successfully adopted the cautious plan of operations in the second Punic war. This method now bears his name, being called *the Fabian*.
- Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, inventor of the Thermometer which bears his name, born, born at Hamburg, flourished 1720.
- Fancourt, Samuel, the first who opened a circulating library in London; he came to that city about 1740, and set up his library; died in poverty 1768, aged 90.
- Farinello, eminent Italian opera singer, died in England, about 1780.

- Farquhar, George, dramatic writer, died 1707, aged 29.
- Falstolf, Sir John, celebrated English general, flourished under the Henries IV, V and VI, and died about 1460.
- Faust, or Faustus, John, of Mentz, one of the claimants of the invention of printing, died 1466. See Coster, Guttemburg and Scæfer.
- Fayette, Mary Magdalen Proche de la Vergne, countess of, dramatic, historical and biographical writer, flourished at the court of Louis XIV. 1670-93.
- Fenelon, Francis de Salignac de la Motte, archbishop of Cambrai, and author of "Telemachus," died 1715, aged 63.
- Ferdinando, Marc de Paleotti, hanged in England for murder, February 28, 1718; he was brother to the duchess of shrewsbury.
- Ferguson, James, eminent astronomer, born at Keith, Scotland, 1710, died 1776, aged 66.
- Ferrars, Lawrence, Earl, committed to the tower of London for murdering his steward, February 13, 1760; tried, found guilty April 18, and hanged at Tyburn May 5, 1760.
- Fingal, the hero of Ossian, supposed to have been born about A. D. 282.
- Fisher, John, born at Beverly, England, 1459; in 1504, raised to the see of Rochester; opposed the divorce of Catharine of Aragon from Henry VIII; attainted of treason, and his see declared vacant, 1534; beheaded June 22nd, 1535, aged 76. Of all the legal murders committed by Henry VIII. that of bishop Fisher was perhaps the most atrocious.
- Fletcher, John, brother of Gilles, and a dramatic writer, died 1625, aged 50.
- Fletcher, Andrew, commonly called Fletcher of Salton, Scots political writer, died 1716, aged 63.
- Fleury, Andrew Hercules, cardinal and bishop of Frejus, born 1653; made prime minister of France, 1623; died 1742, aged 90.
- Fleury, Claude, French ecclesiastical writer, and coadjutor of Fenelon, as preceptors, died 1723, aged 83.
- Floyd, William, one of the signers of the declaration of independence born on Long-Island, New-York, 17th December, 1734; was a delegate to the continental congress, in 1775, and continued to the era of general peace. Died August 4th, 1821, aged 87.
- Fontaine, John de la, author of Tales and Fables, died 1695, aged 74.
- Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de, author of Plurality of Worlds, born 1657, and lived to January, 1757, or to nearly 100 years.
- Foote, Samuel, English dramatic writer, died, October 21, 1777, aged 60.

- Fordyce, James, brother of David, eminent Scots divine, and author of Sermons to Young Women, died 1796, aged 76.
- Forrest, Uriah, a brave officer of the Maryland line, in the American revolutionary war, born in St. Mary's county, 1756; losing a leg in the battle of Germantown, was forced to retire from service.
- Forster, John Reinhold, author of Northern Voyages, born in Polish Prussia 1729; circumnavigated the earth with captain Cook; died January 9, 1779, aged 70.
- Fortescue, sir John, English law writer, flourished about 1460.
- Foster, sir Michael, eminent English crown lawyer, died 1763, aged 74.
- Fothergill, Dr. John, born in Yorkshire, England, 1712, in 1748, published his treatise on putrid sore throat; died 1780, aged 68.
- Fox, Richard, bishop of Exeter, eminent English statesman, died 1528, aged 68.
- Fox, George, founder of the society of friends, or quakers, born 1624, died 1690, aged 66.
- Fox, Charles James, English statesman of the first order, born 1749, died 1806, aged 57.
- Franklin, Benjamin, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, philosopher and statesman, born in Boston, 1706; in 1726, settled in Philadelphia; discovered the indentivity of lightning, and the electric fluid, about 1749, subsequently engaged deeply in the colonial struggle, and efficaciously aided the revolution; went ambassador to France, and was, finally one of the commissioners who signed the definitive articles of peace, 1783. He was a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution; he died April 17th, 1790, in his 84th year.
- Frederick II. king of Prussia, usually called Fredcrick the great, succeeded his father on the throne, May 1740, died August 17th, 1786, in his 75th year.
- Frith, John, an early martyr to the reformation in England, was burned about 1533; Frith's work on the Eucharist, is supposed to have been the first English treatise on the side of the reformed doctrines.
- Froisart, John, early French historian, died 1402, aged 69.
- Fromage, Peter, eminent French Catholic missionary, born at Laon, 1678, died 1740, aged 62.
- Fuller, Rev'd Dr. Thomas, eminent English divine and ecclesiastical writer, born 1608, died 1661, aged 53.
- Fust, or Faustus of Mentz, one of the earliest printers in Europe, died about 1466.

- GADSON**, Christopher, governor of South Carolina, patriot of the Revolution, died September 1805, aged 81.
- Gallilei**, Gallileo, one of the greatest revivers of modern science, born at Pisa, 1564; made professor of mathematics in the university of Pisa, 1590; removed to Venice 1592, where he exercised the duties of a similar office, till 1611; in 1609, he had made the first *Telescope*, died 1642, in his 78th year.
- Ganesvoort**, Genl. Peter, was born in Albany, N. Y. July 16th, 1749; joined the American army as a major, 1775, but raised to the rank of colonel the ensuing year; on August 2d, 1777, he was besieged with his command in fort Stanwix, where Rome in Oneida county now stands, by Col. St. Leger, with a body of British Tories and Indians, who after a most gallant defence, were repelled and forced to retreat, on August 22d. He continued in the army to the close of the war, though from March 1782 in the immediate service of New York; he was appointed by president Madison, a brigadier general, in which service he continued to his death, July 2nd, 1812, aged 63.
- Garden**, Alexander, eminent botanist, born in Scotland, 1730, removed to Charleston, South Carolina, 1752, died in London 1791, aged 61.
- Garrick**, David, the English Roscius, born at Hereford, 1716, died January 20th, 1779, in his 63d year.
- Garth**, Dr. Samuel, English poet, flourished 1691-1719.
- Gascoigne**, sir William, eminent English lawyer and judge, born 1350, died 1413, aged 63.
- Gassendi**, Peter, eminent French astronomer and philosopher, one of the great restorers of inductive philosophy, died 1655, aged 63.
- Gates**, Genl. Horatio, was born in England 1728, entered into the British army, and was stationed at Halifax, in Nova Scotia as early as 1748; he was an actor as a major under Genl. Braddock, and was one of the few officers who escaped with life from the battle near Pittsburg; made adjutant general at the opening of the revolutionary war; commanded the army when Burgoyne was captured; was appointed to the southern army in 1780, and defeated by lord Cornwallis at Camden same year, August 16th, and on October 5th, superseded by Genl. Greene; died 10th April, 1806, aged 78.
- Gay**, John, eminent English poet, died 1732, aged 44.
- Gebhard**, reverend John G. born February 2d, 1750, at Waldorf in Germany; educated at the university of Heidelberg, emigrated to America, 1771, died in the state of New York, August 17th, 1826, in the 77th year of his age, and the 55th of his ministry.
- Gebee**, Claude, usually called Claude de Lorraine, eminent landscape painter, died 1682, aged 82.

- Gerard**, French nobleman, and first grand master of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, flourished A. D. 1100.
- Gessner**, John Mathias, eminent German philologist, died 1761, aged 70.
- Gessner**, Solomon, German philologist, died 1605, aged 46.
- John**, eminent Swiss naturalist, born at Zurich 1709, died 1790, aged 81.
- Gibbon**, Edward, Eng. historian, born at Putney in Surry, April 27th, 1737, died Jan. 16th, 1794, aged 57.
- Gibson**, Col. John, an officer of the revolutionary war, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 23d of May, 1740, served under genl. Forbes when that officer took Fort du Quesne; entered the army as a col. early in the war, and continued through it; died at Braddock's Field, near Pittsburg, 10th of April 1822, aged nearly 82.
- Gibson**, Col. George, an officer of the revolutionary army, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, settled early in life at Pittsburg, joined the army as a col. and served to the end of 1778. In the war with the Indian tribes, col. Gibson again commanded a regiment, and shared the fatal dangers of St. Clair's campaign and defeat, in the latter of which he received a mortal wound, which terminated an honourable and eventful life at Fort Jefferson, Dec. 11th, 1794.
- Gilbert**, Sir Humphrey, half brother to Sir Walter Raleigh, and one of the earliest English adventurers, who attempted to form a colony in America, born 1539; in 1576, published "A treatise to prove a passage by the north-west to the East Indies." In 1578, he obtained a patent to make a settlement in North America, and in that year made a voyage to Newfoundland, returned to Europe, and in 1583, on his homeward bound voyage, from another trip to America, was lost with all his crew.
- Gill**, Dr. John, eminent Scriptural Commentator, died 1771, aged 74.
- Glanvil**, Joseph, eminent Eng. philosopher, died 1680, aged 44.
- Glauber**, John Rodolph, from whom the well known salt takes its name, flourished 1640—60.
- Glisson**, Francis, eminent Eng. M. D. President of the College of Physicians, London, died 1677, aged 80. The man who was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and eulogised by Boerhaave and Haller.
- Glover**, Richard, Eng. poet, died 1785, aged 73.
- Gluck**, le Chevalier Christopher, eminent German musical composer, died at Vienna, 1787, aged 71.
- Godfrey**, Thomas, inventor of the Quadrant commonly called Hadley's. By the latter he was cheated out of the credit of the invention; born in Philadelphia, where he died in Dec. 1749.
- Godfrey**, of Boulogne, first general of the Crusaders, died A. D. 1100.

- Godeau, eminent French ecclesiastical historian, died 1672, aged 67.
- Goldsmith, Oliver, elegant poet, essayist, &c. &c. &c. died 1774, aged 43.
- Gordon, Lord George, died in Newgate, Nov. 1, 1793.
- Gore, capt. John, the friend and companion of captain Cook, was born in Virginia, 1735; early in life he entered the British navy, and made his first voyage round the world with Commodore Byron. In 1768, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Endeavour, under captain Cook, and again circumnavigated the Earth. In 1776, he was appointed first lieutenant of the Resolution, and by the successive deaths of captains Cook and Clerke, returned to Europe, Oct. 1780, commander of the squadron. Ended his days as one of the captains of Greenwich Hospital, Aug. 10th, 1790, aged 55.
- Granville, George, Eng. poet, died 1735, aged 68.
- Gray, Thos. Eng. poet, died 1771, aged 55.
- Greene, Nathaniel, a major general in the armies, and second to Washington in the war of the Revolution, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1741. He was bred in the Society of Friends. Early in 1775, he was raised by Rhode Island to the rank of brigadier general, and on Aug. 26, 1776, by Congress was promoted to that of major general in the continental service. Having for four years shared to the north the dangers of the war, Greene was in 1780, sent to command the southern army, where in conjunction with Morgan and Marion, and many more brave and intelligent officers, after two arduous campaigns the fortune of war changed in favor of the United States. With the military operations in the southern states, closed the military life of general Greene. In Oct. 1785, he removed to Georgia, where he died 19th of June, 1786.
- Greene, Col. Christopher, a relation of gen. Nathl. Greene, and a native of the same town, was born 1737, and in May 1775, entered the service as a lieutenant. He was with Montgomery at Quebec, where he became a prisoner. Soon after his exchange, he joined his regiment, to the command of which he rose in 1777. He fell May 22d, 1781, in an action with some tories near New-York.
- Greenville, Sir Richard, commander of the first English colony sent to North America, was born 1540; in June 1558, landed on the shores of the Roanoke, and left a small colony which was subsequently, it is probable, destroyed by the savages, as no trace of them could be ever afterwards discovered. Greenville shared with Howard, Drake, Raleigh, Hawkins and Frobisher, the renown of defeating the Spanish Armada. In 1591, he was made Vice Admiral of a squadron sent out to the West Indies. In this expedition he fell in with a superior force, and in the action his ship was taken and himself mortally wounded.



- Greenville, Sir Bevil**, grandson of Admiral Greenville, was born 1596, and slain in the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, 1643.
- Grey, Lady Jane**, for a few days Queen of England, beheaded Feb. 12th, 1554, aged about 17.
- Grimston, Sir Harbottle**, Eng. law writer, died 1683.
- Grotius, Hugo**, pre-eminent Dutch civilian, died 1645, aged 62.
- Guido of Arezzo**, musical composer of the 11th century.
- Guise, Francis de Lorraine**, duke of, celebrated French general, murdered at Orleans 1563, aged 44.
- Guise, Henry de Lorraine**, duke of, son of Francis, who with his brother Cardinal de Lorraine, was murdered 1588, at the instigation of Henry III. king of France.
- Guater, Edmund**, eminent English mathematician, author of the scale and chain which bears his name, died 1626, aged 45.
- Gustavus Adolphus**, king of Sweden, killed in battle near Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1632.
- Gustavus III.** king of Sweden, killed at a masquerade, March 16, 1792.
- Gwinnett Button**, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in England 1732; killed in a duel 27th May 1777, in his 45th year.

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- HALE**, Sir Matthew, eminent Eng. Judge, died 1676, aged 67.
- Hale, Nathan**, a native of Connecticut, was sent by gen. Washington in August 1776, to examine the British position on Long Island, was taken and hanged as a spy, with circumstances of brutal ferocity, a complete contrast to the conduct of the Americans to Major Andre.
- Hall, Lyman, M. D.** one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in Connecticut about 1731, settled in Georgia, elected governor of that state; died about 60 years of age.
- Hampden, John**, a celebrated patriot, killed in the battle of Chalgrove, June 24th, 1643, aged 49.
- Hamilton, Alexander**, a very distinguished hero of the American revolutionary war, and statesman in the formation of the United States government, was born in the island of St. Croix, 1757. He was with his mother removed to New-York in his 16th year, and educated there, in Columbia College. Though a youth he was amongst the first who took up arms, and had attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1777, and served through the war with increasing reputation. As a member of congress, and of the Federal convention, the genius of Hamilton was felt as an animating spirit, which suggested the best measures, and pointed out the best means of their consummation. As first secretary of the treasury,

- all of system in that department that has since been done, was in great part, either accomplished, attempted, or recommended by this statesman. This transcendent man fell a sacrifice to the most destructive and least excusable remain of barbarism in either our institutions or opinions, on the 12th July, 1804.
- Hammond, James, eminent Eng. elegiac poet, died 1740, aged 30.
- Hancock, John, President of the first Congress, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in Massachusetts 1737, graduated at Harvard college in 1754. His oration on the Boston massacre, March 5th, 1770, and his subsequent exertions in favor of his country, rendered him a peculiar object of vengeance with the British government, and he had, with Samuel Adams, the honor to be excepted in the amnesty published by the Eng. governor at Boston, after the battle of Lexington. In Oct. 1774, he had been elected president of the provincial congress of Massachusetts, and in 1775 was again elected president of the continental congress at Philadelphia, and remained so until 1779. He was at the head of that body, on July 4th, 1776; chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Massachusetts. Mr. Hancock resigned his seat at the head of the congress of the United Colonies, in 1779, was governor of Massachusetts, and spent the remainder of his days in the service of his native state. He died Oct. 8th, 1793, in his 55th year.
- Handel, George Frederick, the greatest musical composer, born at Halle, in Germany, 1684; came to England 1710, where he died 1759, aged 75.
- Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, great military genius, born at Carthage B. C. 252; poisoned himself 181, in his 70th year.
- Harper, Robert Goodloe, one of the most distinguished statesmen of his country, and one of the brightest ornaments of the bar, was born in Virginia; was many years a representative in congress from the state of South-Carolina; afterwards a senator of the United States from the state of Maryland, died suddenly in Baltimore, 15th January, 1824, in the 61st year of his age.
- Harris, John, the first compiler of a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences in England, died a beggar, 1719, aged 49.
- Hart, John, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, member of congress from N. Jersey, died at an advanced age, 1780.
- Hartley, David, eminent English metaphysician, died 1757, aged 53.
- Harvey, Dr. William, who discovered the circulation of the blood, died 3d June 1658, aged 80.
- Hayne, Isaac, was an inhabitant of Charleston, South Carolina, when that place was invested by the British army, 1780,

- and, after the surrender of the city to the British officers was, from their promises, and the unprotected state of his family, induced to subscribe to an acknowledgment of allegiance to the British crown. Subsequently, however, the repeated infringements of the terms of his submission, provoked him to take up arms in defence of the American cause, was taken prisoner in arms, sent to Charleston, and executed as a traitor, almost in the arms of his family.
- Heath, gen. William, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1737, and died in his native place, Jan. 24th, 1814, aged 77. Amongst the first to take up arms in favor of his insulted country, was appointed by the provincial congress of Massachusetts, in 1775, a brigadier general; was by the continental congress, in 1776, raised to the rank of major general, and served through the war.
- Hedwig, John, eminent botanist, died 1797, aged 67.
- Heloise, born A. D. 1101, and died in 1163, aged 62, survived Abelard about 20 years.
- Henry, Patrick, famous orator and patriot of the American revolution, was born in Virginia, the 29th of May 1736, and died the 6th of June 1799, aged 67.
- Herodotus*, the father of history, born at Halicarnassus in Caria, B. C. 484, flourished B. C. 440; time of his death unknown. His history includes a period of 234 years, from B. C. 713 to 479.
- Hervey, James, Eng. divine and poet, author of "Meditations, &c." died 1758, aged 44.
- Hayward, Thomas, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in South Carolina 1746; died March 1809.
- Hill, Aaron, dramatic Eng. poet, died 1750, aged 65.
- Hoadley, Benjamin, eminent Eng. divine and bishop of Winchester, died 1761, aged 85.
- Hobbes, Thos. celebrated Eng. writer, died 1679, aged 91.
- Hogarth, Wm. eminent Eng. painter, died 1764, aged 67.
- Holbein, Hans, eminent Swiss painter, died 1554, aged 56.
- Holt, Sir John, eminent Eng. lawyer and judge, died 1709, aged 67.
- Holwell, John Zephaniah, commander, and one of the few survivors of a party of 146 English, who were confined by the Nabob of Bengal in 1756, in what was called, "*The Black Hole*" at Calcutta. Mr. Holwell wrote an account of this dreadful affair, which he survived 42 years, dying in 1798, aged 89.
- Home, Henry, Lord Kaimes, eminent critic, born in Scotland 1696, died 1782, aged 86.
- Homer, flourished about at. C. 900.
- Hood, Robin and little John, noted highwaymen, 1189.
- Hooker, Revd. Richard, author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*, died 1600, aged 47.

**Hoole, John**, Eng. poet, translator of the *Orlando Furioso*, and *Jerusalem Delivered*, died 1803, aged 76.

**Hopkins, Stephen**, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Rhode Island, March 1707; in 1754, was one of the commissioners who assembled at Albany, to digest a plan of union for the colonies; died 20th July, 1785, aged 78.

**Hopkinson, Francis**, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and greatly contributed to promote the cause he espoused, by his inimitable humour and satire. In 1775 he wrote the then important political tract, entitled the *Pretty Story*; after that the *Battle of the Kegs*, and many other pieces of political interest; born in Philadelphia 1738. He was at once an active and an intelligent statesman, and found worthy as a lawyer, to be the first district judge of the United States. He died 9th of May, 1791, in his 53d year. It may be added, that Judge Hopkinson was a poet in his early days of great merit. A musician who first published in this country, musical compositions with his name affixed to the publication. He was devoted to the mechanical arts connected with science, and was the first who produced music from glass; an interesting discovery, which his grandson, Mr. Francis H. Smith, has lately brought to great perfection, without knowing that his distinguished grandfather had been engaged on the same subject.

**Horace**, Roman poet, died B. C. 8, aged 57.

**Howard, John**, known brother of "The Benevolent Howard." His life, in the language of Burke, "was a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity." Born at Hackney, England, 1727, and fell a victim to his noble exertions at Chesson, 1790, aged 63.—"The noblest of all the Howards."

**Howard, John Eager**, a brave and distinguished officer, in the American revolution, governor of Maryland, Senator of the United States, born in Baltimore 4th June 1752, died 12th October 1827.

**Hudson, Henry**, eminent naval commander and discoverer in North America, flourished from 1607 to 1610. In the latter year, whilst navigating the bay which now bears his name, his crew mutinied, and put him, his son, and seven others on shore, where they no doubt perished.

**Hume, David**, philosopher and historian, died August 25th, 1776, aged 65.

**Humphrey, Col. David**, patriot of the American revolution, born in Connecticut, 1752; in 1780 was appointed one of the aids to gen. Washington, with whom he remained through the residue of the war, and at its termination accompanied him to Virginia. Col. Humphrey was distinguished for his gallantry and military skill at the siege of York. He remained with gen. Washington, until 1790, with the exception of two years residence in France. In 1790, he was appointed

minister to Portugal, and for the residue of his life was alternately in public and private life. He died, Feb. 21st, 1818, aged 66.

Hunter, John, eminent surgeon, died very suddenly in St. George's Hospital, 1793, aged 65.

Huntingdon, Samuel, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born at Windham in Connecticut 1732; elected a member of congress 1775. In 1779, he was elected president of congress, and re-elected in 1780, but his declining health compelled him to resign, July 6th, 1781. In 1786, he was elected governor of Connecticut, and re-elected annually to his death on the 5th Jan. 1796, aged 64.

Huss, John, one of the first open dissenters from the Church of Rome, was born in Bohemia, 1376. In contempt of all law, he was seized, condemned, and on the 6th July, 1415, burned to death.

Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon, grandfather to Queens Mary II. and Anne, and author of a history of the grand rebellion, died at Rouen 1674, aged 66. About 1763, having dethroned his sovereign and rose to great power, he spent the residue of his life principally in opposition to the British arms in India. He died 1782, leaving his throne to his son Tip-poo Saib.

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**J**ACKSON, James, a native of Devon, Eng.; removed to Georgia 1772; became an officer in the revolutionary war; died at Washington City, 19th Jan. 1806; then a senator of the United States.

Jane, the insane, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, became mother of the emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand I. The death of her husband affected her reason; she became insane in 1506, and remained so to her death, 1555, 49 years.

Jasper, sergeant, distinguished for gallantry in the revolutionary war; June 28th, 1776, in the celebrated attack of Sir Peter Parker, on Fort Moultrie, he replaced the American flag after it was shot away by a cannon ball. He with the aid of sergeant Newton, waylaid, surprised and captured, a British guard of 10 men, releasing an American of the name of Jones, whom they were conducting to certain death at Savannah. This extraordinary exploit was performed within about two miles from the British lines; killed in the attack on Savannah Oct. 9, 1779.

Jay, John, illustrious patriot and statesman of the American revolution; member of congress September 1774, elected president of congress Dec. 10th, 1778; first chief justice of the United States, May 4th, 1789; and as minister plenipotenti-

ry, concluded a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, Nov. 19th, 1794. He is still living, the only survivor of the first congress of America, which met September 1774.

Jefferson, Thomas, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and chairman of the committee who reported that memorable document to congress, which was adopted 4th July, 1776; born 2d April 1743; active member of the Virginia Legislature 1773; author, lawyer and statesman, governor of Virginia, during the American Revolution; ambassador to France; first secretary of State of the United States; 2d vice president of the United States; third president of the United States; died 4th July 1826, just 50 years after he had reported the Declaration of Independence. On the same day died John Adams, his predecessor, as President of the United States, and one of his co-patriots of the committee who reported the declaration.

Jerome, St. died A. D. 420, aged 80.

Jerome, of Prague, eminent Bohemian, D. D. and friend of John Huss, adopted the opinions of Wickliffe, and like Huss, appeared before the Council of Constance, was there seized, condemned, and on the 30th May 1416, burned to death.

Joan D'Arc, or the Maid of Orleans, burned 1431, aged 24.

Johnson, Samuel, eminent English writer, poet, and lexicographer, died 1784, aged 78.

Jones, Sir William, English poet, statesman, and oriental scholar, born in London 1746, died in Indostan, April 27th, 1794, aged 47.

Jones, Paul, a brave and skilful naval commander in the service of the United States in the revolutionary war; born in Galway county, Scotland, 1747; died in Paris 1792, aged 45.

Josephus Flavius, born A. D. 37, died 93, aged 56.

Julius Cæsar, much celebrated Roman general, born B. C. July 10th, 100; murdered March 15th, 44, aged 56.

Justin, a Latin historian, flourished it is supposed under Antoninus Pius.

Justinian I. Romano-Greek emperor, born A. D. 483; succeeded Justin in 527; died 565, in the 39th year of his reign, and the 83d of his age. His Code and Pandects have preserved Roman Jurisprudence.

Juvenal, Latin satiric poet, died A. D. 127, aged 82.

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**K**ALB, Baron de, one of those generous Europeans, who espoused the American cause, came to this country with the marquis de la Fayette, offered his services to congress, was accepted, and appointed a brigadier general in 1777. He served with

- great reputation, until in the battle of Camden, August 16th, 1780, he fell pierced with 11 wounds; died the 19th, aged 48.
- Kaufman, Angelica, eminent female poet, died 1807, aged 67.
- Kenrick, William, dramatic writer, died 1777.
- Klopstock, Frederick Theophilus, eminent German poet, born 1724, died 1803, aged 79.
- Kneller, sir Godfrey, Theophilus, eminent German poet, born aged 75.
- Knox, John, born in Scotland, died 1572, aged 67.
- Knox, Henry, major-general in the armies of the United States in the revolutionary war, born in Boston, the 25th of July, 1750; put at the head of the American artillery in 1775. He was the first secretary of war of the United States; retired to private life in 1794, died 25th October, 1806, aged 56.
- Kosciusko, Thaddeus, a native of Sleswick. As a volunteer in the American army, he gained great esteem; and after the peace of 1783, returned to Poland to make an unavailing attempt to save his country's independence. After two years of exertion, he was, on Oct. 10th, 1794, defeated, wounded, and made prisoner by the Russians. He came to the United States again in 1797; returned to Europe, and settled in Switzerland, where he terminated his days.
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- L**ATIMER, bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, 1755.
- Laud, Archbishop, beheaded, 1645, aged 71.
- Lavater, the physiognomist, died in his native city, Zurich.
- Lee, Charles, major general in the American Revolutionary War, born in Wales, an eccentric but distinguished officer, died in Philadelphia 2d October 1782.
- Lee, Richard Henry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born 20th January 1732, received a classical education in England; was one of the most eminent members of congress during the Revolution; he first moved a resolution 7th June 1776, declaring the United States free and independent, died 19th June 1794, in his 64th year.
- Lee, Francis Lightfoot, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born 14th October, 1734.
- Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
- Leo IX. the first Pope, who kept an army, 1054.
- Lever, Sir Ashton, collector of a Museum, died 1788.
- L'Enclos, Ninon de, died 1706, aged 80.
- Lewis, Francis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in Wales 1713, died 30th December 1803, in his 90th year.

- Linnæus, Charles Von, eminent botanist, died at Upsal in Sweden, January 10, 1778, aged 71.
- Liverpool, Lord, distinguished premier of England, born 17th June 1769, died 18th December 1828.
- Livius, Titus, eminent Roman historian, died A. D. 18, aged 76.
- Livingston, Philip, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born at Albany, 15th January 1716, graduated at Yale College 1737; died 11th June 1778.
- Long, Gabriel, the last of Gen. Morgan's captains, died at his residence Culpepper county, Virginia, February 3d, 1827. It is said that this intrepid soldier fought in 18 battles.
- Longinus, eminent critic, put to death by the Roman emperor Aurelian, A. D. 273.
- Loyala Ignatius founder of the Jesuits, died 1556, aged 65.
- Lucan, Latin epic poet, born at Corduba, in Spain, A. D. 37; put to death by Nero, 64, aged 27.
- Lucius, the first christian king of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the first church in London, which was made the see of an archbishop, afterwards removed to Canterbury, A. D. 179.
- Lucretius, Latin poet, born at Rome B. C. 95, died 52, aged 43.
- Luther, Martin, eminent German reformer, born at Eisleben in Saxony, 1483; began the reformation 1517; died in his native town 1547, aged 64.
- Lycurgus, the great Spartan lawgiver, born B. C. 926; established his laws, 884, died in Crete 872.
- Lynch, Thomas, jr. one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in South Carolina 5th August, 1649; lost at sea 1779.
- Lysimachus, one of Alexander the Great's generals, died B. C. 281, aged 80.
- Lyttleton, Lord, Eng. poet, died 1773, aged 73.

- M**ACHIAVEL, eminent Italian historian and politician, died 1530.
- Macklin, Mr. Charles, famous comedian, died July 11th, 1797, aged 97.
- McPherson, translator of Ossian, died 1797.
- Madison, James, born in Virginia, March 5, 1750, (old style;) where he now resides; educated at Princeton College N. J. member of the Virginia Legislature 1775; one of the council of Virginia 1776; elected a member of the congress of the revolution; prominent member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. With Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, wrote the Federalist, being an



- able defence of the constitution; elected a member of the first congress under the constitution, and remained many years a distinguished member of that body; became secretary of state March 5, 1801, and President of the United States 4th March, 1809; remained in that office eight years.
- Magellan, Ferdinand, whose ship was the first which was navigated round the world; killed on the voyage, 1520.
- Mahomet, the celebrated Arabian founder of that religious system which bears his name, born at Mecca A. D. 569; announced himself a prophet 609; fled from Mecca to Medina, July 22; died 632, aged 63.
- Maintenon, Francis d'Aubigne, Madame de, eminent French lady, died at St. Cyr, 1719, aged 84.
- Malbone, Edward G. an eminent miniature painter, died 1807.
- Malebranche, Nicholas, philosopher, born at Paris 1638, died 1715, aged 77.
- Malesherbes, Christian William, born at Paris 1721; at the age of 72 he was the voluntary advocate of Louis XVI. in 1793, and himself fell under the guillotine April 1794.
- Malherbe, Francis, French poet and critic, died 1628, aged 72.
- Manlius, Marcus, celebrated Roman general, thrown from the Tarpeian rock, B. C. 384.
- Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII. died June 29th, 1509.
- Margaret, countess of Salisbury, daughter of the duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.; beheaded May 27th, 1541, aged 70.
- Marechal, Ambrose, Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, born at Orleans, France, 1763; died in Baltimore January 29th, 1828, aged 60.
- Maria Theresa, empress of Germany, mother of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, queen of France, born 1717; married the duke of Lorraine 1736; succeeded her father 1740; died 1780, aged 63.
- Marion, General Francis, a brave and active officer in the Southern war of the Revolution, died in South Carolina, 1795.
- Marius Caius, celebrated Roman general, died B. C. 86, aged 70.
- Marlborough, John Churchill, duke of, celebrated English general, born at Ashe in Devonshire, 1650; died 1723, aged 73.
- Marmontel, John Francis, distinguished French writer, died 1799.
- Martial, Marcus Valerius, Latin satiric poet, died A. D. 104, aged 75.
- Martin, Luther, eminent lawyer, first attorney general of Maryland, which office he held during the war, and nearly forty years; became a chief justice of the city court of Baltimore; died 10th July, 1826, in his 82d year. He was one of the Convention that formed the constitution of the United States.
- Mary I. queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon, born 1516; succeeded her brother Edward VI.

- 1553; died November 1558, aged 42, leaving the dreadful character of "*The Bloody Mary.*"
- Mary, of Medicis, queen of Henry IV. of France, died 1642, aged 69.
- Mary, Stuart, queen of Scotland, daughter of James V.; born 1542; succeeded her father a few days afterwards; married the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. king of France, 1558; lost her first husband 1560; and after a most unequalled series of vicissitudes, was beheaded in England, February 8, 1587.
- Mason, George, member of the convention which framed the constitution, which he refused to sign; member of congress from Virginia, died 1792, aged 67.
- Massinger, Philip, English dramatic writer, died 1640, aged 56.
- Mather, Increase, eminent American divine, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1635; died 1723, aged 84.
- Mather, Cotton, son of Increase Mather, also eminent divine and writer, born 1662; died 1727, aged 65.
- Maurice, elector of Saxony, and successful supporter of the Protestant cause in Germany, killed in the battle of Sievenhausen, 1553, aged 32.
- Maurice, of Nassau, prince of Orange, and grandson by his mother, to Maurice of Saxony, pre-eminent Dutch general, died 1625, aged 58.
- McKean, Thomas, one of the signers of the Declaration of American independence; colonel in the army of the revolution; he prepared the constitution of the state of Delaware, which was adopted unanimously, 23th July, 1777; he received from the executive council of Pennsylvania his commission as chief justice, which office he held 22 years, and at the time of this appointment, he was speaker of the house of assembly in Pennsylvania, president of Delaware, and a member of the congress, and soon after was elected president of that distinguished body; 23d October, 1781, he addressed a letter to congress resigning his office of President; congress next day unanimously resolved that Thomas McKean be requested to resume the chair, and act as President. To this he acceded. He was governor of Pennsylvania nine years; born 19th of March 1734, died 24th June, 1817, in his 84th year, being one of four survivors of the signers of the declaration of independence.
- Mazarine, Cardinal, celebrated minister of state, born 1602; came to France as the Pope's Nuncio, in 1634, where he remained most part of his future life, and where he died 1661, aged 59.
- Medici, Cosmo de, founder of the great fortunes of his family, born at Florence 1389; acquired immense wealth, and the title of *Father of his people, and liberator of his country*: died 1464, aged 75.

- Medici, John de**, pope Leo X. born at Florence 1475, died 1521 a lover and patron of learned men.
- Medici, Lorenzo**, grandson of Cosmo, and the most eminent of his family, born 1448, died 1492, aged 44.
- Melancthon, Philip**, illustrious reformer, and coadjutor of Luther, born 1495; died 1560, aged 65.
- Melmoth, William**, eminent English lawyer and religious writer, died 1743, aged 77.
- Melmoth, William**, son of the preceding, elegant English writer, born 1710, died 1799, aged 89.
- Menasseh, Ben Israel**, a very learned and eminent Jewish rabbi, and writer, flourished 1720—59.
- Mercator, Gerard**, improver of a method of projecting maps which bears his name, died 1594, aged 82.
- Mercer, Hugh**, General, a most respectable and valuable officer, in the revolutionary war; killed in the battle of Princeton, January 1777. He was a native of Scotland.
- Metastasio, l'Abate Pietro**, eminent Italian poet, born 1698, died at Vienna 1782.
- Metius, James**, died 1612, inventor of Telescopes.
- Meton**, astronomer of Athens, inventor of the Cycle which bears his name, flourished B. C. 432—10.
- Mickle, William Julius**, Scotch poet, and translator of the *Lusiad*, born 1734, died 1789, aged 55.
- Mifflin, Thomas**, major general in the revolutionary war; president of congress; and in that character received the resignation of Washington in a public audience at Annapolis; was nine years governor of Pennsylvania, died 20th January, 1800, in the 57th year of his age.
- Middleton, Arthur**, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born 1743, in South Carolina, died 1st January, 1787.
- Milton, John**, was born in London 9th December, 1608, died 8th November, 1674.
- Mirabau, Honore Gabriel Riquetti**, count of, celebrated orator in the early part of the French revolution, died 1791, aged 42.
- Moliere, John Baptist**, much celebrated French dramatic writer, born at Paris 1620, died 1673, aged 53.
- Monk, George**, duke of Albemarle, much celebrated English general, born 1608, died 1670, aged 62.
- Monro, Dr. Alexander**, entitled the father of the medical school of Edinburgh, died 1767, aged 70.
- Monroe, James**, late President of the United States, was born in Virginia in the year 1759, where he now resides, (1829.) In 1776, he became an officer in the Third Virginia Regiment; he bore a part in a number of distinguished actions in the revolution; in 1777, was aid-de-camp to major general, Lord Stirling; in 1782, he was a member of Legislature of Virginia; afterwards a member of the executive council; a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the Uni-

ted States. From 1790 to 1794, a senator of the United States. In 1794, he was appointed Minister to France. In 1799, he was elected governor of Virginia; in 1802, he was appointed with chancellor Livingston, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France; in concert with Mr. Charles Pinckney, in the same character to Spain; in 1803 he was appointed minister to succeed Mr. King, who desired to return home; in 1804, he left England for Spain, to call at Paris on a mission on his way to Madrid; after six months returned to England, where he remained several years minister; in 1806, in conjunction with Mr. William Pinkney, negotiated a treaty with England, which Mr. Jefferson declined laying before the senate of the United States; in 1810, again elected governor of Virginia, and while in the exercise of this office, in April 1811, he was appointed secretary of state; and during a part of the war, acted at the head of both the state and war department; was President of the United States eight years, from March 4, 1817.

Montague, Michael de, French essayist, died 1592, aged 59.

Mortague, lady Mary Wortley, writer, born 1690, died 1762, aged 72.

Montcalm, Louis Joseph D. killed on the plains of Abraham 1759; he was commander of the French army.

Montecuculi, Raymond de, great Italian general, died 1681, aged 73.

Montesquieu, author of the Spirit of Laws, born 1689, died 1755.

Montgolfier, inventor of air balloons, born 1747, died 1799.

Montgomery, Richard, born in Ireland 1737, fought in Canada under general Wolfe; major general in the American revolution; fell in the attack on Quebec 31st December, 1775, aged 37. Congress erected a monument to his memory in the city of New York.

Moore, Dr. John, author, born 1730, died 1802.

———sir John, born 1761, killed January 16, 1809, having achieved a great victory at Coruna.

Moore, sir Thomas, chancellor of England under Henry VIII. born 1480; beheaded by order of Henry, July 5, 1535.

Moreau, famous French general, born 1761; banished in 1803 by Bonaparte, and visited the United States, afterwards joined the enemies of Bonaparte, and at the battle of Dresden killed, 22d September, 1813.

Morgan, Daniel, general, was in Braddock's expedition; entered early an officer in the revolutionary army, where he was greatly distinguished for his active and bold daring conduct; congress caused a gold medal to be presented to him; he was elected to congress, died in Virginia, 1799.

Morgan, John, M. D. F. R. S. a learned physician, born in 1735. In prosecuting his professional studies, he visited many of the most eminent universities of Europe, and while there, though very young, was so distinguished as to be elected a

Fellow of the Royal Society. Before his return home, he projected the plan of the medical school of Philadelphia to be connected with the college which was effected, (himself the first professor,) and the first commencement was held in 1769; he was active in establishing the American Philosophical Society in 1769; was director general of hospitals in the army of the United States; he published several scientific tracts, died October 15, 1789, in the 54th year of his age.

**Morris, Robert**, born in January 1733-4 O. S. in Lancashire, arrived in this country at the age of 13 years; one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and during the war of the revolution, supported the credit of the United States; established the first bank in Philadelphia, the bank of North America, 1781, which lent for the public service of the government within the first six months after its organization, \$480,000; without the financial talents and services of this distinguished man, it is probable all the physical force of the country would have proved unavailing to establish the independence of the United States; when the paper of the congress of United America was worth nothing, the paper of Robert Morris supplied the deficiency; his personal credit was decidedly better than the credit of the United States government; he was one of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States; a member of the first senate of the United States; his most intimate friends were Washington, Hamilton, and Gouverneur Morris. When offered the appointment of first secretary of the treasury by Washington, he declined, but recommended his friend Alexander Hamilton. His unfortunate land speculations embittered his old age, which ought to have been surrounded with all the ease and happiness that earthly gratitude could bestow; died 8th May, 1806.

**Morris, Lewis**, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born at Morrisania, 1726; had three brothers, all distinguished; Staats, a member of parliament; Richard, judge of the admiralty, and chief justice of New York, and Gouverneur, an orator, statesman and member of congress, died January 1793, in the 72d year of his age.

**Morris, Gouverneur**, a very distinguished orator and statesman, member of congress in 1777; member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States; ambassador to France in the beginning of the French revolution; member of the senate of the United States many years from the state of New York; died in 1816.

**Morton, John**, member of congress from Pennsylvania, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, died in 1776.

**Moultrie, William**, governor of South Carolina, and major general in the American army; was in the Cherokee war of 1760; entered a colonel in the army in 1776; served with great

- distinction throughout the war, and died September 27, 1805, in the 76th year of his age.
- Mozart, musical composer, born January 27, 1756, died December 1792.
- Murray, William Vans, born in Maryland 1761, died 1803, aged 42; he was a distinguished and eloquent member of congress; minister to the Batavian Republic, and with Chief Justice Ellsworth, and Mr. Davie, as envoy extraordinary, he assisted in negotiating the treaty of Paris, of 1800.
- Murray, William, earl of Mansfield, born in 1705, died in 1793, chief justice of the king's bench of England, which he held with great reputation upwards of 30 years.
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- N**APIER, John, inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators, born in 1550, died in 1617.
- Nash, Francis, brigadier general in the American revolution, killed at the battle of Germantown, in 1777.
- Nayler, James, enthusiastic convert to quakerism, born in 1616; sentenced to be whipped and imprisoned for life, by parliament, for blasphemy, but in two years was liberated, and died in 1666.
- Necker, James, French financier, died in 1804, aged 72, a native of Geneva.
- Nelson, Robert, author of "The Companion for the Festival and Fasts," born in 1656, and died in 1715.
- Nelson, Horatio, Lord, illustrious English seaman, killed in an engagement with the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar, on 21st October, 1805.
- Nelson, Thomas, distinguished patriot of the revolution, governor of Virginia, died 1789.
- Nepos, Cornelius, a Latin historian, who flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar.
- Newton, sir Isaac, born in 1652, and died in 1727.
- Newton, sir Thomas, author of "Dissertations on the Prophecies," born 1703, and died in 1782.
- Nisbet, Charles, D. D. of Scotland, president of the College of Carlisle in Pennsylvania, held that office with reputation until his death in 1804.
- Nonius, inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, died 1577.
- Norwood, Richard, measured a degree in England 1632, which was the first accurate measure.
- Norris, John, of Salem, Mass. benefactor of the Theological Institution at Andover, died in 1808; his widow left 30,000 dollars to the same institution, and a like sum to other religious purposes.

North, earl of Guilford, known as lord North, under whose administration England lost her American colonies, born in 1732, and died in 1792.

Nugent, Thomas, L. L. D. author of a French Dictionary, died May 27, 1779.

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**O**ATES, Titus, an *infamous* character in English history, born in 1619, and died in 1705.

Occum Sampson, A. Monegan Indian, converted to Christianity; a missionary among the Western Indians; died 1792.

Octavia, sister to Augustus Cæsar, distinguished for her wisdom and virtues; died 11 B. C.

Oglethorpe, James, an able British general, and distinguished philanthropist, served under Prince Eugene, founder of the state of Georgia, and died in 1785, aged 97.

O'Leary, Arthur, of Ireland, distinguished by his writings, religious and political; a friend to freedom and toleration, died in 1802, aged 73.

Origen, born at Alexandria, and died in 254.

Orleans, Duke of, son of Charles 5th, murdered by his uncle the Duke of Burgundy in 1407.

Orleans, Philip, Lewis Joseph, Duke of—styled "*the infamous*," voted for the death of his cousin Louis 16th, and was soon after himself accused by his own party, and led to the scaffold in November, 1793.

Orono, chief of the Penobscot tribe, labored to promote Christianity, died in 1801, aged 113 years; his wife died in 1809, aged 115.

Orpheus, ancient Greek poet, flourished before Homer, a distinguished musician, poet and physician.

Ossian, a Gælic poet, supposed to have flourished in the third century.

Otis, James, a zealous defender of the rights of the American colonies in Massachusetts, died in 1798.

Otway, Thomas, poet, and dramatic writer, born in 1651, and died in 1685.

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**P**ACA, William, born in Maryland, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, afterwards governor of that state, first judge of the district court of the United States, died in 1799.

- Page, John, governor of the colony of Virginia, an ardent patriot, member of congress after the adoption of the federal constitution, and governor of the state of Virginia, died in 1808.
- Paine, Thomas, a political and deistical writer, born in 1737, died in 1809.
- Paine, Robert Treat, L. L. D. one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, died in 1814.
- Paine, Robert Treat, son of the preceding, a distinguished poet, born in 1773, died in 1811.
- Paley, Dr. William, elegant writer on Ethics, born in 1743, died in 1805.
- Parr, Thomas, died in 1675, aged 152 years, and lived in ten reigns.
- Parhurst, John, a learned divine, born in 1728, and died 1797, author of a Hebrew and English Lexicon.
- Parnell, Thomas, poet, born 1679, died 1717, author of the, "*Hermit.*"
- Parsons, Theophilus, L. L. D. chief justice of Massachusetts, in 1806, and retained the office until his death, in 1813.
- Pascal, Blaize, author of "*Provincial Letters,*" born in 1623, died in 1662.
- Patrick, Saint, apostle and saint of Ireland, supposed a native of Wales, died in 460.
- Patterson, William, senator of the United States, governor of New Jersey, and afterwards judge of the supreme court of the United States, died in 1806.
- Paul, Saint, of Tarsus, put to death by Nero, A. D. 66.
- Pendleton, Edmund, eminent lawyer and statesman of Virginia, member of congress in 1774, died in 1803.
- Penn, William, a distinguished quaker, founder and legislator of the colony of Pennsylvania, born in London in 1644; at the age of 24, became a preacher among the Quakers. In 1681, Charles II. granted Penn and his heirs the province of Pennsylvania, making them absolute proprietors; he died in England in 1718.
- Penn, John, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in Virginia May 7, 1741, died October 26, 1803, in the 83d year of his age, a great and distinguished man.
- Pennant, Thomas, wrote a number of valuable books, and died in 1798, aged 72.
- Percival, Spencer, born in 1762, prime minister of England, assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11th, 1812.
- Perouse, De La, celebrated French navigator, lost in 1788.
- Perrault, Charles, died in 1783, aged 77.
- Perry, Oliver Hazard, a distinguished captain in the American Navy, gained a signal victory over the British naval forces on Lake Erie in 1813, died in 1820.



- Peter, Saint, chief of the apostles, son of John and brother of Andrew, a bold and powerful preacher. Nero caused him to be crucified, with his head down, A. D. 66.
- Peter the great, of Russia, born 1672, died 1725.
- Petrarch, Francis, father of modern poetry, died in 1374.
- Petronius, Arbiter, writer of antiquity, bled to death by order of Nero, A. D. 65.
- Philip, Indian chief, distinguished by the bloody wars he waged with the early settlers of New England, killed in 1676, and his forces destroyed.
- Pichegru, a distinguished French general; subjugated Holland; exiled to Cayenne; escaped to England; returned to Paris in 1804, where he was imprisoned, and supposed to have died by poison on 6th April, 1804.
- Pickering, Timothy, L. L. D. born in Salem 17th July, 1746, and died in Salem 29th Jan. 1829, in the 84th year of his age, graduated at Harvard University 1763; a distinguished patriot in the earliest stage of the American revolution, and served with great reputation throughout the war; was adjutant general of the armies of the United States in 1776; appointed post master general 1791; secretary of war 1794; secretary of state 1795; senator of the United States 1803 to 1811; from 1814 to March 1817, he was a member of the house of representatives.
- Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, brigadier general United States, killed at York in Upper Canada, 1813.
- Pilate, Pontius, Roman governor of Judea, hanged himself A. D. 37.
- Piles, Roger de, eminent painter, born 1635, and died in 1709.
- Pindar, poet, died 435 before Christ, aged 80 years.
- Pinkney, William, L. L. D. a distinguished orator and lawyer of Maryland, born in 1765; minister of the United States to England; attorney general of the United States; representative in congress; minister to St. Petersburg, and to Naples, and a member of the senate of the United States from Maryland. In all these offices he acquitted himself with distinguished ability; he died in 1822.
- Piron, Alexis, French poet and satirist, died in 1773, aged 84.
- Pitt, William, earl of Chatham, illustrious English statesman, born in 1708, died in 1778.
- Pitt, William, celebrated statesman, 2d son of the preceding, born 1759; at the age of 22, he became chancellor of the exchequer, and under his administration the American war was concluded; he died in 1806.
- Plato, died at Athens 347 before Christ.
- Playfair, John, D. D. of Scotland, born 1749, professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, and died 1819.
- Pliny, the elder, the most learned of ancient writers, died in 79, A. D.
- Pliny, the younger, born 62, died 116.

- Plutarch, philosopher and historian, born in Greece, died A. D. 140.
- Pocahontas, an Indian princess, celebrated in the annals of Virginia, married Mr. Rolfe, and from them descended families in Virginia, died in England in 1616.
- Polignac, a great statesman of France under Louis XIV. and a cardinal, died 1741, aged 79.
- Pompadour, marchioness, the beloved mistress of Louis XV. died 1764, aged 44.
- Pompey, the great, renowned rival of Julius Cæsar, assassinated 48, A. C.
- Pope Alexander, celebrated English poet, born in 1688 and died in 1744.
- Porson, Richard, professor of the Greek language, in the university of Cambridge, had the reputation of being the best Greek scholar in England, yet his learning scarcely produced him a living; born in 1759, and died in 1808.
- Porta, John Baptist, invented the Camera Obscura, died in 1515.
- Portuguese, ambassador's brother, beheaded in England for murder, in 1654.
- Powhatan, a powerful Indian chief in Virginia, hostile to the English; he was the father of Pocahontas, and on her marriage became reconciled to the whites, and died in 1618.
- Pratt, Charles, earl of Camden, eminent English lawyer and statesman, born in 1713, died 1794.
- Pratt, Ephraim, of Plymouth, Mass. died in 1804, aged 116 years; he could then number nearly 1500 descendants.
- Preble, Edward, in United States navy, distinguished for his services against the Bey of Tripoli in 1803-4, died in 1807.
- Price, Dr. Richard, divine and politician, died in 1791, aged 68.
- Priestly, Dr. Joseph, a very celebrated dissenting clergyman and philosopher; he died in 1804 in Pennsylvania, aged 71.
- Prior, Matthew, English poet and statesman, born 1664, and died in 1731.
- Prynne, William, eminent English lawyer and writer, under Charles I. born in 1600, tried by the star chamber 1633, stood in the pillory, May 1634; again 1637; took his seat in the long parliament, November 28, 1640; died October 24, 1669.
- Puffendorf, Samuel, German civilian, born 1631, died 1694.
- Pulaski, count, a noble and distinguished pole, who after making great efforts for the freedom of his own country, offered his services to the United States during the revolution; was a brigadier general, wounded at Savannah, and died soon after in 1779.
- Putnam, Israel, major general during the revolution, distinguished for daring intrepidity, died in 1790.
- Pythagoras, died 407, A. C. aged 71.

**QUARLES**, Francis, author of "Emblems," born in 1592, died 1644.

**Quevido**, an eminent Spanish author, born in 1570, died in 1645.

**Quin**, James, famous English comedian, born in 1693, died 1766.

**Quincey**, Edmund, a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and agent for the colony at the court of St. James; died in October, 1738.

**Quincey**, Josiah, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts, distinguished for his exertions in support of the rights of the colony; he died in 1775.

**Quintus**, Curtius, Roman historian; lived A. D. 380.

**RABELEIS**, Francis, a celebrated French physician and satirist.

**Racine**, French dramatic writer, died 1699, aged 60.

**Ratliffe**, Dr. John, an English physician of uncommon eminence, born in 1650, and died in 1714.

**Reikes**, Robert, born in 1735, in 1781 he planned the institution of Sunday schools; died at Gloucester, his native place, in 1811.

**Raleigh**, sir Walter, navigator and historian, born in 1552; discoverer of Virginia; served in the defeat of the Spanish Armada; he was beheaded in the reign of James I. in 1618.

**Ramsay**, Allen, Scots poet, born 1606, died 1763.

—————**David**, M. D. eminent physician, historian and statesman of South Carolina, died 1815.

**Ramsay**, Martha L. wife of the preceding; daughter of Henry Laurence, president of congress, died in 1811.

**Randolph**, Peyton, of Virginia, first president of the American congress in 1774; died in 1775.

**Randolph**, Edmund, eminent lawyer of Virginia, member of congress in 1779, afterwards governor of Virginia; first attorney general of the United States; second secretary of state of the United States, died in 1813.

**Raphael**, Sanzio, an illustrious painter, often styled the "divine Raphael," born in 1483, died in 1520.

**Rapin**, an eminent historian, born in Languedoc, in 1661, died in 1725.

**Raveillac**, the deliberate murderer of Henry IV. in 1610, killed him at the altar.

**Raynal**, historian, died March 1796, aged 84.

**Read**, George, one of the signers of the declaration of independence; a senator of the United States; died in 1798.

**Redman**, first president of the college of physicians in Philadelphia, died in 1808.

- Reed, adjutant general of the army of the revolution; president of the state of Pennsylvania; died in 1781.
- Reid, Dr. Thomas, distinguished metaphysician, born in 1709, died in 1796.
- Rembrandt, famous Flemish painter, born in 1606, died in 1668.
- Reynolds, Sir Joshua, President of the Royal Academy, died in 1792.
- Richardson, Samuel, eminent English writer, born in 1689, died in 1761.
- Richlieu, cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.
- Ridley, bishop of London, burned at Oxford, in the reign of Queen Mary, in 1555, aged 55.
- Rittenhouse, David, of Pennsylvania, eminent and self-taught philosopher, invented an orrery, died 1796, aged 65.
- Rizzio, David, an Italian musician, favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1506, murdered in the Queen's presence.
- Robertson, Doctor William, historiographer of Scotland, born in 1721, died 1793.
- Robespierre, a revolutionary monster, born in 1759, and executed in July, 1794.
- Robin Hood, famous robber, died in 1247.
- Rochefoucault, duke of, French writer, born in 1613, and died in 1680.
- Rochester, licentious wit and poet, died 1680, aged 32.
- Rodney, Cæsar, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born at Dover, in Delaware, about the year 1730; for some years a distinguished member of commerce, president of the state of Delaware, died in 1783.
- Rollin, French author, born in 1661, died 1741.
- Romayn, John B. D. D. of New-York, died in 1825.
- Romilly, Sir Samuel, distinguished lawyer, born in 1757, destroyed himself in 1818.
- Ross, George, signer of the declaration of independence, born in 1730; a distinguished lawyer and learned judge; died July 1779.
- Rousseau, Jean Jacques, born in Geneva in 1711, died in 1778.
- Rowe, Nicholas, dramatic poet, died in 1718.
- Rowe, Elizabeth, authoress in verse and prose, born in 1664, and died in 1737.
- Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, famous Flemish painter, born in 1577, and died in 1640.
- Rumford, Count, real name Benjamin Thompson, born in the state of New-Hampshire, was a colonel in the British army; a lieutenant general in the Bavarian service; member of many scientific institutions; author upon mechanical and philosophical subjects; died near Paris in 1814.
- Rumsey, an ingenious mechanic of Virginia, original inventor of the mode of propelling boats by steam, in 1782; he died in London suddenly, in 1790.

- Rush, Benjamin, M. D. distinguished physician, professor and statesman, member of congress, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born 24th Dec. 1745; died 17th April 1813, in the 68th year of his age.
- Rushworth, editor of "Historical Collections," died in 1690, aged 83.
- Russell, Lord, famous patriot, beheaded in 1683.
- Rutledge, John, member of congress in 1774, governor of South Carolina, died in 1800.
- Rutledge, Edward, eminent lawyer, member of congress in 1774, and 1776; one of the signers of the declaration of independence; died in 1800.

- S**T. CLAIR, Arthur, served under General Wolfe, major general in the army of the revolution, served with great reputation, was president of congress; died in great poverty in 1818; he was a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1755.
- St. Pierre, author of "Studies of Nature," died in 1814, aged 77.
- Sallust, Roman historian, born 85 B. C. and died at the age of 50.
- Sancho, Ignatius, the African, born in 1729, and died in 1780; intimate with Garrick and Sterne.
- Sappho, famous poetess, born at Myttelene, in the island of Lesbos, 610 B. C.
- Saurin, James, eminent divine, died in 1730.
- Savage, Richard, English poet, died in jail in 1743; son of the countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers.
- Schrevelius, lexicographer, from Holland, died 1667, aged 52.
- Schuyler, major general in the revolutionary army, member of congress, and senator of the United States, died in 1804.
- Scipio, Africanus, Roman general, died 180 B. C.
- Scott, Thomas, commentator on the bible, died 1821.
- Seabury, Samuel, the first bishop in the United States, died 1796.
- Secker, Thomas, Archbishop, born in 1693, died in 1768.
- Seneca, philosopher, born A. D. 12; preceptor to Nero, by whom he was put to death A. D. 65.
- Sewall, LL. D. eminent lawyer, member of congress, and chief justice of Massachusetts.
- Shakespeare, died in 1616, aged 52.
- Sharp, Granville, advocate for the abolition of slavery; died in 1813.
- Shenstone, William, died in 1763, aged 49.
- Sheridan, Richard, dramatist, wit, and orator, died in 1816, aged 65.
- Sherman, Roger, born in Connecticut, 19th April 1721, died in

- 1793; one of the signers of, and one of the committee that drew up the declaration of independence; judge of the supreme court of the state, and senator in congress.
- Shippen, William**, professor of anatomy in the Pennsylvania University, from the establishment of the medical school until his death, in 1808.
- Sidney, Sir Philip**, statesman, general, and poet, born in 1554, and died in 1586, of a wound received in battle.
- Sidney, Algernon**, an English patriot, beheaded in 1683, aged 66.
- Simonides**, Greek poet, flourished about 500 years, B. C.
- Simpson, Robert**, writer and professor of mathematics; he died in 1765.
- Sloane, Sir Hance**, eminent physician and naturalist, born in Ireland, in 1660; died in 1752.
- Smith, Adam**, author of "Wealth of Nations," died 1790, aged 67.
- Smith, John**, one of the first settlers of Virginia; his life saved by Pocahontas; died in 1631.
- Smith, Isaac**, patriot officer of the revolution, member of congress; judge of supreme court of New Jersey, and died in 1807, aged 68.
- Smith, William, D. D.** eminent for eloquence and the advancement of literature; for many years provost of the college of Philadelphia, and died in 1803.
- Smith, Samuel Stanhope, D. D. L. L. D.** an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, and president of Princeton College; he died in 1819.
- Smith, James**, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in Ireland in 1713; practised law about 60 years; died on the 11th July, 1806, in York, Pennsylvania, in the 93d year of his age.
- Smollet, Doctor**, physician, historian, naturalist, and poet, born in 1720; died in 1791.
- Socinus**, founder of the Socinian sect, born 1525; died in 1562.
- Socrates**, born 467 B. C.; put to death 400 B. C.
- Solon**, born at Athens, died in Cyprus, 558 B. C. aged 80 years.
- Sophocles**, Greek tragic poet, died 410 B. C.
- Stael, Baroness de**, famous authoress, daughter of Necker, born in Paris, in 1766, and died in 1817.
- Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield**, eminent statesman, &c. &c. died 1773, aged 79.
- Statius**, Roman poet, died about 102, A. D. aged 91.
- Steele, Sir Richard**, English writer, died in 1729.
- Sterne, Lawrence**, born in 1713; died 1768.
- Steuben, Baron**, distinguished foreigner; he volunteered his services to aid in the American revolution; he was a major general in the army; died at Steubenville, N. Y. 1794, aged 61.
- Stockton, Richard**, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born 1st October, 1730, and died in 1781; he was an eminent lawyer.

- Stone, Thomas**, one of the signers of the declaration of independence; born in Maryland, in 1743; eminent lawyer; died 1787.
- Strong, Caleb**, LL. D. born in Massachusetts in 1744; distinguished as a senator of the United States, and governor of the state of Massachusetts, died in 1820.
- Stuart, Robert**, Lord Castlereagh, marquis of Londonderry, eminent statesman and minister, died by suicide in 1822.
- Suetonius**, born at Rome, and flourished A. D. 110.
- Sullivan, John**, LL. D. a distinguished patriot and soldier of the revolution; major general in the army; judge of United States district court of New Hampshire; died in 1795, aged 54.
- Sullivan, James**, LL. D. brother of the preceding, eminent lawyer, member of congress, and governor of Massachusetts, died in 1808.
- Sully, duke of**, died 1641, aged 82.
- Summerfield, John**, a very popular preacher of the Methodist church, died at New-York, in 1825, aged 27 years.
- Suwaroff**, famous Russian general, born in 1730, and died in 1800.
- Swedenborg, Emanuel**, an eminent mathematical, philosophical, and mystical writer, died in 1772, aged 84.
- Swift, Doctor Jonathan**, died in 1745, aged 78.

**TACITUS**, born A. D. 56.

**Tasso**, an Italian poet, died in 1595, aged 51.

**Taylor, Doctor Jeremy**, eminent theological writer, died in 1667, aged 54.

**Taylor, George**, one of the signers of the declaration of independence from Pennsylvania, born in Ireland in 1716; signed the declaration of independence on the 2d of August 1776, before which time no member of congress had affixed his name to that instrument; died February 23d, 1781, aged 65 years.

**Tell, William**, a distinguished Swiss patriot; he died in 1354.

**Teniers**, Flemish painter, died in 1649.

**Terence**, born at Carthage, a slave in Rome; his master Terentius Nucanus gave him a good education and his liberty, in the year of Rome 560; he was drowned 159 B. C.

**Themistocles**, a famous Athenian general, born 530 B. C.; slew himself 465 B. C.

**Theocritus**, Greek pastoral poet, flourished 260 B. C.

**Thespis**, famous Greek tragic poet, and first representer of tragedy at Athens; carried his company in a waggon, from which he performed his pieces; flourished 536 before Christ.

**Thompson, James**, English pastoral poet, born in 1700; died 1748.

Thornton, Matthew, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, from New Hampshire, born in Ireland about the year 1714; educated a physician, and practised medicine in Londonderry, New Hampshire; he died in Massachusetts, 24th June, 1803, in the 89th year of his age.

Thucydides, historian, died 391 B. C.

Thurlow, Lord, eminent chancellor of England, died in 1806.

Tilghman, William, a great and good man, an eminent and learned lawyer, was born in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, about a mile from Easton, on the 12th August, 1756. His great grandfather, Richard Tilghman, emigrated to Maryland from England about the year 1662. William Tilghman, was a number of years a member of the house of delegates of Maryland; March 3, 1801, appointed chief justice of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania; after the abolition of that court, Mr. Tilghman resumed the practice of the law until July 30, 1805, when he was appointed president of the court of common pleas, for the first district in Pennsylvania; and on the 25th February, 1806, appointed chief justice of the state by Governor McKean, himself a great lawyer and judge, and interested, as a father, of the court, which he had led on to distinguished reputation. Chief Justice Tilghman, died in Philadelphia, April 30, 1827.

Tibullus, poet, died A. D. 17.

Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1694.

Titian, died in 1576.

Tooke, Thomas, a learned English writer, author of the "*Pantheon*," died in 1721.

Toussaint, Louverture, a mulatto of St. Domingo, rose to the command of the blacks of that island, formed a constitution, adopted the wisest and most humane regulations; treacherously betrayed and imprisoned by the French, and died in Paris, not without suspicion of violence, in 1803.

Trenck, Baron, after his imprisonment, published his memoirs; he was guillotined in Paris about 1794.

Trumbull, Jonathan, eminent lawyer of Connecticut, patriot of the revolution, chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, and governor of that state, died in 1785.

Trumbull, Jonathan, his son, aid to Washington at the commencement of the revolution, speaker of the house of representatives of the United States; senator of the United States, and lieutenant governor of Connecticut, died in 1809.

Truxton, Thomas, distinguished American naval officer, born in New-York in 1755, died in 1822.



- V**ANDYCK, Sir Anthony, illustrious painter, born at Antwerp in 1599; died in England in 1641.
- Varro, born 23 B. C.; he was 80 years old, when he wrote his "De Re Rustica."
- Vattel, native of Switzerland, author of valuable writings on jurisprudence, and on natural law, died in 1770.
- Viner, Charles, author of the "Abridgement of English Law," died 1757.
- Volney, a distinguished French writer, died in 1802.
- Voltaire, died at an advanced age, in 1788.
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- W**ALKER, John, writer of a pronouncing dictionary of the English language, died in 1807.
- Wallace, Sir William, famous Scotch general, executed by the English in 1303.
- Waller, English poet, died in 1687.
- Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Oxford, premier under Georges I. and II. He died in 1745.
- Walpole, Horace, earl of Oxford, author of numerous publications, died in 1797.
- Walton Izaak, author of the "Complete Angler," died in 1683.
- Walton, George, one of the signers of the declaration of independence from Georgia, chief justice of that state, senator of United States, and governor of that state, born in Virginia 1741, and died in 1804.
- Warren, Joseph, an eminent physician of Boston, major general in the American army, killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1795, in the 35th year of his age.
- WASHINGTON, GEORGE, born 22d February, 1732, died 14th December, 1799, aged nearly 68 years.
- Washington, William, a distinguished officer of the revolution, died in 1810.
- Watts, Isaac, poet and author, died 1748.
- Wayne, Anthony, distinguished major general during the revolution, and afterwards in a contest with the Indians, gained a great victory; died in 1796.
- Wesley, Samuel, an English divine and poet, author of a folio volume entitled the Life of Christ, an heroic poem, printed in 1697, embellished with 60 handsome engravings; he died 1735.
- Wesley, John, son of the preceding, founder of the sect called Methodists, died 1791, at a very advanced age.
- West, Benjamin, a very eminent painter, born in Pennsylvania, in 1738, of the Quaker society; went to Rome, thence to England, where he became successor to Sir Joshua Reynolds, the President of the Royal Academy; he died in 1820.

**Whipple, William**, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, from New-Hampshire, born in 1730; died in 1785.

**White, Henry Kirke**, born in Nottingham, March 21st, 1785, died October 19th, 1806, aged 21. His parents were in humble life. In early childhood he gave promise of great genius. His first distinguished composition, a tale of a Swiss emigrant, was written at seven years of age; and at eleven, he in one day wrote twelve separate themes, one for each boy in his class; at the age of fourteen, he was placed at a stocking loom, but his soaring genius could not be happy there; to all kinds of trade he had an extreme aversion. His temper and tone of mind at this period, are displayed in an address to Contemplation. About a year after this, he entered upon the study of the law. He applied himself to the study of Latin during his leisure hours, in which language he received only some trifling instruction, yet in ten months he enabled himself to read Horace with facility, and had made some progress in Greek, studying at the same time the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, in all which he became a tolerable proficient. Chemistry, astronomy, and electricity, were among his studies; he paid some attention to drawing and music, and had a turn for mechanics; close application to study, and the stridings of a Herculean intellect, wore out a constitution naturally feeble. Rigidly correct in morals, and amiable in all the relations of life, his feelings inclined towards deism; but an enquiring mind, open to conviction, could not resist the sublime truths of the holy scriptures; he read, and believed, and from this moment religion engaged all his anxiety, as of all concerns the most important. The proofs of his indefatigable industry, which his papers evinced, was astonishing; law, electricity, chemistry, the Latin and Greek languages, to the highest branches of critical knowledge, history, chronology, divinity, the Fathers, poetry, tragedies, &c. &c. had been studied, understood, and commented upon, by a youth, who died at the age of 21 years, though borne down by poverty and ill health.

**Whitfield, George**, a native of England, a famous popular preacher, died in 1770.

**Wilkes, John**, famous English politician, member of parliament, died in 1797.

**Williams, Otho Holland**, distinguished officer of the American army of the revolution, of the rank of brigadier general, died in Baltimore, 1794.

**Wilson, Thomas, LL. D.** Bishop of Sodor and Mann, a most excellent prelate, and an eminent writer in theology; he died in 1755.

**Wilson, Alexander**, a distinguished naturalist; author of the "American Ornithology;" he died in 1813, aged about 40.

**Wilson, James**, an eminent lawyer of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the declaration of independence; one of the first

- judges of the supreme court of the United States, under the federal constitution, appointed by Washington; died August 28, 1798, at Edenton, N. C. in the 56th year of his age.
- Windham, William, celebrated English orator and statesman; secretary of war, member of parliament, died in 1810.
- Winder, William H. eminent lawyer of Maryland, brigadier general in the army of the United States during the second war with Great Britain, died in 1824.
- Winthrop, John, first governor of Massachusetts, emigrated with the first colonists, and died in 1649.
- Winthrop, John, F. R. S. son of the preceding, governor of the colony of Connecticut, died in 1676; a man of great learning and talents.
- Winthrop, Fitz John, F. R. S. son of the preceding, and distinguished, like his father, for learning and piety; governor of Connecticut; died in 1707.
- Winthrop, John, LL. D. F. R. S. professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the Harvard college, died 1779.
- Winthrop, James, LL. D. son of the preceding, distinguished for his devotion to literary pursuits; died in 1821.
- Wister, Caspar, M. D. an eminent physician, and professor of anatomy and surgery in the University at Philadelphia, died in 1818.
- Witherspoon, John, D. D. LL. D. distinguished Scotch clergyman, one of the signers of the declaration of independence; for many years president of Princeton college, both before and after the revolution, which he retained until his death in 1784; born 5th February, 1722.
- Wolcott, Oliver, LL. D. one of the signers of the declaration of independence, from Connecticut; born 26th November, 1726; died 1797; governor of Connecticut.
- Wolfe, James, famous English officer, killed at the conquest of Quebec, 1759, aged 34.
- Wolsey, Thomas, premier to Henry VIII. a son of a butcher, became archbishop of York, chancellor of England, cardinal, and Pope's legate: died in 1530.
- Woollett, William, a most eminent engraver, the first in his profession, died in 1785.
- Wooster, David, major general in the American revolutionary army; killed in 1777.
- Wooverman, Dutch landscape painter, died in 1688, aged 68.
- Wren, Sir Christopher, illustrious English architect, and builder of the Cathedral of St. Pauls, died 1723, aged 91.
- Wythe, George, eminent lawyer, statesman, patriot, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, from Virginia; chancellor of that state, and died 8th June, 1806, in the 81st year of his age, by poison.
- Xenophon, Athenian philosopher, soldier and historian, died in the 105th Olympiad.

Yorke, Philip, Earl of Hardwick, chancellor of England, died in 1764, aged 74.

Yorke, Charles, son of the preceding, chancellor of England, and died suddenly Thursday after, in 1770; he was an elegant and profound scholar.

Young, Edward, an English poet and divine, author of "Night Thoughts," died in 1765.

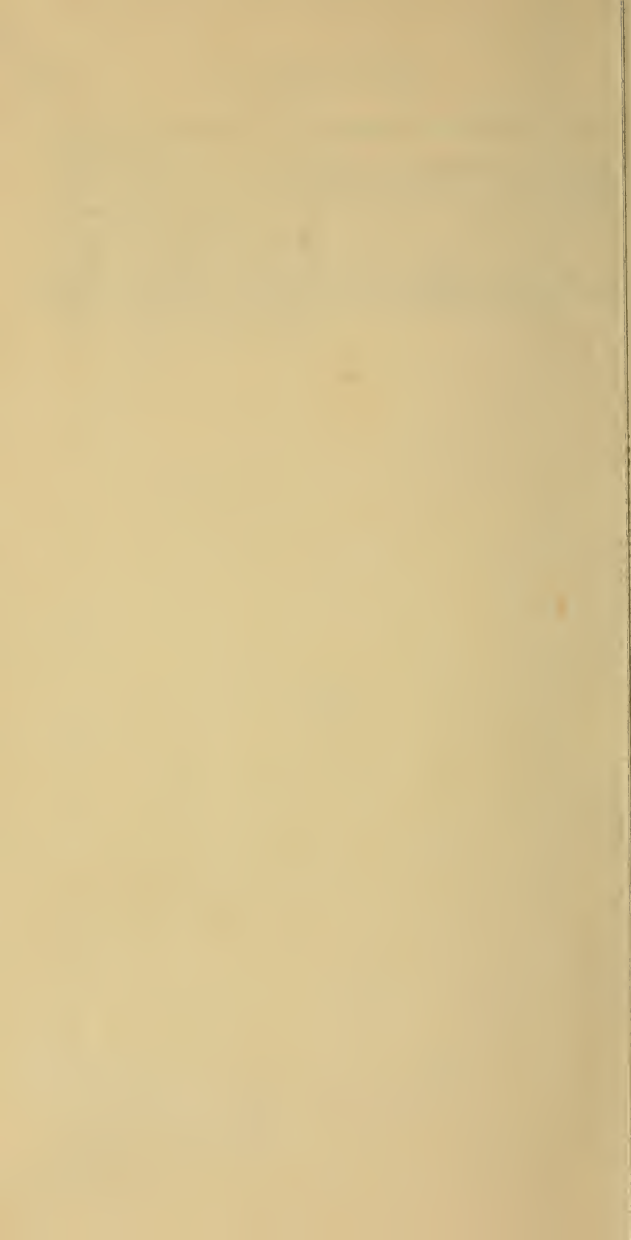
Zeno, stoic philosopher, strangled himself 364 B. C. aged 98.

Zimmerman, eminent physician and philosopher, author of a work on Solitude, died 1795.

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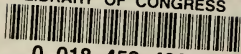








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